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# THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC For 1900. 

## HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES, Editor.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

(Prepared expressly for The Tribune Almanac by Henry Meier, Taneytown, Md.) ECLIPSES.
In the year 1900 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon.
I. A total eclipse of the sun, May 2s, visible as a partial eclipse throughout North America. on the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe and in Nortin Africa. The line of totallty passes through New-Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.: Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., totality at these places not exceeding 2 minutes 8 seconds.

The following are the phases for different places:

|  | Eelipse begins. Local time. | \|Middle of eclipse. Local time. | Eelipse ends. Local time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | 8:08 a. m. | 9:29 a. m. | 10:51 a. m. |
| New-York | 7:46 a. m. | 7:09 a. m. | 10:32 a. m. |
| Philadelphia | 7:38 a. m. | 9:04 a. m. | $10: 22 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| Washington | 7:24 a. m. | 8:46 a.m. | $10: 08 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| Portland, M | s:16 a, m. | 9:38 a. m. | 10:59 a. m. |
| St. Louis. | 6:26 a. m. | 7:40 a. m. | 8:54 a. m. |
| Baltimore | 7:29 a. m. | 8:51 a. m. | 10:14 a. m. |
| Chicago | 6:40 a. m. | 7:56 a. m. | 9:12 a.m. |
| Cincinnati | 6:47 a. m. | 8:07 a. m. | 9:22 a. m. |
| Cleveland | 7:09 a.m. | 8:29 a. m. | 9:49 a. m. |
| Pittsburg | 7:14 a. m. | $8: 34 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | $9: 54 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| New-Orleans | 6:10 a. m. | 7:23 a. m. | 8:36 a. m. |
| St. Paul. | 6:28 a. m. | 7:38 a.m. | 8:48 a. m. |
| Chattanooga | 6:34 a. m. | 7:55 a.m. | 9:17 a.m. |
| Nashville | 6:30 a. m. | 7:51 $3 . \mathrm{m}$. | 9:12 a. m. |
| Galveston | 5:44 a. m. | 6:55 a. m. | 8:05 a. ml . |
| Charleston | 6:56 a. m. | 8:20 a. m. | $9: 44 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| Jacksonville | 6:40 a. m. | \%:05 a. m. | 9:30 a. m. |
| Mobile | 6:11 a. m. | 7:32 a. m. | 8:58 a. m. |
| Norfolk | 7:36 a. m. | $8: 53 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | 10:10 a. m. |
| Atlanta | 6:35 a. m. | 7:56 a. m. | 9:18 a. m. |

II. A partial eclipse of the moon, Juna 12, visible throughout the United States, but since the eclipse is very small, magnitude $=0.001$ (moon's diameter $=1$ ), it is not vlsible to the naked eye.

The following are the times of the phases:

|  | Eclipse begins. Local time. | Eclipse ends. Local tíme. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | 10:30 p. m. | 10:37 p. m. |
| New-York | 10:19 p. m. | 10:26 p. m. |
| Philadelphia | 10:14 p. m. | 10:21 p. m. |
| Chicago ... | 9:25 p. m. | 9:32 p. m. |
| Washington | 10:16 p. m. | 10:24 p. m. |
| Charleston | 10:04 p. m. | 10:12 p. m. |
| New-Orleans | $9: 24 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$ | 9:32 p. m. |
| St. Louis. | $9: 23 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ | 9:31 p.m. |
| Eastern Standard time | 10:24 p. m. | 10:32 p. m. |
| Central Standard time. | $9: 24 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{nm}$. | 9:32 p. m. |
| Mountain Standard tim | $8: 24$ p. m. | 8:32 p. m. |
| Pacific Standard time........... | 7:24 p. m. | 7:32 p. m. |

III. An annular eclipse of the sun, November 22, visible only in South Africa and in Australia.

> SUPERIOR PLANETS EAST OR WEST OF THE SUN. WEST.

Mars from January 12 to end of year.
Jupiter until May 25, and after December 13.

Saturn until June 22.
Uranus until May 28, and after December 3 .

Neptune from June 18 to December 16.

Jupiter from May 28 to December 11. Saturn after June 25.
Uranus from June 1 until December 1.
Neptune untll June 15, and after December 20.
 of longitude east
culmination. (For

|  | Day. | Jan. Eve. | Feb. Eve. | March. Eve. | April. Eve. | May. <br> Morn. | June. Morn. | July. Morn. | Norn. | Sept. Morn. | Oct. <br> Morn. | Nov. Eve. | Dec. Eve. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \| H. M. S.| H. M. S.| H. M. S.| H. M. S |  |  |  | H. M. S | H. M. S.\| H. M. S.|H. M. S.| H. M. S. |  |  |  | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | S. |
| 1 |  | 6:38-22 | 4:35:58 | 2:45:28 | 0:43:24 | 10:45:33 | 8:44:02 | 6:46:34 | 4:45:12 | 2:43:46 | 0:46:06 | 10:40:19 | 8:42:10 |
| 2 |  | 6.34:25 | 4:32:01 | 2:41:32 | 0:39:28 | 10:41:38 | 8:40:07 | 6:42:39 | 4:41:17 | 2:39:51 | 0:42:10 | 10:36:23 | 8:38:13 |
| 3 |  | 6:30:28 | 4:28:04 | 2:37:35 | 0:35:32 | 10:37:42 | 8:36:12 | 6:38:44 | 4:37:22 | 2:35:56 | 0:38:14 | 10:32:27 | 8:34:17 |
| 4 |  | 6:26.31 | 4:24:08 | 2:33:39 | 0:31:36 | 10:33:47 | 8:32:17 | 6:34:49 | $4: 33: 27$ $4: 29: 33$ | 2:32:00 | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 34: 19 \\ & 0 \cdot 30 \cdot 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 28: 31 \\ & 10: 24: 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 30: 20 \\ & 8: 26: 24 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 |  | 6:22:34 | 4:20:11 | 2:29:42 | 0:27:40 | 10:29:51 | 8:28:22 | 6:30:54 | $4: 29: 33$ | 2:28:05 | $0: 30: 23$ | $10: 24: 35$ $10: 20: 39$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 26: 24 \\ & 8: 22: 27 \end{aligned}$ |
| \% |  | 6:18:37 | 4:16:14 | 2:25:46 | 0:23:44 | 10:25:56 | 8:24:27 | 6:27:00 | $4: 25: 38$ $4: 21: 43$ | 2:24:10 | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 26: 27 \\ & 0: 22: 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 20: 39 \\ & 10: 16: 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 22: 27 \\ & 8: 18: 31 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 |  | 6:14-40 | 4:12:17 | 2:21:49 | 0:19:49 | 10:22:00 | 8:20:32 | 6:23:05 | 4:21:43 | 2:20:15 | $0: 22: 32$ | 10:16:42 | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 18: 31 \\ & 8: 14: 34 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 |  | 6:10:43 | 4:08:20 | 2:17:53 | 9:15:53 | 10:18:05 | 8:16:37 | 6:19:10 | 4:17:48 | 2:16:19 | $0: 18: 36$ | $10: 12: 64$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 14: 34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 9 |  | 6•06:46 | 4:04.24 | 2:13:56 | $0: 11: 57$ | 10:14:09 | 8:12:42 | 6:15:15 | $4: 13: 53$ | $2: 12: 24$ | $0: 14: 40$ | $\text { 50:08: } 10$ | 8:10:38 |
| 10 |  | 6:02:49 | 4:00:27 | 2:10:00 | 0:08:01 | 10:10:14 | 8:08:47 | 6:11:20 | $4: 09: 58$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 08: 29 \\ & 2: 04: 34 \end{aligned}$ | $0: 10: 45$ | $10: 04: 54$ $10: 00: 58$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 06: 41 \\ & 8: 02: 44 \end{aligned}$ |
| 11 |  | 5:58:52 | 3:56:30 | 2:06:04 | 0:04:05 | 10:06:19 | 8:04:52 | 6:07:25 | 4:06:03 | 2:04:34 | $0: 06: 49$ | 10:00:58 | $8: 02: 44$ |
| 12 |  | 5:54:55 | 3:52:33 | 2:02:08 | 0:00:09 | 10:02:23 | 8:00:57 | $6: 03: 30$ | 4:02:08 | $2: 00: 39$ | $0: 02: 53$ | 9:57:02 | $7: 58: 47$ |
| 13 |  | 5:50:58 | 3:48:36 | 1:58:12 | Morn. | 9:58:28 | 7:57:02 | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 59: 35 \\ & 5: 55: 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 58: 13 \\ & 3: 54: 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 56: 43 \\ & 1: 52: 48 \end{aligned}$ | Eve. <br> 11.51:06 | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 53: 06 \\ & 9: 49: 09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 54: 51 \\ & 7: 50: 54 \end{aligned}$ |
| 14 |  | 5:47:01 | 3:44:40 | $1: 54: 15$ | 11:52:17 | 9:54:33 | $7: 53: 07$ $7: 49.12$ | $5: 55: 40$ $5: 51: 46$ | $3: 54: 18$ $3: 50: 23$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 52: 48 \\ & 1: 48: 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 51: 06 \\ & 11: 47: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 49: 09 \\ & 9: 45: 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 50: 54 \\ & 7: 46: 57 \end{aligned}$ |
| 15 |  | 5:43:04 | $3: 40: 43$ | 1:50:19 | 11:48:21 | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 50: 38 \\ & 9: 46: 42 \end{aligned}$ | 7:49:12 | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 51: 46 \\ & 5: 47: 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 50: 23 \\ & 3: 46: 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 48: 52 \\ & 1: 44: 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 47: 10 \\ & 11: 43: 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 45: 13 \\ & 9: 41: 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 46: 57 \\ & 7: 43: 01 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16 |  | 5:39:08 | 3:36:46 | 1:46:23 | 11:44:26 | 9:46:42 | 7:40:17 | $5: 47: 51$ | 3:46:28 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 44: 57 \\ & 1: 41: 01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 43: 15 \\ & 11: 39: 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 41: 17 \\ & 9: 37: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 43: 01 \\ & 7: 39: 04 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17 |  | 5:35:11 | 3:32:49 | 1:42:26 | 11:40:30 | 9:42:47 | 7:41:23 | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 43: 56 \\ & 5: 40: 01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 42: 33 \\ & 3: 38: 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 41: 01 \\ & 1: 37: 06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 39: 19 \\ & 11: 35: 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 37: 20 \\ & 9: 33: 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 39: 04 \\ & 7: 35: 07 \end{aligned}$ |
| 18 |  | 5:31:14 | $3: 28: 53$ | 1:38:30 | 11:36:35 | 3:38:52 | 7:37.28 | $5: 40: 01$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 38: 38 \\ & 3 \cdot 24 \cdot 4 ? \end{aligned}$ | $1: 37: 06$ $1: 33: 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 35: 23 \\ & 11: 31: 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 33: 24 \\ & 9: 29: 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 35: 07 \\ & 7: 31: 11 \end{aligned}$ |
| 19 |  | 5:27:17 | $3: 24: 56$ | 1:34:34 | 11:32:39 | 9:34:57 | 7:33:33 | $\begin{gathered} 5: 36: 06 \\ 5: 32: 11 \end{gathered}$ | $3: 34: 43$ | 1:33:10 | 11:31:27 | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 29: 28 \\ & 9: 25: 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 31: 11 \\ & 7: 27: 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| 20 |  | 5:23:20 | 3:20:59 | 1:30:37 | 11:28:44 | 9:31:02 | 7:29:38 | $5: 32: 11$ | 3:30:48 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 29: 15 \\ & 1: 25: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 27: 31 \\ & 11: 23: 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 25: 31 \\ & 9: 21: 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 27: 14 \\ & 7: 23: 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| 21 |  | 5:19:23 | 3:17:02 | 1:26:41 | 11:24:48 | 9:27:07 | $7: 25: 43$ | $5: 28: 16$ | 3:26:53 | 1:25:20 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 23: 35 \\ & 11: 19: 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 21: 35 \\ & 9: 17: 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 23: 17 \\ & 7: 19: 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| 22 |  | 5:15:26 | 3:13:06 | 1:22:45 | 11:20:53 | 9:23:12 | 7:21:48 | $5: 24: 21$ | 3:22:58 | 1:21:25 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 19: 39 \\ & 11: 15: 43 \end{aligned}$ | $9: 17: 39$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 19: 20 \\ & 7: 15: 92 \end{aligned}$ |
| 23 |  | 5:11:29 | 3:09:09 | 1:18:49 | 11:16:57 | 9:19:17 | 7:17:53 | 5:20:26 | $3: 19: 03$ $3: 15: 08$ | 1:17:30 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 15: 43 \\ & 11: 11: 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 13: 42 \\ & 9: 09: 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 15: 23 \\ & 7: 11: 97 \end{aligned}$ |
| 24 |  | 5:07:32 | 3:05:12 | 1:14:53 | 11:13:01 | $9: 15: 22$ | $7: 13: 58$ | $5: 16: 31$ | $3: 15: 08$ | $1: 13: 34$ | $11: 11: 47$ | $9: 09: 46$ |  |
| 25 |  | 5:03:36 | 3:01:15 | 1:10:56 | 11:09:06 | 9:11:27 | $\underline{7}: 10: 03$ | $5: 12: 37$ | $3: 11: 13$ | 1:09:39 | $11: 07: 51$ | $9: 05: 49$ | 7:07:30 7:03.33 |
| 26 |  | 4:59:39 | 2:57:19 | 1:07:00 | 11:05:10 | 9:07:32 | $7: 06: 08$ | $5: 08: 42$ | $3: 07: 19$ | $1: 05: 44$ | $11: 03: 55$ | $9: 01: 53$ | 7:03:33 |
| 28 |  | 4:55:42 | 2:53:22 | 1:03:04 | 11:01:15 | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 03: 37 \\ & 8: 59: 42 \end{aligned}$ | $7: 02: 13$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 04: 47 \\ & 5: 00: 52 \end{aligned}$ | $3: 03: 24$ | $1: 01: 48$ | 10:59:59 | $8: 57: 56$ $8: 54: 00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 59: 36 \\ & 6: 55: 39 \end{aligned}$ |
| 28 |  | 4:51:45 | 2:49:25 | 0:59:08 | 10:57:19 | 8:59:42 | $6: 58: 18$ | $5: 00: 52$ | $2: 59: 29$ | $0: 57: 53$ | $10: 56: 03$ | 8:54:00 | $6: 55: 39$ |
| 29 |  | 4:47:48 |  | 0:55:12 | 10:53:24 | 8:55:47 | 6:54:23 | $4: 56: 57$ | $2: 55: 33$ | 0:53:58 | $10: 52: 07$ | 8:50:03 | $6: 51: 42$ |
| 30 |  | $4: 43: 51$ $4: 39: 54$ |  | 0:51:16 | 10:49:28 | $8: 51: 52$ $8: 47: 57$ | 6:50:28 | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 53: 02 \\ & 4: 49: 07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 51: 38 \\ & 2: 47: 42 \end{aligned}$ | 0:50:01 | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 48: 11 \\ & 10: 44: 15 \end{aligned}$ | 8:46:06 | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 47: 45 \\ & 6: 43: 48 \end{aligned}$ |
| 31 |  | 4:39:54 |  | 0:47:20 |  | 8:47:57 |  | 4:49:07 | 2:47:42 |  |  |  | 6:43:48 |

## AZIMLTH TABLE OF POLARIS，OIR NORTH STAR，130才．

The azimuths in the arnexed tabie．applied properly to the magnetic bearing of Po－ laris at the time of its greatest clongation east or west．wili give the true varlation of the magnetic needle from a true north direction，and will be of great use to all surveyors and engineers．Wher the clongation is east the azimuth will be eact and vice versa．At the present time the line of＂No Variation＂of the needle runs south－ easterly from near Toledo．Ohio，to a point on the Atlantic Coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear，$\underset{\sim}{c}$ ．C．East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north，and west of that line east of the true north．The country may therefore be divided into eastern and western magnetic regions．1n the＂Eastern Region＂the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation，if eastward，added to the azimuth，gives the desired variation west：but if westward，the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west．The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elonga－ tion will be eastward，and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west． In the＂Western Region＂the bearing or Polaris at lto eastern elongation，if west－ ward，added to the azimuth，gives the variation east：lut if eastward，the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation east．The bearing of polaris at its west－ crn elongation will be westward，and diminished by the azimuth gives the varlation east．The azimuths in the table，given for two－degree zones，are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska．For intermediate latitudes，and datec，the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct，or exactly by the formula log－sine azimuth equal log－sine Polar Distance of Polaris，minus log－cosıne latitude． The surveyor or engineer is on the line of＂No Variation＂when the bearing of Po－ laris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth．

| Month． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Polar } \\ \text { Q } \\ \text { Dist. } \\ \text { of Po- } \\ \text { laris. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Azimuth of Polaris at its Greatest Elongation East or West． For the Latitudes and Dates given below． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $29^{\circ}$ | $31^{\circ}$ | $33^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ |  | $139^{\circ}$ | $41^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43^{\circ} \mid \\ & \text { North. } \end{aligned}$ | $145^{\circ}$ |
|  | $1 \cdot 10{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ ，＂ | ！${ }^{\circ}$ ，＂ | $1^{\circ}$ ，＂ | $1^{\circ}$ ，＂ | ＂10．＂ | ＇10，＂ | $1^{\circ}$ ，＂ | $1{ }^{\circ}$ ， 1 | $1^{\circ}$ ， |
| January | $1 \mid 1138$ | 12335 | 12519 | 12712 | 12917 | 713135 | ！ 134 | ｜13654｜ | 14001 | 4326 |
| January | 111 7｜ | 137 | 19 | 12 |  | 7134 | 416 | ！54｜ | 01 | 26 |
| January | 21 － | 31 | 1.4 | 11 |  | 61 33 |  | 53 | 13959 | ｜20－ |
| February | 11 7 | 36 | 15 | 11 |  | （i） 33 | ， | 531 | 13959 | 5 |
| February | 11］s｜ | ｜ 37 | 19 | 12 |  | 35 | ！ 1 | 5.5 | $140 \quad 1$ | ； |
| February | $21 \mid 119$ | $13!$ | $\because 1$ | 14 |  | 1） 37 | 1 | 571 | 31 | 1 |
| March | 112 | 42 | $\because 4$ | 15 | $\cdots$ | ｜ 41 | ｜12 | 13719 | 140 bi | 2 |
| Marci | $11!14$ | 45 | 97 | 20 |  | 4．） 4.3 | ｜ 3.5 |  | 101 | i |
| March | －11 1\％ | ｜ 45 | 31 | 24 |  | 17 | 1）1！ | s | 14 | 11 |
| April | 11 21 | 52 | 3.5 | 25 | 43 | 31 | 1 － 3 | 1 121 | 10 | 4 |
| Aprii | 11！ 24 | －5 | 85 | 32 |  | 3 \％ | 27 | 1； | 2101 | 45 |
| April | $21!27$ | 55 | 41 | ：3．7 | 41 | 1.5 | 31 | 211 | 26 | － |
| May | 130 | 1242 | 45 | 36 |  | 41322 | 3 35 | 24 | 31 | 5 |
| May | 11｜33 |  | 45 | 41 |  | T 5 | ）3s | 27 |  | 11441 |
| May | －1｜ 35 | 8 | 50 | 44 |  | 1） 8 | $8) 41$ | 301 | 34 |  |
| June | 1｜37 | 10 | 53 | 47 |  | 211 | $1{ }^{1} 4$ | 331 | 40 | 144 |
| June | 11 38 | 11 | 55 | 419 | 5：3 | 312 | 46 | 34 | 42 |  |
| June | $21 \quad 39$ | ｜ 12 | 55 | 50 | 54 | 413 | ） $\mathrm{i}^{7}$ | 35 | 43 | 9 |
| July | 1） 39 | ｜ 13 | 56 | 49 |  | ） 13 | $3{ }^{47}$ | 36 | 43 | 0 |
| Juis | 11 39 | ｜12 | －5 | 49 | 54 | 412 | ｜ 46 | 35 | 42 |  |
| Juiy | 21 38 | ｜ 11 | 54 | 45 | 153 | 311 | 11.5 | 341 | 41 |  |
| August | ｜1 36 | ！ 0 | 5 | $4{ }^{1}$ | 51 | 110 | － 43 | 321 | 39 |  |
| August | 111 34 | 7 | 50 | 43 |  | 9｜ 8 | 1 40 | 291 | 36 |  |
| August ．． | ｜ㄴ1 $3:$ | 4 | 47 | 49 |  | （i）$\quad$－ | \％ 37 | 261 | $3: 3$ | 0 |
| September | 11 2！ | 1 | 44 | 33 | 48 | 3 ｜ | 1 34 | 2 | 2！ | 14.35 |
| Septentues | 11 ご） | 12358 | 40 | $3: 3$ | － | 11 115 | 1 301 | 171 | $\because 1$ | 5.1 |
| Septembri＊ | 2102 | 53 | 36 | 21 | $1{ }^{14}$ | 4 －io？ | ｜ | ｜13｜ | 19 | 46 |
| October | 1118 | 11238 | 31 | 124 |  | 11814 | 1！ | 1 s1 | 14｜ | 40 |
| October | 1115 | 44 | 27 | 20 | 124 | 4 4： | ｜ 14 | ｜ 31 | 31 | 3.7 |
| Octoher | $\because 111$ | 140 | 23 | 1.5 | 20 | （） 34 | $!$ | 11355 | 4 | 30 |
| November | 7 | 36 | 18 | 11 |  | 6） 33 | ｜5 | ｜ 13653 | 13959 | ） |
| November | 11 3 | 32 | 14 | ！ 7 | 12 | 2 （2） | 10 | 481 | 54 | 24 |
| November | $\because 11130$ | 28 | 10 | 3 |  | $8 \quad 25$ | ｜13356 | 441 | 49 | 15 |
| December | $1 \mid 1125$ | 24 | 6 | 112054 |  | 421 | $1 \mid 133$ ล2 | 401 | 45 | 1 |
| December | 11）$\overline{51}$ | ｜ 21 | 1 41 | 15 |  | 1.15 | －4！ | 36 | 421 | 1 |
| December | 21｜ 52 | ！ 19 | － | 15 | 120 \％ | 1.5 | 1） 47 | 251 | 391 |  |
| December | ．$\|31\| 11251$ | 1s | 1250 | ｜ 52 | ｜12s | 6， 13 | 4.5 | ：21 | 831 |  |

Epiplany
septuagesima sunday
Sexagesima Sunday
Qulnquagesima Sunday．
Shrove Tuesday．
Ash Wednesday
First Sunday in Ient
Mid－Lent Sunday．．
Passion Sunday．
Palm sunday

## MOVABLE FFASTS．

January
February 11
February 18
February 2.5
February 27
February 28
March
March
April
April


|  | SE＇TTING | AND | MERIDIAN |  |  | PASSAGE |  | E | PLANE＇TS， 1900. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month． |  | Venu |  |  | Mar |  |  | Jupit |  |  | aturn |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 0 \\ \vdots & 3^{5} \\ \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $z$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 7 \\ 40 \\ 08 \end{array}$ | $3^{5}$ | $z$ |  | $z^{3}$ | 为号 |  |  | 退 ${ }^{2}$ | － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ris＇s |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ris's } \\ & \text { Mo. } \end{aligned}$ | ＇s |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1：5 | 7 | 6：47 |  |  |  |  | 4：0 | 4：22 |  | 6：00｜ | 6：26 |
| Janu | 11 2：07 | 7.28 | 7：11 |  | 5：20 | $4: 53$ | 8 | 3：2 | 3：52 | 10 | 5： | 5：42 |
| Jan | 21 2：16 | 7：48 | 7：36 | 0：07 | 5：16 | 4：52 | 8：10 | 2：58 | 3：21 | 9：58 | 4：52 | 5：18 |
| February | 2：23 | 8：07 | 8：02 | Mo． | Ris＇s | Ris＇s | $7: 34$ | $2: 23$ | $2: 46$ | 9：19 | 4：13 | 4 |
| February | $11{ }^{2} 288$ | 8：24 | 8：25 | 11：52 | 6：32 | 6：50 | $7: 01$ | 1：50 | $2: 14$ | 8：44 | 3：38 | 4：04 |
| February | 21 2：32 | 8：40 | 8：17 | 11：43 | 6：17 | 6：31 | 6：26 | 1：16 | 1：40 | 8 | 3：02 | 3：28 |
| March | 1｜2：35 | 8：53 | 9：05 | 11：36 | 6：05 | 6：16 | 5：58 | 0：48 | 1：12 | 7：39 | 2：33 | 2：59 |
| Mar | 11） $2: 39$ | 9：08 | ：26 | 11：27 | 5：49 | 5：57 | $5: 21$ | 0：11 | 0：35 | 7：03 | 1：57 | $2:$ |
| March | 21 2：441 | 9：24 | 9：48 | 11：17 | 5：32 | 5：36 | 4：43 | Eve． | ｜Eve | 6：25 | 1：19 | 1 |
| April | 2：50｜ | $9: 40 \mid$ | 10：10｜ | 11：05｜ | $5: 12$｜ | 5：13 | 4：00 | 10：50 | 11：15 | 5：44 | 0：38 | 1 |
| April | 11 2：56 | 9：54 | 10：29 | 10：54 | 4：54 | 4：52 | 3：20 | 10：10 | 10：34 | 5：05 | Eve． | 0：25 |
| April | 21 3：02 | 10：05 | 10： 45 | 10：43 | 4：36 | 4：29 | 2：38 | 9：28 | 9：52 | 4：25 | 11：19 | Eve |
| May | 1｜3：07 | 10：13 | 10：53 | $10: 32 \mid$ | 4：18 | 4：07 | 1：55 | 8：45 | 9：09 | 3：45 | 10：39 | 11：05 |
| May | 11 3：08 | 10：14 | 10：54 | ｜10：21｜ | 4：00 | 3：46 | 1：11｜ | 8：00 | $8: 24$ | 3：04 | 9：58 | 10：24 |
| May | 21 3：04］ | 10：07 | $10: 46$ | 10：10 | 3：42 | 3：25 | Eve． | Sets．1 | Sets． | 2：23 | 9：17 | 9：43 |
|  | 2：49 | 9：48 | 10：24 | 9：5s | $3: 24$ | 3：03 | 11：33 | 4：45 | 4：21 | 1：37 | 8：31 | 8：57 |
| June | 11 2：24 | 9：19 | 9：52 | ：47 | 3：07 | 2：43 | 10：49 | 4：02 | 3：39 | Eve． | Sets． | Sets． |
| June | $21 \mid 1: 44$ | 8：34 | 9：04 | 9：37 | $2: 52$ | 2：25 | 10：05 | 3：181 | $2: 55$ | 12：08 | 5：14 | 4：48 |
| July | $1{ }^{1} 0: 48$ | 7：33 | 8：01 | 9：27 | 2：38 | 2：09 | 9：22 | 2：35 | 2：12 | 11：26 | 4：32 | $4: 04$ |
| July | 11 Mo ． | Ris＇s | Ris＇s | 9：18 | 2：25 | $1: 54$ | 8：40 | 1：53 | 1：31 | 10：43 | 3：49 | 3：23 |
| July | 21 10：42 | 4：02 | 3：38 | 9：08 | 2：13 | 1：40 | 7：591 | 1：12 | 0：50 | 10：01 | 3：07 | 2：41 |
| Augus | 9：53 | 3：18 | 2：491 | 8：57 | $2: 00$ | 1：26 | 7：15 | 0：28 | 0：06 | 9：15 | 2：21 | 1：55 |
| ugu | 11 | 2：44 | 2：201 | 8：46 | 1：49 | 1：14 | 6：37｜ | Eve． | Eve | 8：34 | 1：40 | 1：14 |
| Augus | 21 9：081 | 2.2 | 2：01 | 8 | 1：3 | 1：03 | 6：00｜ | 11：13｜ | 10：50 | 7：34 | 1：00 | 0：3ı |
| Septeml | $1) 8: 59$ | 2：17 | 1：52 | $8: 23$ | 1：27 | 0.5 | 5：211 | 10：34 | 10：11 | 7：10 | 0： | Eve． |
| Septembe | $11{ }^{8} 56$ | 2：16 | 1：52 | 8：10 | 1：16 | 0：43 | 4：46 | 9：58 | 9：34 | 6：31 | Eve． | 11：11 |
| September | 21 8：56｜ | 2：19 | 1：57 | 7：57 | 1：05 | 0：34 | 4：12 | 9：23 | 8：59 | 5：53 | 10：59 | $10: 33$ |
| October | $1{ }^{1} 8: 59$ | 2：28 | 2：08 | 7：42 | 0：53 | 0：24 | 3：39 | 8：49 | 8：25 | 5：15 | 10：21 | 9：55． |
| October | 11 9：02 | －2：38 | 2：22 | 7：27 | 0：41 | 0：13 | 3：07 | 8：16 | 7：52 | 4：3 | 9：44 | 9：18 |
| October | 21 9：06｜ | 2：50 | 2：38 | 7：10｜ | 0：27 | 0：02 | 2：36 | 7：44 | 7：20 | 4：02 | 9：08 | $8: 42$ |
| November | 9：10 | $3: 0$ | 2：58 | 6：50 | 0：11 | Ev | 2：02 | $7: 09$ | 6：44 | 3： | 8：2 | 8：02 |
| November | 11 9：15 | 3：20 | 3：18 | 6：00 | Eve． | $11: 34$ | 1：31｜ | 6：38 | 6：12 | 2.4 | 7：53 | 7：27 |
| Nove | 21 9：20 | 3：35 | 3：38 | 6：09 | 11：37 | 11：18 | $1: 01$ | 6：07 | 5：41 | 2：12 | 7：18 | 3：52 |
| D | $1{ }^{1} 9: 28$ | 3：53 | 4：01 | 5：45 | 11：16 | 10：58 | 0：32 | 5：38 | 5：11 | 1：37 | 6：43 | 6：17 |
| December | 11 9：36 | 4：10 | 4：24 | 5：20｜ | 10：53 | 10：37 | 0：02 | 5：07 | 4：40 | 1：03 | 6：09 | 5：43 |
| December | 21 9：45 | $4: 28$ | 4：46 | 4：52 | 10：27 | 10：12 | Mo． | Ris＇s | Ris＇s | 0：28 | 5：34 | 5：08 |
| December | 31｜ $9: 57 \mid$ | 4：46 | 5：09 | 4：20 | 9：57 | 9：42 | 11：03？ | 5：58｜ | 6：26 | Mo． | Ris＇ | Ris＇s |

## PLANE＇TS BRIGH＇NEST OR BEST SEEN．

Mercury，March 2．July 3 and October 31．Mars，not this year．
setting soon after the Sun；also Aprif 21．August 18 and Deceniber 6，rising suon before the sun．
Vents，May 81 and August 14.
MORNING STARS．
Mercury tol January 21；Marcli 30 to Mas 21；August 5 to September 3；November 21 to end of year．
Venus，July 15 to end of year．

Juniter，May 26 ．
Saturn，June 2：3．
Tranus，May 31.
Neptune，December 18.

EVENINO SYARS．
Mercury．February 1．5 to Mareh on：June 6 to July 27；September 30 to Novem－ ber 14．
Tenus，to July 1.


## TIDE TABLES．

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below，apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this Almanac．Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus，and subtract it when it is minus Example：To find time of high water at Rockland，Me．，on January 6． 1900.
Time of high water at Boston，January 6.
3：06 p．m．
Correction for Reckland，Me．（see below） － $10: 26$

Time of high water at Rockland，Me，January 6．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $2: 40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ．

| Corrections to times of high ater at Boston for： | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { rec- } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ | Corrections to times of high water at New－York for： | Cor－ rec－ tion． | $\|$Corrections to <br> $\mid$ times of high water <br> at Charleston for： | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { rec- } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H． 31.1 |  | H． 31.1 |  | H．M． |
| Eastport，Me．．．．．．．．｜－0 35｜Block Island，R．I．．．．｜－1 2｜Dover，Del．．．．．．．．．｜－\％ 46 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Quoddy H＇d，Me | －0 49 | Stonington．Con | ＋0 43 | Sea Breeze， | $-1017$ |
| Machiasport，Me | －0 40 | New－London， |  | New－Castle， | －8 |
| Indian Harbor | －1） 55 | Norwich，Conn． | 147 | Wilmington， | 746 |
| Mt．Desert Nar．，Me | －0 28 | Middletown，Co | 5 | Gray＇s F．．S．R．，Pa｜ | 615 |
| S．W．H，MIt．D．I．，Me | －0） 44 | Hartford，Conn | 658 | Phila．，Wash．－ave．｜ | 67 |
| Bass H．．Mit．D．I．，Me｜ | －0 45 | Duck Island，Co | －223 | Trenton，$\times$ ． | 259 |
|  | －0 26 | New－Haven，Co | 35 | Rehoboth， | ＋028 |
| ceanville，D | －0 36 | Stamford， |  | Ocean City： | 05 |
| Ban | 112 | City 1．，L．I．S． |  | Cape Chas．L．Ta． | 013 |
| B | $\rightarrow 43$ | College P，E．R | 32 | Old Point Com．，Va | 055 |
| Bath． | to 31 | Flushing，E．R． | ＋340 | Newport News，Va | 4 |
| Gardine | ＋256 | Pot Cove，Ast．，$\overline{\text { N．}}$ I． | －3 2 | Petersburg，Va | 311 |
| ugusta， | ＋337 | B＇ckwell＇s I．L．，N．Y | ＋150 | Richmond | 9 |
| ortland．M | －034 | E． $41 \mathrm{st-st}$ ，N．Y．C．．． | ＋137 | Yorkto | 122 |
| Portsmouth，N．H | －0 15 | E．2Tth－st．，N． | －1 23 | P\＆．L．，P．R．，Md． | 5 |
| Isle of Shoal L．，N．H | －0 20｜ | Brooklyn N．I．，N：I | －0 40 | Alexandria，P．R．．Va | － 011 |
| ewburyport， | －0 15 | Brooklyn Bridge，Nั． | －0 20 | Wash．ズ．Y．，D．C．। | 18 |
| Gloucester | －0 361 | E．110th－st．，N．Y．C． | ＋2 | Crisfield，C．B．，Md | 53 |
| Salem，Mass | －0 11 | High Bridge，N．Y． | $+221$ | Cambridge，C．B．，Md｜ | 56 |
| Nahant，Mas | －0 18 | Kings Bridge，N．Y．C | ＋0 58 | Oxford， | 23 |
| Boston Light | －0 18 | Willets Point，N．I |  | Annapolis，Md | 38 |
| Plymouth，Ma | －0 91 | Glen Cove，L．I．S． $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$ |  | Balt．，Fells，Pt | － 050 |
| Wellfleet．C．C．，Mass | －0 11｜ | Oyster B．．L．I．S．，N．Y |  | Elkton．M | 210 |
| Provinc | $-\quad 11$ | N＇thp＇t H．，L．I．S．，N． | ＋35 | Pt．Dep．，S．R．，Md | $241$ |
| Siasconset，Nantuck．I | $+0 \quad 1$ | Trum＇n B．．L．I．S．，N．\％ | 211 | Virglnia Beach．Val | $00$ |
| Nantucket Har．，Mass | ＋0 55 | Sag Har．，L．I．S．，N．Y | ＋219 | Hatteras Inlet，N．C | $-047$ |
| Edgartown，Mass．．．． | $+044$ | Montauk Pt．L．N．Y | 01 | Cape Lookout，N．C | $-15$ |
| No Mans L＇d I．，Mass | $-46$ | Bellport，N．Y．．．．．．．． | ＋239 | Beaufort，N | $-012$ |
| Vineyard Hav＇n，Mass Falmouth，Mass．．．．．． | $\text { +o } 11$ | Fire Island Inlet，N． I | － 05 | Carolina Beach，N．C | $-014$ |
| Falmouth，Mass．．．．． | －1 81 | Rockaway Inlet，N．Y｜ | －0 35 | Wilmington，N．C．－ | 147 +44 |
| Tarpaulin Cove，Mass | －3 41 | Coney Island．N．Y．．． | －0 42 | B＇nerman＇s B．，N．C | 1 |
| Cuttyhunk L．，Mass． | －4 1 | Tottenville，S．I．，N．I | －0 21 | White Hall，N． | 58 |
| Woods Hole，Ma | －2 55 | Fort Tom．，S．I．，N．Y｜ | －0 23 | Georgetown．S． | 16 |
| Bird Island L．，Mass． | －3 43 | Sing Sirg．H．R．N．N | ＋149 | Bluff PL．W．R．，S．C | 21 |
| N゙ew－Bedfo | －340 | Albany，H．R．，N． | ＋933 | Port Royal． | 36 |
| Newport． | －3 48 | Eliz＇port，N．B．．ぶ．J | 1010 | Beaufo | 49 |
| ist | －3 31 | Long Branch，N．J | －037 | Savannah．Ga | 53 |
|  | －3 21 | Atlantic City，N．J | －0 28 | Warsaw Sound，Gal | 4 |
| rovidence，R． | －3 23 | Cape Mray | －0 16 | St．Andrew S．，Ga．l | 23 |

## CHRONOLOGICAL CICLES．

Dominical Letter．
Epact
1，unar Cycle（Golden number） solar Cucle．

Mahometan Era．
Jewish Era．．．．．．

G Roman Indiction
29 Julian Period．
1.3

Pe．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 6012
1 Dionysian Period． 12
Jewish Lunar Cycle． 17
ear 1318 begins May 1.
Year 5061 begins at sunset September 23.

## A TABLE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN BRIGHT S＇AKS．

To ascertain when any star or constellation found in the following table will be in the upper meridian，add the numbers opposite in the left－hand column of figures to the time of＂Sidereal Noon＂found in these pages．For the rising of a star subtract the number opposite in the right－hand column of figures from its merldian passage， For the setting of a star add the same number to its meridian passage．Those marked （．．．．）revolve in a circte of perpetual apparition and to not rise or set north of the latitude of New－Fork（ $40^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$ ），for which latitude the semi－diurnal arcs are calcu－ lated．The civil day begins at midnight，and consequently hours after midnight．or 12 hours from noon，is morning of the succecding day；or more than 24 hours from noon is evening of the next day．This table is arranged in the order of culmination．Stars
having an asterisk (*) in the last column are seen only in Florida and Texas, when passing the meridian.

| Name of Star. |  |  | Name of Star. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Andromedæ (Alpheratz) | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} . \\ 0 & 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{H}_{0} & \text { M. } \\ 7 & 5: \end{array}$ | $\beta$ Ursæ Majoris (Merak). . | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} \\ 10 & 54 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\beta$ Cassiopeiæ (Caph) . . . | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 4 \\ 0\end{array}$ | . | a Ursæ Majoris (Duble). . |  |  |
| $\gamma$ Pegasi (Algenib) . | 088 | $6 \quad 51$ | $\theta$ Leonis. . . . . . . . . . . |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 57\end{array}$ |
| a Phœenices. . | 0 | $2 \quad 25$ | $\delta$ Leonis (Zozma) | 11 | $7 \quad 17$ |
| a Cassiopeir (Schedir) | $0 \quad 35$ | - . . | $\beta$ Leonis (Deneloola) | 114 | 654 |
| $\beta$ Ceti (Diphda). | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 39\end{array}$ | $4 \quad 53$ | $\gamma$ Ursar Majoris (Phad) | $11 \quad 49$ |  |
| $\gamma$ Cassiopeire | $0 \quad 51$ | . . | al Crucis (Acrux). . . . | 12 21 |  |
| $\eta$ Ceti . | 13 |  | $\gamma$ Crucis. |  | * |
| $\beta$ Andlomeds (Meracl | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 4\end{array}$ | 829 |  | $12 \quad 39$ | 435 |
| ${ }^{61}$ Ceti | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 19\end{array}$ | $5 \quad 30$ | $\beta$ Crucis. . . . | $1239$ |  |
| a Ursa Minoris (Polaris) | 123 |  | ¢ Ursa Majoris (A |  |  |
| a Eridani (Ach | 134 |  | $\delta$ Virginis | 1247 | $6 \quad 14$ |
| $\zeta$ Ceti | 147 | $5 \quad 22$ | ¢ Yirginis | 125 | 640 |
| $\beta$ Arietis | 149 | $7 \quad 14$ | $\zeta$ Ursæ Majoris (Mizar) . | 1318 |  |
| a Piscium (El Rischa) | 157 | 6 - | a Virginis (Spica). . . ; . | $13 \quad 20$ | $5 \quad 33$ |
| $\gamma$ Andromeda (Almaadi) | 158 | 9 | $\eta$ Ursæ Majoris (Benet'ch) | 1344 |  |
| a Arietis . | 2 | 726 | $\beta$ Centauri (Agena). . . . . | 13 57 |  |
| - Ceti (Mira) | 211 | $5 \quad 48$ | a Bootes (Arcturus) | 1411 | $\gamma 12$ |
| $\gamma$ Ceti | 238 | 69 | a Centauri (Bengula) | $14 \quad 33$ |  |
| a Ceti (Menkar). | 257 | 6 | $a^{2}$ Libræ. . . . . | 455 | 54 |
| $\beta$ Persei (Algol). | 3 | 9 | $\beta$ Ursæ Minoris (Kochab). |  |  |
| a Persei. | 317 |  | $\beta$ Libræ. . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }} \cdot$ - | 15 | $5 \quad 29$ |
| $\eta$ Tauri (The Seven Stars). | $3 \quad 42$ | 729 | a Coronæ Borealis (Al'ca). | $15 \quad 30$ | 744 |
| a Tauri (Aldebaran) . . . | 430 | $6 \quad 58$ | a Serpentis (Unuk). . . . . | $15 \quad 39$ | $6 \quad 23$ |
| a Aurigæ (Capella) | 59 | $10 \quad 14$ | $\delta$ Scorpii | $15 \quad 54$ | 437 |
| $\beta$ Orionis (Rigel) . | $5 \quad 10$ |  | $\beta 1$ Scorpii. | 160 | $4 \quad 49$ |
| $\gamma$ Orionis (Bellatrix) | 5 | $6 \quad 21$ | a Scorpii (Antares). | $16 \quad 23$ | $4 \quad 20$ |
| $\beta$ Tauri (El Nath). | 5 | - 52 | $\beta$ Herculis (Rutilicus) | $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & 26 \end{array}$ | $7 \quad 20$ |
| $\delta$ Orionis (Mintaka) | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 27\end{array}$ | $5 \quad 59$ | a Herculis | 1710 | 651 |
| ¢ Orionis (Anilam). | $5 \quad 31$ | $5 \quad 56$ |  | $17 \quad 14$ | * |
| a. Columbæ (Phæt) | $5 \quad 36$ | $3{ }^{3}$ 37 | a Aræ. | $\begin{array}{ll} 17 & 21 \end{array}$ | * |
| $\kappa$ Orionis (Saiph) | 543 | $5 \quad 26$ | $\lambda$ Scorp | $17 \quad 23$ | 318 |
| a Orionis (Betelgeuze). | $5 \quad 50$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 26\end{array}$ | $\theta$ Scorpii | $17 \quad 27$ | $2 \quad 27$ |
| $\beta$ Auriga (Menkalina). | $5 \quad 52$ | $9 \quad 53$ | $\beta$ Uraconis (Rastoban). . . |  |  |
| $\xi$ Canis Majoris. | 6 | $4{ }^{4} 1$ | a Ophinchi (Ras Alhagne) | $17 \quad 30$ | 645 |
| $\mu$ Geminorum . | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 17\end{array}$ | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 24\end{array}$ | y Draconis (Etanin).. |  |  |
| $\beta$ Canis Majoris (Mirzain) | 6 | 455 | 4. Sagitta |  | 433 |
| a Argus (Canopus) . . | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 22\end{array}$ |  | $\epsilon$ Sagittarii. | $18 \quad 14$ | $3 \quad 35$ |
| r Geminorum (Alhena) | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 32\end{array}$ | $6 \quad 59$ | a Lyra (Vega). | 18 34 | $8 \quad 54$ |
| ¢ Geminorum (Mebusta) | 6 | $7 \quad 36$ | 8 Lyrae . .. | 18 4ij |  |
| a Canis Majoris (Sirius). | 641 | 51 | $\sigma$ Sagittarii. | 184 | $4 \quad 19$ |
| ¢ Canis Majoris (Adhara). | 6 | $4 \quad 7$ | a Aquilæ (Alta | 1946 | $6 \quad 30$ |
| $\delta$ Geminorum (Wasat) . . | $7 \quad 14$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 7 & 20 \end{array}$ | a2 Capricorni (Giedi). | 30 1? | $5 \quad 15$ |
| $\eta$ Canis Majoris (Aludra). | 719 | $45$ | a Pavonis. . | $20 \quad 16$ | - 56 |
| $a^{2}$ Geminorum (Castor) . | $7 \quad 28$ | $\begin{array}{lr} 4 & 11 \end{array}$ | a Cygni (Deneb). | $20$ | $9 \quad 56$ |
|  | 734 | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 19 \end{array}$ | a Cephei (Alderamin) |  |  |
| $\beta$ Geminorum (Pollux). . . | 7 7 | $750$ | $\beta$ Aquarii. | 21 26 | $5 \quad 39$ |
| 5 Argus (Naos) . | 759 | $2 \quad 58$ | $\beta$ Cephei (Alphirk) |  |  |
| $\gamma$ Argus. . | 85 | 131 | ¢ Pegasi (Enif). | 1319 |  |
| ¢ Argus. | $8 \quad 19$ |  | a Aquarii. | $2 \% 1$ |  |
| $\bullet$ Argus . | 9 |  | a Gruis | $22 \quad 1$ | $1 \quad 31$ |
| a Hydræ (Alphard). | 9 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 31\end{array}$ | 5 Pegasi. | 36 | 636 |
| ¢ Leonis. . . . . . | $9 \quad 40$ | 731 | a Pisces Australis (Fo'h’t) | 220 |  |
| $\mu$ Leonis. | 96 | 742 | $\beta$ Pegasi (Scheat). |  |  |
| a Leonis (Regulus). | $10$ | $6 \quad 44$ | a Pegasi (Markab) |  | $6 \quad 52$ |
| $\gamma_{1}$ Leonis (Al Gieba) | $10 \quad 14$ | 714 | $\gamma$ Cephei (Er Rai). | $\begin{array}{ll} 23 & 35 \end{array}$ | . . . . |
| $\eta$ Argus. . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |




## SIGNS OF PLINETS.

$\odot$ Sun. $\Theta$ Earth. \& Moon. § Mercnry. $\%$ Venus o Nars. $2 f$ Jupiter.
$\hbar_{2}$ Saturn. 耳Tranus. $\Psi$ Neptune. $\square 900$ apart. $8180^{\circ}$ :spart. J Conjonction


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## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PAEAMBLE.
We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity. provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of inembers cliosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the eiectors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twentyfive years, and been seven years a cltizen of the United States, and who shali not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years. and excludlng Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all nther persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representatlve; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania elght, Delaware one, MaryJand six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive euthority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they sha:! be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divlded as equally as may he into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that onethird may be chosen every second year;
and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Leglslature, which shall then fill such vacancies.
No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not. when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.
The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no votc unless they be equiliy divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempot. in the absence of the Vice president, ur when lie shall exerclse the office of Presi dent of the United States.
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chlef Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted wlthout the concurrence of twothirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not cxtend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to irdictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.
Sec, 4. The tlmes, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Represcntatives shall bc prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penaltles as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavlor and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to tlme publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representa-
tives shall reccive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the "reasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, le privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same: and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senatcr or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased luring such time: and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. T. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every blll which shall have passed the House of Fepresentatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it. With his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the rotes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons roting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to hlm, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it. unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return. in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States: and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.
Sec. S. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts and exclses shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the Cnited States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes:

To establish a uniform rule of naturalizatlon, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies throughout the United States:

To coin money. regulate the value thereof, and of foseign coin, and fix the etandard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishme.2t of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To cstablish postoftices and postroads:
To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by sccuring for limited times to authors and inventors the excluslve riglat to their respective writings and dlscoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:
To define and punish piracles and felonies committed on the high seas, and of fences against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal. and make rules concerning captures on land and water:
To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy:
To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Cinion, suppress insurrections and repel lnvasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the mllitia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Enited States, reserving to the States respectively the appolntment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the disciplize prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may. by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and te exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, ar'senals, dockyards, and other needful buildings: and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carring Into executlon the foresoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellon or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be lald, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall ressels bound to or from one State be obliged to entar, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.
Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports. shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or shlps of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.
Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of Amrerica. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the samo term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be courted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the
five highest on the list the said House shall in llke manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a cholce. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Uinited States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'

Sec. 2. The President shall be Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ainbassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose ap-
pointnicnts are not herein otherwise pro－ vided for and whlch shall be established by law；but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper，in the President alone，in the courts of law or in the heads of departments．

The President shall have power to flll up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate，by granting com－ missions which shall expire at the end of their next session．

Sec．3．He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union，and recommend to their con－ sideration sucli measures as be shall judge necessary and expedient；he mas on extraordinary occasions convene both houses，or either of them，and in case of disagreement between them，with respect to the time of adjournment，he may ad－ journ them to such time as he shall think proper；he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers；he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed，and shall commission all of the officers of the United States．

Sec．4．The President，Vice－President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeach－ ment for and conviction of treason，bribery or other bigh crimes and mlsdemeanors．

## ARTICLE III，

Sec．1．The judicial power of the United States shall be vested ir one Supreme Court，and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish．The judges，both of the supreme and imerior courts，shall hold their offices during good behavior，and shall at stated times receive for their ser－ vices a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office．

Sec．2．The judicial power shall extend to all cases．in law and equity，arising un－ der this Constitution，the laws of the United States，and treaties made or wbich shall be made，under their authority；to all cases affecting ambassadors，other pub－ lie ministers and consuls；to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction；to controversies to which the United States shall be a party：to controversies between two or more States：between a State and citizens of another state：between citi－ zens of different Slates：between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of differen：States．and between a istate，or the citizens thereof，and foreign states，citlzens or subjects．

In all cases affecting ambassadors，other public ministers and consuls，and those in which a State shall be a party．the Su－ preme Court shall have original jurisdic－ tion．In all the other cases before men－ tioned the Supreme Court shall have ap－ pellate jurisdiction，hoth as to law and fact，with such exceptions and under such resulations as the Congress shall make．

The trial of all crimes，except in cases of impeachment．shall be by jury：and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed； but when not committed within any State， the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directerl．
sec．3．Treason against the Unlted States shall ご心sist only in levoing war against them．or in adhering to their ene－
nies，giving them ald and comfort．No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two wilnesses to the same overt act，or on confession in open court．

The Congress shall have power to de－ clare the punlshment of treason，but $=0$ attalnder of treason shall work corrup－ tion of blood or forfeiture except durins the life of the person attainted．

ARTICLE IV．
Sec．1．Full faith and credit shall te given in each State to the public acts， records，and judicial proceedings of every other State．And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts，records and proceedings shall be proved，and the effect thereof．

Sec．2．The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all prisileges and immunities of citizens ln the several states．

A person charged in any State with trea－ son，felony，or other crime，who shall flee from justice，and lue found in another State，shall，on demand of the executive authority of the sitate from which he fled， be delivered up，to be removed to the Stata having jurisdiction of the crime．

No person held to service or labor in one State，under the laws thereof，escaplng Into another，shall，in consequence of any law or regulation therein，be discharged from such service or lavor，but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due．

Sec．3．Now states may be admitted by the Congress into this Unlon；but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State；nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States，or part of States． without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress．

The Congress shall have power to dis－ pose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States； and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States，or of any particular State．

Sec．4．The United States shall guar－ antee to every State in this Union a re－ publican form of government，and shall protect each of them against invaslon， and on application of the Legislature，or of the executive（when the Legislature cannot be convened），against domestic violence．

## ARTICLE V．

The Congress，whenever two－thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary，shall propose amendments to this Corstitution， or＂，on the application of the leglslatures of two－thirds of the several States，shall call a convention for proposing amend－ ments，which in either case shall be valid to all intents ard purposes，as part of this Constitution，when ratified by the legisla－ tures of three－fourths of the several States．or by conventions in three－fourths thereof．as the one or the other mode cf ratification may be proposed by the Cun－ gress；provided trat no amendment whici may be made prior to the year one thou－ sand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first ard fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first articie： and that no state，withoit its consent，
shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Unlted States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in tbe Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive ani judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution: hut no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.
Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States ot America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASIIINGTON
President and Deputy from Virginia.
New-Hampshire-
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts-
NATHANIEL GORHAM. RUFUS KING.
Connecticut-
WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New-York-
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New-Jersey
WIL. LIVINGSTON.
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.
Pennsylvania-
B. FRANKLIN

THOMAS MIFFLLIN,
ROBER'T MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.
Delaware-
GEO. READ.
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r.
JOHN DICKINSON.
RICHARD BASSETT.
JACO. BROOM.
Maryland-
JAMES MCHENRY.
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.
Virginla-
JOHN BLAIR.
JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.

North Carolina-
WM. BLOUNT.
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina-
J. RUTLEDGE,

CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY.
I'IERCE BUTLER.
Georgia-
WILLIAM FEW.
ABR. BALDWIN.
Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

## AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the Ist Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-Fork on March 4. 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.-1 vol. Laws of U. S.. p. 72.)
(The preamble and resolution following preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge ( 8 Wendell's Reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments. they are here inserted. They, will be found in the journals of the first session of the Ist Congress.)
Congless of the United States begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, twothirds of both houses concurring. That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely: ARTICLE 1.
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemb:e, and to petition the Government for a redress of grlevances.

ARTICLE II.
A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLD III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and partlcu-
lally describing the place to he searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against hlmself nor be deprlved of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shail private property he taken for public use without just compensation.

> ARTICLE VI.

In all crlminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the light to a speedy and public trial lyy an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for hls defence.

ARTICLE VII.
In suits at common aw, where the value in controversy shall exceed $\$ 20$, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.
The enumeration in the Constitution of certain lights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.
The elcctors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of nhom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President. and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President. and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-Presldent, and of the number of votes for each; whlch llst they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of liepresentatives, open all the certificates, and tbe rotes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest
number of votes for l'resident slall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for thls purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the rlght of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the VicePresident shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Tlce-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thlrds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.
Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE NIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State whereln they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportloned among the sereral States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-1'resident of the United States, Represertatives in Congress, the executlve and judicial officers of a State. or the members of the Legislature trereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one jears of age. and cltizens of the C'nited States, or in any way abridged. except for particlpation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of
male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as memDer of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, of as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such cisability.
(Note.-On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that 'the disabilities imposed by Section 3, XlVth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed:')

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt
of the United States, authorized by law. including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
THE AMERICAN FLAG
The official National ensign contains 45 stars in a blue field, arranged in 6 rowsthe 1st, 3 d and 5 th rows having 8 stars each, and the others having 7 stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is 20 feet by 10 feet, and the recruiting flag 9 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

The "American Jack" is the "union" of the flag, its nante originating with the "union" of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St. George's Cross.

The "narrow pennant" or "whip" has the union composed of thirteen white stars in horizontal line on a blue field. onefourth the length of the pennant. the re-

PRESIDENT: LAW
The act of Congress approved January 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and VicePresident. is as follows:

That in case of removal, death, resignatlon, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of War; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Attorney-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Post-master-General; or if there be none. or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, deatn, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior; or if there be none, or in case of his removal. death, resignation or inability, then the *Secretary of Agriculture shall act as President until the disability of the Presi-
maining three-fourths of a red and a white stripe, each of the same breadth at any part of the taper, with the red uppermost.

The Fevenue Marine Service flag, created by Act of Congress, March 2. 1799, was originally prescribed to 'consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign hearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant. which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag.

June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes," is celebrated as Flag Day in many of the States, especially by the children of the public schools.

## AS TO SUCCESSION.

dent or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected; Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively.'"
*The provision that the Secretary of Agriculture may perform the duties of President became a law by the act of Congress of February, 1889, which authorized such an officer in the Cabinet.

## NEW-YORK STATE CONSTITUTION.

The following are the salient points of the New-Y゙ork State Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention September 29. 1894, and ratified by vote of the people in November lollowing. It took elfect January 1, 1895

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE I.

No member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his perrs.

Trial by jury in all cases in which it lias been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civll cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed; no person shall be rendered incompetent to he a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief. But the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed so as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practines inconsistent with the peace and safety cf the State.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when. in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments ba inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

No person sliall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime (ezcept in specified cases) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence: be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law ; nor shall private property be taken for public uses without jusi compensation.

When private property is taken for ans public use the compensation to be made therefor. When such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained hy a jury, or by a commission. Private roads may be opened in a manner to be prescribed by las. hut in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of damage to be sustained by its opening shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders.

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that rlght. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true and was published with good motives and fur justinable ends, the partỵ shall be acquitted.

No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereol: nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judlcial proceedings: nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling, book-
making or any other kind of gambling be authorized or allowed wilthln thls State.

The people of the State. in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and uitimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdletion of the State: and all lands the title to which shall fail, from defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Section 16 provides that all lans repugnant to this Constitution are abrogated.

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 11.

Every male citlzen of the age of twentyone years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, an inhabitant of the State one 子ear next preceding an electlon, for the last four months a resident of the county. and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his rote, shall be entitled to vote in that district; provided that in time of war nn elector in actual military service of the State, or of the United States, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district.
No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to a nother, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a com pensation or reward for the giving or withholding a voot? at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election. The Legislature sball enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.
For the purdose of roting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence. While employed in the service of the Ünited States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the state or of the United States. or of the high seas: nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor whilc kept at any almshouse, or other asylunt or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity; nor while cunfined in any public prison.

Registration of voters is required. In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabltants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration, voters shall be registered upon personal application only: hut voters not residing in such cities and villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers liaving charge of the registry of voters. The registration must be completed at least ten days berore each election.

The next section provides that all elections by the citizens, except for such torn officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen shall be by ballot. or by such other method as may be prescribed
by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards of registry and boards of canvassers at elections require that such boards shall be bi-partisan, except at town and village elections.

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE III.

The Legislature is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen. The term of Senators elected in 1895 was fixed at three years, and thereafter the term of a Senator is to be for two years. The term of each Assemblyman is one year. Each member of the Leglslature shall ieceive an annual salary of $\$ 1,500$, and, in addition, one dollar for every ten miles of travel in going to and from the place of meeting, once in each session, by the most usual route. Senators when alone convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of a court of impeachment, and such members of the Assembly (not exceeding nlne) as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment shall receive an additional allowance of ten doliars a day. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who, at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government.

On and after January 1, 1897, no person in any State prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory is to be employed at any trade, industry or occupation wherein ur whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section is not to be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may be employed at iabor for the State or any part of it, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the State' or political division thereof.

A census of the population of the State shall be taken in May and June, 1905, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter. After the enumeration the Legislature, at the first regular session following, shall so alter the Senate districts that cach .shall contain as nearly as may be i:7 equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Sena'e district fxcept to make two or more Senate districts wholly in such county. No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator: no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof, as now organized, which are adjolning counties, or which are separated by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators. The Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional Serator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.

The members of the Assembly shall be
chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may' be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding allens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a niember. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of Assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of Assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, contalning less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every $c$ ther county. The remaining members of Assembly shall be appartioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders on the order thereof respectively.

No county shall have more members of Assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to a review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe: and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

The Legislature shall not. nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors. grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

Sections 15 to 25 define the powers of the Legislature in the enactment of laws, as follows:

Sec. 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all hills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Sec. 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of NewYork, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 15. No bill shall be passed or become a lew unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the
nembers elected to each branch of the Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the questlon upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Sec. 16. No private or local bill mhlch may be passed by the Leglslature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that ans existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act. or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons.
Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads. highways or alleys, or for drainlng swamps or other low lands.

Locating or changing county seats.
Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages.
Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or impanelllng grand or petit jurors.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.
The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Grantire to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Granting to ariv private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Proviling fur building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section. and for all other cases whlch in its judgment may be frovided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property houncled on. and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of. that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad he first obtained. nr in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed may. upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination. confirmed by the court, mas be taken in lieu of the consent of the prop-erty-owners.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any mrivate claim or account against the state, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as sinall
have been audited and allowed according to law.
sec. 20. The assent of two-thlrds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requlslte to every bill ar-propriating the publlc moneys or propertv for local or private purposes.

Sec. 21. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law: nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropriation or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied: and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Sec. 2.2. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriatlon or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the blll: and any such provislon or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Sec. 23. Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill or the amendments to any blll which shall be reported to the Legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

Sec. 24. Every law whlch imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Sec. 25. On the final passage, in eitler house of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revises a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by reas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and threefifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary io constitute a quorum therein.

## PROVISIONS, OF ARTICLE IV.

There shall be a Governor and a Lieu-tenant-Governor. who shall be elected for terms of two years. The Lleutenalit-Goviernor is the president of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein. In case rf a vacancy in the Governorship by impeachment, removal from otfice, death or inability to discharge the duties of his office. resignation or absence from the state, then the Lieutenant-Goverlior becomes the Governor. In case of the Lieutenant-Govcrnor becoming disqualified to act as Governor the President of the Senate becomes Governor, and next in order is the Speaker of the Assembly.

## PROTISIONS OF ARTICLE $\mathrm{S}^{\circ}$ :

Provides for the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller. Treasurer, AttorneyGereral and State Engineer and Sirrevor, each of whom shall be elected at the places and times of electing the Governor, and shall hold office for two years, beginning with the election in November, 1sys. It also provides for the appointment of Superintendcnt of Publlc Works, to be confirmed
by the Senate, for the same term as the Governor: a Superintendent of State Prisons for the term of five years; Commissioners of Land Office, who shall be the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller. Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor; Commissioners of Canal Fund, composed of the LieutenantGovernor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General; Canal Board, composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Survcyor, and Superintendent of Public eral officers and boards are also prescribed. Works. The powers and duties of the sev-

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which. so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably dlecharged soldiers and sailors from the Arny and Navy of the United States in the late Civil War, who are citizens and residents of the State, shall be entlitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointrent or promotion mav be made.

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VI.

This article applies to the varions courts and justices. The State is divided into four judicial departments, with an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each. Once every ten years the Legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. The justices constituting the Appellate divisions are to be selected by the Governor from the justices elected to the Supreme Court.

No Judge or Justice shall sit in the Appellate Division or in the Court of Appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has keretofore exercised.

The official terms of the justices of the Supreme Court are fixed at fourteen years, from January 1 next after their election.

The Superior Court of the City of NewYork, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are abolished from and after January 1. 1896.

The jurisdiction now exercised by the several courts hereby abolished shall be vested in the Supreme Court.

Circult Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are abolished from and after December 31, 1895 . All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the supreme Court.

After December 31, 1895, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All
votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or the majority part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

The Court of Appeals judges are also elected for the same terms as supreme Court Judges. Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age.
Surrogates' Courts are provided for, and the duties of Surrogates are defined. Surrogates are elected for the term of six years, except in New-York County, where the term continues for fourteen years. In counties where a separate Surrogate is not elected the County Judge acts as such. In counties having a population of 40,000 . wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of one. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be over seventy years of age

Justices of the Peace are proviled for by election in towns. whose terms of office shall be four years.

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VII.

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed $\$ 1,000,000$. and the money arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted. and to no other purpose whatever.

The lands of the State constitutling the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. and they shall not be
leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation. public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Cayuga and Seneca, or the Black River canals, but they shall remain the preperty of the State and under its management forever. Nio tolls shall be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals, and the owners and inasters thereof. shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may. be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintenderce and repairs of the canals.

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE V゙III,

Corporations may be formed under general laws: but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking.

The stockholders of every corporation and joint-stock association for bankirg purposes shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

In case of the insolvency of any bank (ir banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of. any association or corporation: nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, tonn or village purposes. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxatlon, as it appeared on the assessment rolls on the last assessment prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation shall be absolutely void. This provision is not to be construed to prevent the issue of bonds for the supply of water.

## PROTISIONS OF ARTICLE LN.

Provides for the maintenance and.support of a system of free common schools, and the regents of the University of the State of Xew-York. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund and the capital of the United States deposit fund shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the common school fund must be applied to the support of the common schools; that of the literature fund to the
support of academies; and the sum of $\$ 25.000$ of the revenues of the enited States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the caplial of the common school fund. Nelther the State nor any subdlvision thereof shall use lts property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit it to he used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any rellgious denomination, or in which any denomlnational tenet or doctrine is taught.

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE K.

Relates to the election and duties of the Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, Dlstrict-Attorneys and Registers. Sherifs are not permitted to hold any other office, and are ineligible for re-election.

The Legislature shall provide for fillng vacancies in office, and in case of electlve oficers no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the poilical year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vaciancy.

The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January: and the Legislature shall, every year, as semble on the first Wednesday in January.

Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial. whose poners and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be created at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by wurli removal.

The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for their purpose in this Constitution.

No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive anjo additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in the Constitution shall during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been e:ected or appointed: nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

## PROTISIONS OF ARTICLD XI.

Provides that all abie-bodied male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject to exemptions under the State and Federal lawis. The mllitia is to be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than 10.000 enllsted men, fully uniformed, armed. equipped, discipiineu, and ready for active service.

## PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XII,

Relative to the organlzation of cities, and classifying them, according to the latest State enumeration, as follows: First class-All cities having a dopulatlon of 250,000 or more. Second class-Having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000. Third class-All other cities.

Section 3 provides that all elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers eiected in the counties of New-York and Kings, and in all countles whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an oddnumbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. This section does not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts. PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIII.
Defining bribery and corruption and providing punishments for persons guilty of either, or for offering or promising to bribe

No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of the State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who shall vioiate this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public of ficer. or person elected or appointed to a public office any such free pass, free transportation, ranking privilege or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIV.
Provides that any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two

Houses, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the next Legislature so next chosen the amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit them to the people for approval; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after January 1 next after such approval. At the general election to be held in 1916, and every twentieth year thereafter, and at such times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?' shall be decided by a vote of the people, and in case a majority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose the electors of every Senate district in the State shall elect three delegates at the next general election when Assemblymen are chosen, and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the State Capitol on the first Tuesday of Aprll next ensuing after their election, and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall be completed. Each delegate is to receive the same compensation and the same mileage as shall then be paid annually to the Assemblymen. Such Constitution or amendments as shall be adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the time and in the manner provided for such conventions, but not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the convention. and upon the approval of such Constitution or amendments, in the manner above cited, shall go into effect on January 1 next after such approval.

## THE GREATER NEIV-YORK LAW.

DEPARTMENTS, SALARIES, ETC.

The Greater New-York Charter became a law on May 4, 1897. The following are some of its principal provisions:

Chapter on relates to the boundaries, boroughs, powers, rights and obligations of the city of New York. It provides that the new consolidation comprehends "all the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including countles, within the following territory: The county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, lying west and south of the east and north boundaries of the former village of Far Rockaway, and west of a straight line drawn from the northwest
corner of said village due north to the south line of the former town of Jamaica. (As amended by Legislature of 1899. )

The corporate name is the "City of NewYork," and it is divided into five boroughs, namely: Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, as follows:

MANHATTAN-Manhattan Island, Nuttin or Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island; Bucking or Ellis Island, the Oyster Islands, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Ward's Island.

BRONX-That portion of the City of New-York lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Manhattan between the Hudson River and-the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands.

BROOKLYN-The City of Brooklyn.
QUJEENS-That portion of Queens County as stated in the first paragraph of the principal provisions of the charter.

RICEMOND-Richmond County or Staten Island.

## MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The legislative power of the city is vested in two houses to be known respectively as the Council and Board of Aldermen together styled '"The Munisipal Assembly of the City of New-York." The Council consists of twenty-nine members, including the president, elected on a genpral ticket at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor. The salary of the president is $\$ 000$ a year, and for ther members $\$ 1,540$ a year. The city is divided into ten Council districts, and each of the first eight (included in Manhattan, The Brons and Brooklyn) is entitled to three members; that part of Queens known as Long Island City and Newtown, one member; that part of Queens known as Jamaica, Flushing and Hempstead, one member, and two members are allowed to the Borough of Richmond. The term of office of each member is four years. Every ex-Mayor of the city is, so long as be remains a resident of the city, entitled to a seat in the Council and to participate in its discussions, but not to a vote.

The Nunicipal Assembly must have at least one stated meeting a month, except, in the discretion of the Assembly, in Ausust and September.

ALDERMEN-The Board consists of one member from each of the Assembly districts wlthin the city; Queens County is entltled to the same number of representatives as in the Council, and those parts of the Ist and IId Assembly districts of Westchester County included in The Bronx are entitled to one member. The term of office is two years, and the salary $\$ 1,000$ a year. The President of the Board is elected from the members. Each head of an administrative department is ent tled to a seat in the Board, with the right to participate in its discussinns, but not the right to vote.

Ordinances or resolutions require a mafority vote of all members elected to each house to pass; if involving the expenditure of money or creation of debts. a threefourths vote of all elected members is required. The Mayor has the veto power. but ordinances may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote, or by a fivesixths vote in a case where debt or expenditure is involved.

CITY CLERK-The Council, at its first meeting, must appoint a clerh, who is also the City Clerk: the term is six years, and the salary $\$ 7.000$ a year. In addition to keeping the records, preparing summaries of resolutions, ordinances, etc., for publication in "The City Record," he is also to grant licenses to auctioneers.
EXECUTIVE AND OTHER DEPARTments.
MAYOR-The term of office is fixed at four years; annual salary, $\$ 15,000$, and the incumbent is Inellgible for re-electlon. The Mayor may, within six months after the commencement of his term of office, remove from office any appointed officiai, except members of the Boards of Education and School Boards, and except also judicial officers, for whose remoral other provision
is made by the Constitution. After the cxpiration of six months, appointed officers may be removed by the Mayor for cause, upon charges preferred and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, to the approval of the Governur.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT-The nead of the Department is the Controller; his term of offlce is four years, and the annual salary is $\$ 10,0 \%$. lle may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs. The lepartment has control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation; it inspects the accounts of other city departments, prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering of clty accounts, disburses public funds on vouchers by means of warrants on the Chamberlain and settles or adjusts all claims in favor of or agalnst the corporation. There are also five bureaus in this Department: Bureau for the collection of city revenue and market rents; bureau for the collectlon of taxes; bureau of assessments and arrears; auditing bureau; hureau of City Chamberlain. It is provided that when bonds are issued they shall be in register form, in denominations of $\$ 10$ or any mulsiple thereof. and that preference shall be glven to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations.
CHAMBERLANX-Appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary. $\$ 12,000$. He is required to glve a bond in the sum of $\$ 300,000$. He is charged with the duties of recelving, preserving, depositing and paying out public funds on the Warrant of the Controller, when countersigned by the Mayor.

COMMIESIONERS OF SINKING FUND - These are the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, President of the Council and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Their duties include the administering of the several existling sinking funds as indcpendent trusts. They may sell or lease certain city property for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. They also provide funds for the payment of 1 n terest charges on the city debt, its refundlng as "consolidated stock" and its gradual redemption.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND AP-PORTIONMENT-COMPOsed of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Their special duty is the preparation of the annual budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city.

Departments, bureaus, commisslons, etc. are required to furnish estimates in detail to the Board of their requirements, and the final budget must contain these items. Before final approval and passage by the Board, opportunity must be glven to taxpayers for hearings. The budget when fixed by the Board goes to the Municlpal Assembly for action.

LAW DEPARTMENT-The head is the Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, $\$ 15,000$. He has charge and conduct of all the law business of the corporation and its departments and boards, and of all
law business in which the city is Interested. He conducts condemnation proceedlngs in altering streets, is legal adviser of the Mayor, the Municlpal Assembly and of all departments, boards, etc, ; and all offleers are prohibited from employing attorneys except as asslgned by the Corporation Counsel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT-The Board is composed of four members, appolnted by the Mayor for four years, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics. The salary of each is $\$ 5,000$ a year. They have control of the government, administratlon, disposition and discipline of the Police Department (including the police force) and of the Bureau of Elections. The Department consists of a Chief of Police, five deputy chiefs, ten inspectors, captains not exceeding one to each fifty patroimen (except in the rural portion of the city); sergeants not exceeding four to each fifty patrolmen; detective-sergeants; doormen not exceeding two to each fifty patrolmen; forty surgeons and 6,382 patrolmen. This number may be increased by action of the Municipal Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Police Board. It is also provided that the police of Brooklyn, Long Island City and Rlchmond County shall be transferred to the general police force. The force is classified as follows: First grade, five years' service and upward; second grade, four and a half to five years' service; third grade, four years to four and a half years service; fourth grade, three to four years' service; fifth grade, two to three years' service; sixth grade, one to two years' service; seventh grade, less than one year's service. The salary schedule is: Chief of Police, $\$ 6,000$; deputies, $\$ 5,000$; inspectors, $\$ 3,500$; captains, $\$ 2,700$; surgeon, $\$ 3,000$; sergeants, $\$ 2,000$; roundsmen, $\$ 1,500$; doormen, $\$ 1,000$; first grade patrolmen, $\$ 1,400$; second grade, $\$ 1,350$; third grade, $\$ 1,250$; fourth grade, $\$ 1,150$; fifth grade, $\$ 1,000$ : sixth grade, $\$ 900$; seventh grade, $\$ 800$.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS-Under the control and supervision of the Police Department. Branches of the bureau are to be cstabllshed in each of the boroughs. The head of the bureau is known as the Superintendent of Electlons, and is appointed for five years, with a salary of $\$ 6,000$.

BOROUGH OFFICERS-In each borough there is to be a president and a local board, who are to be elected for a term of four years. The presidents of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, respectively, receive $\$ 5,000$ a year, and the presidents of Queens and Richmond, respectively, $\$ 3,000$ a year. There are also twenty-two districts of local improvements, each with a board to decide upon matters which may not be inconsistent with the powers of the Municlpal Assembly, and to ald such assembly and departments in the discharge of the duties respecting the district governments.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS -Composed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways,

Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sєwers, Commissioner of Public Builôings, Lighting and Supplies, Commissloner of Bridges, the presldents of the several boroughs, and the president of the board. The latter is appolnted by the Mayor at a salary of $\$ 8,000$.

COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY -Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $\$ 7,500$.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS-Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $\$ 7,500$.

COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEAN -ING-Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $\$ 7,500$.

COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS-Ap pointed by the Mayor; salary, $\$ 7,500$; term, six years.
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES-Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $\$ 7,500$. He has cognizance and control of the construction, repairs, cleaning and maintenance of public buildings; of the contracts for street lighting by electricity or gas; the inspection and test ing of gas and electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes; of the public baths; of the purchase of fuel, stationery, etc.

COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES-APpointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $\$ 7,500$. He has cognizance and control of the management and maintenance of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, its railroads and collection of tolis and fares; the construction, repair, maintenance and management of ail other bridges that may be constructed in whole or in part at the expense of the city of New-York, and of the construction, repair and maintenance of all other bridges that are or may be in whole or in part a public charge, not included in public parks, except the East River Bridge.

PARK DEPARTMENT-Three commis-sioners-one for Manhattan and Richmond, one for The Bronx, and the other for Brooklyn and Queens-salary of each, $\$ 5,000$.

ART COMMISSION-Composed of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other residents of the city, none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor or architect or member of any other profession ln the fine arts. No work of art shall become the property of the city either by gift or purchase, or be erected in any public place, without the approval of the Art Commisslon.

COMMISSIONERS OF BUILDINGSAppointed by the Mayor from candidates who have had at least ten years' experience as architects or buiders. Salary of the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx, and for Brooklyn, $\$ 7,000$ a year, and for Queens and Richmond, $\$ 3,500$.
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CEARI-TIES-Salary for the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx and of one for Brooklyn and Queens is fixed at $\$ 7,500$, and for the one for Richmond, $\$ 2,500$.

They administer the public charities of the city and regulate payments to private Institutions，subject to the rules and regu－ lations of the state Board of Charities．

COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION゙－ Appointed by the Mayor：salary，\＄7．j04． He has charge of the administration of all institutions for the detention of criminals and misdemeanants of the city．

FIRE COMMISSIONER－Appointed by the llayor：term，six years；salary，\＄7．500． He appoints a deputy commissioner for Brooklyn，one fire marshal for Manhattan， The Bronx and Richmond，and one for Brooklyn and Queens，at a salary of $\$ 3,000$ each．

COMMISSIONELS OF DOCKS－Three appointed by the Mayor；terms，six jears； salary，$\$ 5,000$ each，with the exception of the president．elected from their number． to receive $\$ 6,000$ ．

COMMISSIONERS OF TANES AND ASO－ SESSMENTS－Five，appolnted by the Mayor；the president of the board，so designated in the appointment，to be for six years，and the others for four years． Salary of the president．$\$ 8,000$ ；other mem－ bers，$\$ 6,000$ ．
BOARD OF ASSESSORS－The Mayor is authorized to appoint five persous，each with a salary of $\$ 3,000$ a year．

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONーThe charter provides for the following schoul boards；For Manhattan and The Bronx． twenty－one members：Brooklyn，forty－five members；Queens and Richmond，each to be of nine members．The term of aif members of school boards is three seats． A Board of Education for the entira city is provided．to consist of nineteen niem－ bers，as follows：Of the chairman of each of the fuur school boards，ten elected by the Board of Manbattan and The Bronx， and five elected by the Board of the Bor－ ough of Brooklyn，afl from the member－ ship of said boards，respectively．Members of the Board of Education and of the ser－ eral school boards serve without pay．

BOARD OF HEALTH－President of the Police Board．Health Officer of the Purt and three Commissioners of Health，ap－ lointed by the layor for six years．The annual salarics are：President．\＄7，rent： commissioners．other than the president， \＄6，000：samitary superintendent．$\$ 1,(6) 11$ ； secretary．\＄5，（H0）：assistant sanitary su－ lerintendents，$\$ 3.500$ ；register of recorls． \％．160）assistant registers of recurds， $\$ 3.000$ ：chief clerk．$\$ 3,000$ ．

COURTS－The City Court of the old city of New－York is continued under its ror－ mer name．The Justices Courts and the office of the justices of the peace of Brooklyn and Long Island City and the district courts of the old city of New－York are abolished and consolidated under the name of the Municinal Court of the City of New－Fork．For this court the Mayor is authorized to appoint seven additional jus－ tices．The boroughs are divided into dis－ tricts，in each of which sessions of the Municipal Court are to be held．Man－ hattan has eleven districts；The Bronx， two districts：Brooklyn，five districts； Queens，two．and Richmond．three．The office of Police Justice of Manhattan and The Bronx and the Court of Special Ses－
sions of Brooklyn are abolished．For the purposes of the adminlstration of criminal justice，the new city is divided Into tro divisions．The first division embraces Manhattan and The Bronx，and the second dlvision embraces Brooklyn，Queens and Richmond．

CORONERS－Four in Manhattan，and two each in The Bronx，Brooklyn，Queens and Richmond．

COUNTIES AND OFFICLALS－The wards of Manhattan．The Bronx and Brooklyn are continued the same as be－ fore the corsolidation．Tbe five towns and all the incorporated villages within Ricli－ mond County are abolished，and the ter－ ritory included within the towns of Castle－ ton，Niddletown，Northfield，Southfield and Westield are to be known as Wards 1，2， 3,4 and 5 ，respectively，of Rich－ mond．The towns and villages in that part of Queens County included within the city of New－Iork are abolished and are designated as follows：Long Island City，Ward 1 of Queens：Newtown．Ward 2；Flushing．Ward 3；Jamatca，Ward 4 ； Hempstead．Ward 5．The Mayor is to appoint the Corporation Counsel and all the administrative and executive officers of the city except the Controller．In ad－ dition to those heretofore enumerated．the Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Ac－ counts，three Civil Service Commissioners and a Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Ntatistics．It is provided that all vet－ elans，either of the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Fire Department who may be in the service of either the municipal or public corporation，shall be retained in the service．
The area of Greater New－lork embraces nitf square miles，and cuntains（as es－ timated）nearly 3．5（k），000 people．In 1893. the year preceding the passage of the act by the Legislature to submit the questlon of consolidation to the arbitrament of the electors，the assessed valuation of real estate and of personal property in the several counties now embraced in the municipality was as follows：

| Countr． | Keal estate．｜Personal． |
| :---: | :---: |
| New－To | \＄1，562．582．303 \＄370．936．136 |
| Kings ．．． | 518，501，441｜19．704．920 |
| Queens | 50，67．．．493 $2.377,860$ |
| Richmond | 19，750，376 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 162，950 |
| Westchester | ：2．502，0531 2，277，956 |

On January 1，1sus，it had 1,0102 cliurch edifices，two great universities and ninety－ three other educational institutions，sixty－ three libraries，thirty art galleries，fifty－ four theatres，eighty－one clubs， 112 hotels and 215 banks．Its parks have an area oif 70,336 acres；its cemeteries have a ＂silent population＂of 4.0 （K）．Onl
Early in 189 s the Health Doard made an estimate of the population of New－York Cits，with this result：


## WAR REVENUE LAW.

The act of Congress of June 13, 1898. known as the "War Revenue Law," consists of fifty-one sections, all of which, excepting Sections 31. 32, 33, 34, 50 and 51, relate to internal revenue, as follows:
Section 1.-Tax on fermented liquors.
Section 2.-Speclal taxes.
Section 3.-Tax on tobacco. cigars, cigarettes and snuff.

Section 4.-Special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers.

Section 5.-On the method of furnishing stamps.

Sections 6 to 26 (inclusive). - Adhesive stamps, Schedules A and B.

Section 27.-Tax on gross receipts of certain refineries, etc.
Section 28. - Tax on seats in palace or parlor cars and on berths in sleeping-cars.

Sections 29 and 30.-Tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.
Sectlons 35 to 49 (inclusire). Tax on mixed flour.
The sections noted above as relating to other matters than taxes, etc.. are in full as follows:

Section 31 is administrative and rcads: 'That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of the law. including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made applicable to this act."

Sections 32 and 33 relate to loans, and read: (32) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $\$ 50$ or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $\$ 100,000,000$; and the provisions of existing law respecting courierfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized lyy this act." (33) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the moceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when so received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $\$+00,000,000$, or so mueh thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $\$ 20$ or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Unitad States after ten years from the date of thelr issue, and payable twenty years from such dete, ard bearing interest payable quarteriy in coin at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and the bonds hereln authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or dutles of the United States, as well as from taxation in any
form by or under State, municipal or local authority: Provided. That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall bc first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: Provided further, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. to pay the expense of preparing. advertising and issuing the same."

Section 34 . which relates to the coinage of silver bullion, reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require. to an amount, however, of not less than $\$ 1,500,000$ in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon. and for other purposes, and said dollars. when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

Section 50 reads: "That there shall be levied. collected and paid upon tea. when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound.'

Section 51 reads: "That this act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of the passage, except as otherwise specially provided for." The act provided that sections $2,4.6$ and 28, and Schedules A and is should not take effect until July 1, 1898, and that the sections relating to "mixed flour" should not take effect until sixty days from and after the datc of passage of the act.

Section 5 provided that "until appropriate stamps are wreparerl and furnished the stainps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and eigarettes may be stamped or inprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax. and shall be affixed to all packages containing such artleles on which the tax lmposed by this act is paid. And any person baving possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax upon fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff. clgars or cigarettes shali present the same to the collector of the district, who shall recelve them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchasers, and issue in lieu thereof new or Imprinted stamps at the rate provided by this act."

Section 25, also relating to stamps authorized to be used, reads: "That the Commissioner of internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this act suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article or thing to which the same may be affixed, and he is authorlzed to prescribe such method for the cancellation of said stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method provided in this act, as he may deem expedient. The Commissioner of 1 n ternal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to proclire any of the stamps provided for in this act by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing: but this authority shall expire on July 1, 1899. That the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levled in schedules $A$ and $B$ of this act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employes of the internal revenue service: Provided, That such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than $\$ 100$ of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided by this act. And he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of thls act."

Constructions of various provisions of the law have been published from time to time in "Treasury Decisions." The title of the act, of which the following is an abstract, and which includes the rate of tax, pecuniary penalties, interest and discount expressed in figures, is "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes.

## DETAILS OF ARTICLES, TAXES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1.-BEER. LAGER BEER, ALE, OR OTHER SIMILAR FERMENTED L1QUORS.
Thirty-one-gallon barrel...................... $\$ 2$
(Llke rate for other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel. Discount of 7 per cent to brewers. Additlonal tax to be assessed on beer in warehouse already stamped.
SECT1ON 2.-SPECIAL TANES AFTER JULX 1, 1595.
Bankers with capital. preceding fiscal year. not over $\$ 25,000$.
For every additional thousand in excess of $\$ 25.000$
(In estimating caprital surplus shall be included.)
Frokers who have not paid as bankers
$\$ 50$
Pawnbrokers
Conmmercial brokers
Custom-house brokers ...................... 10
2
Proprietors of theatres. museums
and concert halls in cities over 25,-
000 population per last census....
Proprietors of circuses
104
Proprietors or agents of all other exhlbltions or shows for money.
Proprletors of bowling alleys and bllliard rooms. for each alley or table. SECT1ON 3.-TAXES UPON TOBACCO. CIGARS. CIGARETTES AND SN゙UFF.
Tobacco or snuff, per pound

Additional tobacco, per pound 03
Cigars weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000.
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds $p \in r$ 1,000........................
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,040
Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000

36
New packages of tobacco and snuf authorized: $13 / 3$-ounce $1 n$ lleu of 2 -ounce: $2^{1 / 2}$-ounce in lleu of 3-ounce: $3 \frac{1}{2}$-ounce in lieu of 4 -ounce: 1-ounce (new package).

Additional tax on certain tobacco, etc.
bearing old stamps to be assessed.
SECTION 4.-SPECIAL TANES UPON
TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANLFACTURERS.
The amount of such annual taxes to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year.
Dealers in leaf tobacco. sales not over 50.000 pounds

600
Over 50,000 pounds and not over 100,000 pounds
Over 100.000 pounds...............................
Dealers in tobacco, sales over 50,000 pounds
(Persons whose business it is to sell, or offer lor sale, manufactured tobacco. snurf or cigars, are dealers in tobacco. excepting manufacturers thereof selling own products at the place of manufacture.)
Manufacturers of tobacco. sales not over 50.000 pounds

600
Over 50,000 and not over 100,000 pounds
Over 100,000 pounds .................... 2400
Manufacturers of cigars, sales not over 100,000 cigars $\ldots$ o...........0. 200,000
vigars ..........................................200 00
Over 200,000 cigars ..................... 24 (n)
SECTION 6.-TANES PAJABLE BX AD-

## HESIVE STAMPS.

(SCHEDULE A.-DOCLMENTS.)
Bonds, debentures or certlficates of indebtedness (see also Sectlons 13 and 17) issued on or after July 1. 1898, on each $\$ 100$ face value or fraction thereof
Certificates of stock. each original issue, on each $\$ 100$ face value or fraction thereof
Salcs of shares or certlficates of stock, on each $\$ 100$ face value or fraction thereof
Agreements to sell certificates of stock, on each $\$ 100$, etc...........
Memoranda of salcs, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock. on each $\$ 100$. etc........
Assignment in blank, or by any dellvery; or by any paper or agreement or memorandum. or other evidence of transfer or sale, wbether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to securc the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $\$ 10 \mathrm{k}$. ctc....
(If evidence of sale, etc.. is in luwhs only, stamp the books: if by transfer of certlificate, stamp the certificate; if by delivery of certificate assigned in blank. seller must glve to buyer a bill or memorandum of sale, to whicn stamp must be affixed: the bill or memorandum to show
date, name of seller, amount of sale, and matter of thing to whicb it pertained.) Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges, products or merchandise: Present or future delivery, for each $\$ 100$ value, etc.
For each additional $\$ 100$ or fractional part thereof in excess of $\$ 100$
Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money, etc., at sight or on demand
Bill of exchange (iniand), certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money. otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not over $\$ 100$
And for each additional $\$ 100$, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $\$ 100$

02
And from and after July 1. 1898, the provisions of this paragraph apply as weil to original domestic money orders, issued by the United States, and tbe price of such money orders is increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.
Bilis of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, orders by telegraph or express, drawn in but payable out of the United States, singly or in sets of three or more, for not more than $\$ 100$, and for each $\$ 100$ or fraction in excess.
Sets of two or more, for not more than $\$ 100$. or for each fraction in excess of $\$ 100$.
Bills of lading or receipt (not chartered party) for goods, etc., to be exported from the United States to a foreign port (except United States to British North America) by vessel
Bilis of lading for goods, etc. shipped from one point to another within the United States, by express or freight, and to each bill of lading. manifest or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereor
Telephone messages or conversations costing 15 cents or more: Owners or persons operating telephone line to make sworn return on or before the 15th of each month as to number of such messages or con versations transmitted during preceding month (see also Section 18)
Bonds: Indemnity, and all other bonds of any description. except those required in legal proceedings, not otherwise herein provided for.
Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulation of any association, company. or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each $\$ 100$ of face value, or fraction thereof....
Certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or others acting as such

Certificate of any description required by law, not otherwise specified in this act.
Charter party: Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessei, or steamer, or any letter. memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, et al., acting as agent, etc.. for or relating to such charter. or any renewai or transfor thereof, vessels not over 300 tons.
Vessels over 300 and not over 600 tons.
Vesseis over 600 tons ................... . 1000
Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of goods, merchandise, stocks, bonds. exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or other property, each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for in this act................
Conveyance: Deed, etc., conveying iands, tenements, or other realty sold, granted, etc., over $\$ 100$ and not over $\$ 500$
Each additional $\$ 500$, or fraction thereof over $\$ 500$..........................
Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dispatch or message.........................
Entry of goods, wares or merchandise at Custom House, not over $\$ 100$ in vaiue.
Over $\$ 100$ and not over $\$ 500 \mathrm{in}$ value
Over $\$ 500$ in value. wai from custo.............
Entry for withdrawal from customs bonded warehouse policy of insurInsurance (life): Policy of insur-
ance, each $\$ 100$ or fraction thereof.
Except on industrial or weekly payment plan. when the tax is on the amount of first weekly premium at Returns are to be made monthly.
Frov:ded further, section does not apply to fraternal, beneficiary societies or orders, or farmers ${ }^{\circ}$ co-operative companies, or employes relief associations on the lodge system, and solely for members' benefit and not for profit.
Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy on each $\$ 1$ or fraction thereof
(Provlded, that purely co-o...................... mutual fire insurance companies, solely for the protection of members' own property and not for profit, are exempt.)
Insurance (casualty, fidelity. and guarantee): Each policy of insurance. or bond, or obilgation, executed or renewed rexcept life, marine, inland and fire insurance) of the nature of indemnity for loss. etc., and each bond for performance of duties of any office or position, or other obligation of the nature of indemnity. and each contract on obligation guaranteelng the validity or legality of bonds. etc., issued by any state, county, municipal or other public body, etc., or guaranteeing tities to real estate, or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any fidelity, guarantee, or surety company upon amount of premiums charged. each $\$ 1$ or fractionai part thereof.
Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for hire. use, or rent of
land, tenement, or portion thereof:
 For over one year and not over three years
For over three years.
Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship. etc. . for a forelgn port fexcept to British North America): Registered tonnage ship not over 300 tons..
Over 300 tons and not over 600 tons. Over 600 tons.
Mortgage or pledge, real or personal: also any conveyarce of lands, etc., in trust, to be converted into money, intelided only as security: and upon each transfer, renewal or continuance thereof: Over \$1.4no and not over $\$ 1,500$.
On cach siak or fraction thereof over \$1. ©no.
Passage ticket by vessel to foreign port other than Brltish North America: Costing not over \$30....
Over $\$ 30$ and not over $\$ 60$.
Over \$60.
Power of attorney or proxy for roting. except religious, charitable. literary societies. or puhlic cemeteries.
(Provided: No stamps required on pa pers used in collection of clalms from United States for ponsion, back pay. bounty, or for property lost in military or naval service.)
Protest of note, bill of exchange. acceptance. check or draft. or any marine protest by any officer authorized to make such protest.
Warehouse receipt for goods, merchandise. or property in public or private warehouse or yard. except receipt for asticultural products deposited by actual grower thereof in legular course of trade or sale.
SCHEDULE B.-PROPRIETARY AR-

## TICLES. ETC.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: U'pon each inclosure containing same, retailing for or valued at 5 cents.
Over 5 and not over 10 cents..
Over 10 and not over 15 cents
Over 15 and not over 25 cents
Each additional 25. or part thereof. over 25 cents.

100
300
500

$$
\mathrm{s}
$$

s
botlled for sale: Unon each bottle of one pint or less..

01 -pon each bottle of over one pint.
(Stock on hand July 1. 1sis. to be stamped when retailed.

## SECT1ON 7.

Maximum penalty for failure to stamp documents. cte., required to
be stamped.
$\$ 10000$
Such documents, etc., are not competen: evidence in any court when not stamped. (See also Section 14).

## PENALTIES.

## SECTION S.

For counterfeiting. elc.. any stamp, dic. plate. or other instrument, or any jart thereof. or in any way knowingly or wilfully* alding, aboting, or asslsting in committing such offences, shall be punisherl by a fine not exccoling \$1.uno.

Or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding five sears, or hoth, at the discretion of the Court.

These penalties also imposed for injuring or removing impressions of stamp. plate, etc., and for removing cancelling marks, for reusing such stamps, and for having in possession restored stamps. etc.

## SECTION \%-CAN゙CELLAT1ON OF <br> STAMPS.

Write or stamp thereon the initials of name and date of use. Penalty for failure to so cancel stamp subjects the user to a fine of not less than $\$ 50$. nor more than \$500; or to imprisonment of not more than six months, or both. at the discretion of the Court.

Provided that propritetors of articles liable to stamp duty under Schedule B shall have the privilege of rurnishing. without expense to the United States, their own dies or lesigns for stamps to be used thereon, to be approved by and retained in the possession of the Commissioner of 1 nternal Revenuc. which shall not be duplicated to any other person.
A proprietor furnishing such dies or designs must purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities. at face value, at any one time of not less than \$2.0(x).

Penalties as to private die stamps: For fraudulently obtaining or using said stamps or designs, for forging. counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting, any representation. likeness, similitude, or colorable Imitation of said last-mentioned stamp, a fine of not more than s.50n. or impriforment not exceeding one year, or both.

Ans engraver or printer who sells or gives away said stamps, or a merchant. broker, pedler, or person dealing in similar goods. etc., havins knowingly or fraudulently in (his or) their possession such forged, counterfeited likeness. similitude. or colorable imitation of sald stamps. are liable to said penalties.

## SECTION 10.

Penalty for not stamping any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory noie. llable to any of the taxes imposed by this act, not excfeding (at the discretion of the Court) seon.

## SECTION 11.

Foreign bills of exchange paxable in the Enited States must be stamped by acceptors same as intand bills of exchange
or promissory notes. Penalty for not stamping not over (in the discretion of the Court) $\$ 100$.

SECTION 12.
Sales of stamps by persons other than collectors. (See also Section 25).

## SECTION 13.

Penalty for not stamping documents not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not over six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court; and such documents, etc., not being stamped according to law, shall ve deemed invalid and of no effect.

First proviso: For subsequently affixing stamps upon payment of penalty of $\$ 10$ and interest where the whole tax exceeds $\$ 50$, at the rate of 6 per cent.

Second proviso: If omission to stamp was without design to defraud United States, within twelve months collector may remit fine and paper may be recorded on payment of fee legally charged therefor.

Third proviso: If stamp is not affixed where no collection district is established, the paper may be stamped. But rights acquired in good faith not invalidated.

## SECTION 14.

Unstamped instrument, paper or document required by law to be stamped, cannot be used in any court as evidence until legal stamp is affixed. Provided, foreign bonds, etc., unstanıped, may be used, if stamped in the United States.

SECTION 15.
Record or registry of unstamped paper, etc., cannot be used in evidence.

## SECTION 16.

Kind of stamp not material, if it is a legal documentary stamp, representing the proper amount of tax.

## SECTION 17.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or oflicers of any State, county, town, municipal corporation, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, are exempt from stamp taxes under this act, but only in exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their governmental, taxing or municipal capacity.

Provided further, that stock and bonds of co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock is not over $\$ 10,000$, and building and loan associations or companies loaning only to their shareholders, are exempt.

SECTION 18.
No telegraph company shall transmit unstamped telegram or message. In default thereof a penalty is incurred of \$10.

Provided, that only one stamp is required on each message, whether sent through one or more companies.

Provided, that messages of telegraph or telepbone companies, and of railroad companies, over their own wires on business pertaining to their companies are exempt.

Provided further, that messages of officers and employes of the United Stares on official business are exempt.

## SECTION 19.

All provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes are extended to and include all articles in Schedule B (except where manifestly inapplicable).

Penalty for selling articles in Schedule $B$ without stamp is not more than $\$ 500$, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Provided, no stamp due on uncompounded drugs, on special prescriptions of physicians, or pharmacists selling at fetail only.

All other medicinal articles are taxaole as provided $\ln$ Schedule B.

## SECTION 21.

Penalty for evading stamp taxes in Schedule B. for every such article, is not more than $\$ 500$, or imprisonment not more than six n:onths, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and every such article shall also be forfeited.

SECTION 22.
Penalty for removing articles taxed in Schedule $B$ without stamp, fine of not more than $\$ 500$, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

Provided, that articles mentioned in Schedule B may be exported in bond frce of tax.
(See also Regulations. Series 7, No. 24). SECTION 23 .
Manufacturers of any articles in Schedule 13 must make monthly returns, and file with the Collector for the district in which he resides a declaration that no such article has been removed. etc., since his last return, without the use of the proper stamp. on pain of forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration $\$ 100$, and in case of making false or untrue declaration, shall be fined not more than $\$ 500$, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

## SECTION 24.

Tax on articles in Schedule $B$ shall attach to all articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after July 1, I898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in Schedule B, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, slatl he deemed the manufacturer thereof, and be subject to all the taxes, liabilities and penalties imposed by law for sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamps, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to import duty thereon, be subject to the stamp tax p:escribed in this act.
Proviso: Secretary of the Treasury is to make regulations as to imported articles
in Schedule $\mathbf{B}$ liable to tax.

## SECTION 25.

Commissioners of Internal Revenue tu provide stamps preseribed by this act; also for cancellation, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, get stamps elsewhere than at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until July 1, 1899. These stamps are to be sold by collectors at fare value.
Provided, That collectors may sell in quantlties of not less than $\$ 100$ face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided in this act. And cullectors, with the approval of the

Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful rules and regulations to enforce this act.

SECTION 26.
Drawback shall be aliowed upon articles taxed in Schedule B, exported on and after July 1, 1898, equal to the amount of the stamp tax paid, and no more; to be patd by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States upon regulations prescribed and promulgated in a separate pamphlet (Series 7. No. -t) by the Commissioner of Intcrternal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

## SECTION 27.

Parties who refine petroleum, or suga:, or who own or control any pipe line for transporting oil or other products. Whose gross annual receipts exceed $\$ 250,000$, shall pay annually a special excise tax equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent on gross amount of all receints in excess of $\$ 250,000$.
And monthly returns of amount
of gross receipts must be made
to the collector of the district
in which place of business is
located. Parties making false or
fraudulent returns, or failing or
refusing to make returns, are
liable to a penalty of not less
than
$\$ 1,00000$
And not exceeding. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,00000
For each failure or refusal to make return and for each and every false or iraudalent return.

## SECTION 25.

On and after July 1, 1898, a stamp tax shall be levied and collected on every seat in a palace car or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping-car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same....
SECTION 29. - LEEGACIES AND
DIsTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Where the whole amount of such personal property exceeds $\$ 10,000$ in actual value, passing from any person dying on or after June 13, 1s9y, taxes accrue and should be pais before distribution to the legatees, as follows:
Personal property valued over $\$ 10$. 000 and not over $\$ 25,000$, the tax shall be:

1. Legatees of lineal issue on lineal ancestur, brother or sister to the person who died, for each and evcry $\$ 100$ clear value.
2. Legatee the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died, for each and every $\$ 100$ clear value.
3. Where legatee is the crother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died, for each and every $\$ 100$ clear value
4. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the said grandparents of the person who dled, for each and every $\$ 100$ clear value.

Provided that in all legal controversies rhere such deed shall be the subject of judicial investigathon, the recital of the deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth and that the requirements of the law had been complled with by the officers of the Government.
(For Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 see beginning of this chapter.)

## SECTION 33.

"Mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat, mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

## SECTION 36.

Special tax before engaging in the business of making, packing or repacking mixed flour, at the rate per annum.................................
Suhject to the fines and penalties imposed by Sections 3,239 and any viclation thereor.

## SECTION 37.

Provides for the making, packing or repacking mixed flour, and for the marking or branding of each package therpof.
Failure to comply with the provisions
of this section subjects party to a
fine of not less than................ $\$ 25000$
And not more than.................... . . 50000
Or to be lmprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year. SECTION 38.
All sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used.
Persons knowlngly selling or offering for sale in other than marked and branded packages: falsely marking or branding, or unlawfully removing such marks or brands, for each offence to be fined not less than. 25000
Nor more than............................ 50000
And imprisoned not less than thirty days nor ${ }^{\circ}$ more than one year.

SECTION 39.
Requires a certain label to be affixed to each package. Failure to affix or removal thereafter imposes a fine for each label of not less than 5000 SECTION 40.
Barrel or package not to exceed 196 pounds in weight, stamp taxes are as follows:
Per barrel of 196 pounds or more than 98 pounis......................... Halt barrel of 98 pounds or more
than 49 pounds...................... Quarter barrel of 49 pounds or more

## than $24^{1 / 2}$ pounds.

Eighth barrel of $24^{1 / 2}$ pounds or less
Penalty for violation: Fine of not less than............................. . $\$ 25000$ And not more than..................... 50000
Or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

## SECTION 41.

Authorlzes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assess when removed for consumption or sale wlthout the use of the proper stamps.

SECTION 42.
Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax imposed by Section 40 of this act, and to be stamped, branded, etc., as in case of flour mixed in the United States. Fine for vioiation noi less than. $50 \quad 00$
Nor more than................................. 50000

## SECTION 43.

Persons knowingly recelving for sale or for repacking and resale mixed flour from any person who has not paid the tax thereon to be fined not less than.

5090
And to forfeit to the Unlted States said articles.

SECTION 44.
Mlxed flour may be exported in bond free of tax under certain regulations.

## SECTION 45.

Stamps on packages when emptied must be cancelled or destroyed by the person having possession at that time. Failure to do so subjects person to fine not over.

2500
SECTION 46.
Flnes, penaltles and forfeitures $1 \mathrm{~m} \rightarrow$ posed by Sections 36 to 45 , both
incluslve, may be recovered in court.

SECTION 47.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations governing manufacture and sale of mixed flour.

## SECTION 48.

A person found gullty of a second or any subsequent violations of Sections 36 to 45 , inclusive, in addition to penalties herein imposed, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

## SECTION 49.

Provlsions of this act relating to mixed flour to take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage. Stock on hand not tax-paid when law goes into effect shall be deemed to be taxable under Sections 36 to 45, and shall bo tax-paid under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
(For text of Sections 50 and 51 see at the beginning of this chapter.)

## THE BANKRUPTCE LAW.

The Bankruptey Law passed by both houses of the LVth Congress and approved July 1, 189S, provides a complete system for the admiaistration of the affairs of bankrupts and the distribution of their property among their creditors, uniform throughout the United States and administered by the United States courts, in place of the different systems formerly in existence in the various States administered by State courts. In bankruptcy proceedings a bankrupt debtor may turn over all his property to the court to be admlnistered for the benefit of his creditors, and then get a complete discharge from his debts. A bankrupt may of his own motion offer to surrender his property to the administration of the United States court and ask for his discharge in voluntary bankruptcy. or creditors may apply to the court to compel a bankrupt to turn over ris property to be administered under the act for the benefit of the creditors in voluntary bankruptcy. The bankrupt who has turned over all his property and conformed to the provisions of the act is entitled to a judgment of court discharging him from any future liability to his creditors.

Extended powers are given by the law for the taking poesession and the administration of the assets, among others, to allow and disallow all claims against bankrupt estates, appoint receivers and take the necessary measures for the preservation and charge of the property of a bankrupt; to arraign, try and punlsh bankrupts, officers and other persons and the agents, officers, members of the board of directors or trustees or other similar bodies of corporatlons for violation of the act; to authorize the business of the bankrupt to be conducted for limited periods; to cause the assets to be collected and reduced to money and distrlbuted, and substantially determine all controversies in relation thereto; to enforce obedience to lawful orders by fine or imprisonment, and
to extradite bankrupts from one district to another.
The prozeeding on e :naugurated ty the filing of a petition by the bankrupt and the adjudication in bankruptcy having been made, the Court proceeds to take charge of the bankrupt's property, and administer the same for the benefit of the creditors, and determine all questions which may arise in regard to the rights of the bankrupt or the creditors, either as against the bankrupt or as between themselves in accoraunce with the above-prescribed powers. A trustee is appointed, either selected by the creditors at a meeting called for that purpose or, in case they fail to select a trustee. one is appointed by the Court. His duty is to collect the property, realize on the same in such manner as may le for the best interests of all concerned, and ultimately distribute the same among the creditors in such proportions as they may be adjudicated to be entitled thereto.
As all questions, both of law and fact. in relation to the property or the rights of the various parties must be declded in the bankruptcy proceeding, it is provided tlat referees be appointed, who are charged with the duty of hearing the allegations and testimons of all parties and deciding all such questions that may arise. Each case, as it comes up, is assigned to some referee, whose duty it is to adjudicate and pass upon all such questions arising therein in the first instance, the right being reserved to any parties to appeal from the decision of the referee to the United States District Court.
The duties of the referee are substantially of a judicial character, and he occupies much the position of a judge of rrimary resort, subjeit to on appeal to the Court, and is required to take the same oath of office as that prescribed for judges of the United States courts. By Section 3 S of the act, the reieree is invested with jurisdiction to consider all petitions referred to him by the clerks, make adjudications or dis.niss the petition; excrcise the nowers vested in courts of bankruptcy for the administering of oaths to and the examination of witnesses, and for requirlng the production of documents in proceedings before him, cxcept the power of commitment, and. in the absence of the Juilge, to exercise all his powers for taking possession and relcasing the property of a bank-
rupt, and to nerform such part of the dutics of the courts of bankruptey as thay may prescribe by rules and orders, excenting only questions arising on appllcatlons of bankrupts for compositlons or discharges.

All questions in regard to the property or assets or rlyhts of the creditors and persons interested come b-fore the refcrec for hearing and determinatlon, subject to the right of appral. After the rights of all parties have been ascertained and determined, and the property has been rellized upon, it is distributed among the creditors.

Provision is made in the act for allowing bankrupts to compromise or settle with their creditors by a proceeding known as composition proceedings, wherely, if a bankrupt and a majority of his crelitors agree unon some basis of settlement. the same, if approved liy the Court, shali become binding upon all creaitors. The de cision of the question as to the approval of compositions and granting discharges tc a bankrupt from hls debts is specifically reserved hy the act to the judges of the Linited States courts: but the Court, by virtue of its general powers, may refer such matters to the referee to take testimeny and report to the Court his opinton thereon.
The aim of the act has veen to make the expense of the proceedings depend largely upon the amount of the property involved, and the compensation of the referees is fixed substantially at 1 per cent on the amount distributed to the creditors in ordinary cases, where the assets are distributed by the Court, and cne-half of 1 per cent in composition cases, and the trus:ees who have charge of the actual management of the bankrupt's property receive as compensation such commissions on amounts maid nut by them as dividends as the Court may allow, not to exceed, however, 3 per cent on the first st,000, 2 per cent on the second $\$ 5,100$. and 1 per cent on all sums in excess of $\$ 10,000$.
Detailed provisions are made in the act for giving notice to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the pendency of the proceedinss. the payment and declaration of dividends and other matters, and providing methods whereby all partles interested may be heard on all subjects arising in the course of the proceedings.

# PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THL LAST SLSSIUN (1世OS-1899) OF THE LVHH CONGHESS. 

## ARMT.

REORGANIZATION:-An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army; approved March 2, 1899, provided that it shall consist of 3 major-generals, 6 briga-dier-generais, 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 reginients of artillery. $2 \overline{3}$ regiments of infantry: an Adjutant-General's Department, an Inspector-General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnancき Department. a Signal Corps, 30 chaplains, corps of cadets, etc. The office of storekeeper in the Quartermaster's and

Ordnance departments was abolished. The limits of age for original enlistment were fixed at eighteen and thirty-five years.
It was also provided that in time of war retired officers mas; in the discretion of the President, be employed on active duty other than in the command of troops; that the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congress district, one from ezch Territory; one from the District of Columbia and twenty from the United States at large, each of the latter to be appointed by the President. To meet the exigencles of the military service existing at the date the bill became a law the President was authorized to maintain the

Army at a strength not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, to be organized into regiments; but that such increase shall continue in service on:y during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901. The President was also empowered to continue in service, or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, brigadier-generals of volunteers, who, including those of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every 4,000 volunteers; and major-generals of volunteers, who, including those of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every 12,000 enlisted men; provided, that no general officers appointed under the provisions of the act shall be continued in service beyond July 1, 1901.

The President was authorized to continue in service, or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the volunteer staff as foilows: Assistant adjutant-generals, 3 with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 6 with rank of major; inspectors-general, 3 with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 6 with rank of major; 30 quartermasters with rank of major, and 40 assistant quartermasters With rank of captain; 6 commissaries of subsistence with rank of major, and 12 assistant commissaries with rank of captain; 5 judge advocates, 34 surgeons and 30 paymasters, each with rank of major, and the following signal officers: Four with rank of major, 9 with rank of captain, 9 with rank of first lieutenant and 9 with rank of second lieutenant. All volunteer officers above authorized are to be discharged on July 1, 1901, or sooner if their services are no longer required.

CANTEENS.-The same act provided that no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise. in any post exchange or canteen; nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

STATE AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.-An act approved March 3, 1899, provided for the reimbursement of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the volunteer army in the war with Spain.

## CENSUS.

An act providing for the taking of the census in 1900 , and subsequent censuses, establishes a Census Office in the Department of the Interior with the following officials: Director of the Census, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, salary $\$ 6,000$; Assistant Director of the Census, to be appointed in like manner as the Director, salary $\$ 4,000$; five chief statisticians, salary, $\$ 3,000$ each; chief clerk, disbursing clerk and geographer, salary, $\$ 2,500$ each; five expert chiefs of division and two stenographers, salary, \$2,000 each; 10 clerks of class four, 15 clerks of class three, 20 clerks of class two, and such number of clerks of class one, and of clerks, copyists, computers and skilled laborers as may be found necessary for
the duties required to be undertaken, at salaries not less than $\$ 600$ nor more than $\$ 1,000$ a year. The Director of the Census may also appoint one captain of the watch at a salary of $\$ 840$ per annum; two messengers, and such number of assistant messengers, watchmen and laborers, at salaries of $\$ 600$ each per annum; messenger boys at salaries of $\$ 400$ each per annum, and charwomen, at salaries of $\$ 240$ each per annum, as may bc necessary for the work. The chief clerk, chief statisticians and all other employes authorized below the Assistant Director, may be appointed by the Director of the Census, subject to such examination as may be provided by him; provided, that no examination shall be required in the case of erumerators or special agents, nor of employes below the grade of skilled laborers at $\$ 600$ per annum.

The Twelfth Census is restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

Section 9 provides that at least six months before commencing the enumeration the Director of the Census shall designate the number of supervisors to be appointed within each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; provided that the total number shall not exceed 300 Enumerators, and their compensation are also provided for. It is required that the enumeration of the population shall begin on June 1, 1900, and on the first day of June in which each succeeding decennial census shall be taken; and the returns of each enumerator are required to be sent in on or before July 1 of the year that the enumeration is made. In any city having 8,000 inhabitants on more at the preceding census the enumeration of the population must be completed within two weeks after it is begun. Fines and penalties are provided for violations of the law.

The inquiries of the census are restricted to the following:

Population.-Name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed, literary, school attendance, ownership of farms and homes of each inhabitant.

Mortality.-Name, sex, color, age. conjugal condition, place of birth, birthplace of parents, occupation, cause and date of death, and, if born within the census year, the date of birth.

Products of Agriculture.-Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage. value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, number and value of live stock. (All questions relating to quantity and value of crops are to relate to the year ending December 31 of the preceding year).

Products of Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments.-Name and location of each establishment, character of organization, whether individual, co-operative, or other form: date of commence-
ment of operatlons, character of buslness or klnd of goorls manufactured, amount of capital invested. number of proprietors, firm members. co-partners, or officers, and the amount of thelr salaries; number of employes and the amount of their wages, quantity and cost of materials used In manufactures, amount of miscellaneous expenses, quantity and value of products, time In operation during the census year, charncter and quantlty of power used, and character and number of machines employed. (The information collected is to be of and for the termination of the fiscal sear ending nearest to June 1, 1900.)

After the completion of the schedules relating to mechanical and manufacturing establishments there are to be collected statistlcs relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf. dumb and blind, crime, pauperism and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents and Inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to births and deaths in registration areas: to social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation and expenditures: to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business; to transportation by water, express business and street railways; to mines, mining and minerals, and the production and value thereof. including gold, in divisions of placer and vein, and sliver mines, and the number of men employed, the average daily wage, the average working time and aggregate earnings in various branches of the mining industry. These reports relating to mines, mining and minerals must be published before July 1. 1903, and special agents may be appolnted for securing such statistics.

## DIPLOMATIC SERTICE.

The law relating to consul and vice-consul generals, consuls and vice-consuls and commercial agents mias amended by an act approved December 21, 1398, so as to provide that eacl consul-general, consul and commercial agent, before receiving his commission or eatering upon the dutles of his office, shall give a bond to the Unlted States in a penal sum not less than $\$ 1.000$ (and in no case less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer), and not more than $\$ 10,000$. for the faithful performance of his duties. Every vice-consulgeneral or vice-consul $w$ ill be required to give a bond in a sum not less than $\$ 2.000$ nor more than $\$ 10.000$. Every consular onicer who wilfully neglects to render true and just quarterly accounts and retung of the business of his cffice and of moness received by him for the use of the Inited States, or who neglects to pay over halances due to the United Siates at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter. or neglects to pay over moneys, property and effects, less his lawful fees, due to a citizen, shall be deemed guilts of embezzlement and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years and by a fine of not more than $\$ 2,000$.

## EXPOSITIONS

OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY EXPOSITION:-An
act to encourage the holding of an exposition at Toledo, Ohlo, in 1902 and 1903. was approved March 3, 1595. I\% appropriated $\$ 500,000$ for the purposc.

PAN-AMERICAN.- in act to encourage the holding of a Yan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontler (Bumalo), NewYork, in 1:01. was approved March 3. 153t.

PHILADELPHIA ENPOSITION. - An act approved December 21, 1848, provided for a National exposition of American products and manufactures in Philadelphla in 1s.4, for the encouragement of the export trade. It was also provlded that there might be admitted free of duty to such exposition such articles not of American manufacture and such other objects as might conduce to the interests of the exposition and be useful for comparlson with American products and manufactures: and that in case any of such artlcles should be sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States they should be suhject to dut3. An appropriation of $\$ 50.000$ was made to enable the collection in forelgn markets of samples of merchandise of the character in favor and demand thereln. of llustrating the manner in which merchandise for such markets should he prepared and packed. etc. Another appropriation of $\$ 300,(000$ wias made to ald in providing buildings necessary for the purposes of the exposition providing the Phlladelphia Exposition Assoclation should ralse a llke sum for the purposes of the exposition. The act further rrovided that the United States should not be liable for any of the expenses of the exposition beyond the amounts appropriated.

## ENHIBITION EXPORTS.

The act of May 18, 15月f, to allow the return free of duty of certaln articles exported from the Tinited States for exhlbltion purposes, Was amended on March 3. 1599, so as to include in the privilege of free entry conferred thereby wild and other animais of forelgn origin taken abroad temporarily for exhlhition $\ln$ connection with any clrcus or menagerie, provided. however, that the amendment shall apply only in such cases as those of foreign-born animals taken abrnad, and Inventorles of which are filed prior to their leaving the country with the colfector of customs at the port of departure.

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ANNIVERSARY.

An act approved February 25 , $1 \$ 99$, authorized the appointment of a committee from the country at large to act with any committees appointed by Congress, to prepare plans for an appropriate celebration in 1200 of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

## NATV.

PERSONNEL JBLIA-This bill was approved by the President March 3. $180 \%$. It provided for the abolition of the engineer corps as a corps and the transfer of all engineer officers to the llne of the Nars, with the issue of commissions accordingly. Engineer officers transferred to the line below the rank of commander and extending down to, but not including,
the first engineer who entered the Naval Academy as cadet midshlpman, are to perform sea or shore duty, the duty to be such as performed by engineers in the Navy; provided, that any officer such as descrlbed may upon his own application, made within slx months after the passage of the act, be assigned to the general duties of the line, on condition that he pass the examination provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade he then holds, but failure to pass not to displace such officer from the list of officers for sea or shore duty such as is performed by engineer officers in the Navy. Engineer officers transferred to the line to perform engineer duty only who rank as or above commander, or who subsequently attain such rank, are to perform shore duty only. All other engineer officers not provided as above and transferred to the line are to perform the duties of line officers of the same grade; provided, that after a period of two years subsequent to the passage of the act they must pass the examinations provided by law as preliminary to promotlon to the grade they then hold, and subject to existing law governing examinatlons for promotion.

It was further provided that the active list of the line of the Navy should be composed of 18 rear-admirals, 70 captains, 112 commanders, 170 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants and not more than a total of 350 lieutenants, junior grade. Each rear-admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers is to receive the same pay and allowances as allowed a brigadier-general in the Army, and the others are to receive the pay and allowances of a major-general. An officer detailed as chief of bureau and of a rank below that of rear-admiral, while holding said office, shall have the rank of rear-admiral and receive the same pav and allowances as provided for a brigadier-general. All sections of the ReVised Statutes whlch, ln defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy, contain the words "the relative rank of" are amended so as to read 'the rank of.'

Officers of the line $\ln$ the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant-commander may by official application to the Secretary of the Navy have their names placed on the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal year, subsequent to the date of the new law, above the grade of commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of lieutenant-commander less than twenty, above the grade of lieutenant less than twenty-nine and above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, less than forty, the President may, In the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list, with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade including the grade of commodore, to cause the vacancies for the fiscal year then being consldered. Should it be found at the end of any fiscal jear that the retirements and casualties are not sufficient to cause the average vacancies above enumerated, a board of five rear-admirals shall be convened about June 1 to select, as soon after July 1 as practicable, a sufficient number of officers from the aforementioned grades to cause
the average vacancies required. The findings of the board are to be transmitted to the President, who makes the final decision as to transfers; but no more than flve captains, four commanders, four lleu-tenant-commanders and two lieutenants may be so retired $\ln$ any one year, and any officer retired under this provision shall be retired with the rank and threefourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of commodorc. which is retained on the retired list for this purpose. It is aiso provided that any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.

Boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall, after ten years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chlef carpenters and chief sailmakers, to rank with but after ensign, and have the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
The law also provided that after June 30. 1899, commissioned officers of the line. medical and pay corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided for officers of corresponding rank in the Army; provided that such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances, but 15 per cent less pay, than when on sea duty, but this provision not to apply to warrant officers commissioned under the act. It was also provided that nothing ln the act should operate to increase or reduce the pay of officers on the retired list at the time it became a law.

The law further provided for warrant machinists, with pay, rank and other privileges of other warrant officers; that the term of enlisted men shall be four sears, with the retirement privilege at the end of thlrty years' service. The act also provided for these officers in the Marine Corps: One brigadier-general, five colonels, five lieu-tenant-colonels, ten majors, sixty captains, slxty first lleutenants and sixty second lieutenants. No officer is to be appointed in the Marine Corps from civil life hereafter, but from graduates of the Naval Academy.

The law fixed the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, not to exceed forty in all. Of the former five are to have the rank of captain, five of commander, and the others the rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant. The assistant naval constructors are to have the rank of lieutenant or lieutenant, junior grade.

ADMTRAL.-A bill approved on March 2. 1899, created the office of Admiral, and read thus: "That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by seiection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own applicatlon: and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist." The President nomlnated and the Senate at once confirmed Rear-Admiral George Dewey as Admiral.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK.
An act to establish a National military
park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defence of Tickshurg was approved February 21,1409 . Thls is to take effect as soon as Mississippl shall grant to the Government the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads required, the whole containing about twelve hundred acres and costing not to exceed $\$ 40,60 \%$. The act prom vides for three commissioners, each of whom shall have served in the VicksLurg campaisn-two in the army of General Grant and one in the army of General l'emberton.

## WAR WITH SPAM AND PEACE THEATY.

The following is the text of the protocol concluded and signed on August 12, 15:1s. by William R, Day, Secretary of state of the C'nited States, and M. Jules Cambon. France's Ambassador to the Lnited States and representing the Government of Spain, in the negotiations for the establishment of peace between Spain and the United States:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto IRico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the Enited States will occupy and hold the city, luay and harbor of Manilu, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philiplines
4. That Cuba, Furto Rico and other spanish islands in the West Indies shall ije immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at llavana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5 . That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October
G. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will lee suspended, and notice 10 that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.
The Spanish Senate adopted the protoml on September 10, and the Queen Regent signed it on the following day.

Immediately after signing the above the president proclalmed an armistice and hostihities ceased.

Subsequently the following were appointed as Peace Cummissioners:
 Senators Cushman K. Davis, George Gray and William P. Frye, and Whitelaw IReid. Sbain.-Senors Eugenio Montery lias. 1:. de Abarzuza, J. de Garnica, IV. 12. de Villa T‘rrutia and lafael Cerero.

The Commission held its first joint session in Paris on nctober 1, 1898, and on December 11), at $\$: 4.5 \mathrm{p}$. m1., agreed upon : ind signed the Treaty of Peace, which reads as follows:
The Cinited States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of spain, in the name of her august sun. Don Alfonso JMI, desiring to end the state of
war now existing between the two countrles, have for that purpose appointed as plenipatentiarles:
The Presldent of the Linited States:
William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whltelaw lieid, citizens of the United States: And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain:
Don Eugenio Montero Rios, Presldent of the Senate; Don Euenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the Kirgdom and exMinister of the Crown: Don Jose de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Assoclate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Lrrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenlpotentiary at Brussels, and Don Iafael Cerero, General of Division.

Who, having assembled in Parls and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following artlcles:

Article I.-Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to culaa.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the Tnited States, the Inited sitates will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the olligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupatior for the protection of life and property.

- Irticle II. -Spain corles to the C'nited States the island of lorta Rlco and other islands now under spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article III.-Spaln cedes to the United States the archipelago known as tho Philipplne Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentleth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navisable channel of Bachti. from the one hundred and elghteenth (11sth) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (12th) degree meridlan of longitude east of Greenwlch, thence along the one hundred and twentyseventh (107th) degree merldian of longltude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes ( $4: 45$ ) north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes ( $4: 4 \bar{J}$ ) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and ninetpen degrees and thirty-five minutes ( $119: 3.5$ ) east of Greenwlch, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.35) east of (ireenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes $(\overline{1}: \pm 0)$ north, thence along the yarallel of lathtude seven degrees and forty minutes ( $\bar{i}: 411$ ) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (11tith) desree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence ly a direct line to the intersection of ihe tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (11Sth) degree merialan of longitude east of Greenwich. and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (11sth) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars ( $\$ 20,000,000$ ) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article IV.-The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandlse to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article V.-The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appolnted to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunltion, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratificatlons of the treaty; and the United States may in the mean time purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

Article VI.-Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

IReciprocally the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes. prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

Article VII.-The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all
claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens agalnst Spaln relinquished in this article.

Article VIII. -In conformity with the provislons of Articles I, II and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rlco and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of provinces, municlpalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the officlal archives and records, executlve as well as judicial, in the 1slands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or fles, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesald.
Article IX.-Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to sucli laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; $\ln$ default of which declaration
they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside．

The civil rights and polltical．status of the native Inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the Unlted States shall be determined by the Congress．

Artlcle $\mathbb{X}$ ，－The inhabltants of the ter－ ritorles over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion，

Article XI．－The Spaniards residing in the terrltories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sover－ eignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside， pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same；and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the coun－ try to which the courts belong．

Article NiI．－Judicial proceedings pend－ ing at the time of the exchange of ratif－ cations of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules：

First－Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters，before the date men－ tioned，and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law，shall be deemed to be final． and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory with－ in which such judgments should be carried out．

Second－Civil suits between private In－ dividuals which may on the date men－ tioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they：may then be pending．or in the court that may be substituted therefor．

Third－Criminal actions pending on tbe date mentioned before the supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory Which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment；but，such judgment having been rendered，the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose．

Article NIII．－The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba，and in Porto Rico，the Philippines and other ceded territories，at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty；shall continue to be respected． Spanish scientific，literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such ter－ ritolies for the period of ten years，to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty．

Article XIV．－Spain shall have the power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the territories the soverelgnty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty．

Article X゙V．－The Government of each country will，for the term of ten vears． accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in re－ spect to all port charges，including en－ trance and clearance dues，light dues and
tonnage duties，as It accords to Its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwlse trade．

This article may at ans time be termi－ nated on six months＇notice glven by elther Government to the other．

Article $\mathrm{XVI} \mathrm{I} .-\mathrm{It}$ Is understood that any obligations assumed In this treaty by the Linited States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof；but it will upon the termination of such vccupancy advise any Govern－ ment established in the island to assume the same ollligations．

Article NVill．－The present treaty sluall be ratified by the President of the Linited States，by and with the advice and con－ sent of the Senate thereof，and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain：and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington withln six months from the date bereof，or earlier if posslble．

In faith whereof we，the respective plenipotentiaries，have slgned this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals．

Done In duplicate at Paris，the tenth day of December，in the year of our Lord Onc Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety－ eight．
（Seal）
WILLIAM R．DAT．
（Seal）CUSHMAN゙ K．DAYiS．
（Seal）WILLIAM P．FRIE．
（Seal）GEORGE GIIA․
（Seal）WHITELAW REID．
（Seal）ELGENIO MONTERO RIOS．
（Seal）B．DE ABARZUZA．
（Seal）J．DE GARNICA．
（Seal）W．R．DE VILLA URIUUTIA． （Seal）RAFAEL CERERO．
The Commissioners of the United States returned home，and on December 24 made their report to the President．On Jan－ uary 4，1590，the Treaty was transmitted to the Senate by the President，together with the report of the conferences of the joint sessions of the Commission and cop－ ies of statements made before the United States Commissioners and other papers． The Senate took the vote upon ratifica－ tion on February 6，in executive sesslon， the rote being $\overline{5} \boldsymbol{\tau}$ for and $2 \overline{7}$ agalnst，or one more than the necessary two－thirds majority．The vote in detail was as fol－ lows（＂R．，＂，Republicans：＂D．＂．Demo－ crats；＂P．．＂Populists：＂S．R．，＂，Silver Republicans：＂S．，＂Silver；＂I．，＂Inde－ pendents：

## FOR RATIFICATION．

Aldrich（R．，R．I．）．Allen（P．，Neb．）， Allison（R．．Iowa），Baker（R．，Kan．）， Burrows（R．，Mich．），Butler（ I ．，N゙．C．）． Carter（R．，Mont．）．Chandler（II．，N．H．）． Clark（R．，Wyo．），Clay（D．，Ga．），Cullom （R．，Ill．），Davis（R．，Minn．），Deboe（R．， Ky．），Elkins（R．，W．Va．），Fairbanks（R．， Ind．），Faulkner（D．，W．Fa．）．Foraker （R．，Ohio），Frye（R．，Me．），Gallinger（R．， N゙．H．），Gear（R．，Iowa），Gray（D．，Del．）． Hanna（R．，Ohio），Hansbrough（R．， $\mathcal{N}$ ． D．）．Harris（ $\mathrm{P}_{\text {．}}$ Kan．）．Hawley（R．， Conn．，Jones（S．．Nev．），Kennes（D．： Del．），Kyle（I．，S．D．），Lindsay（D．， Ky．），Lodge（R．．Mass．），McBride（R．， Ore．），McEnery（D．，La．）．McLaurin（D．． S．C．），McMillan（R，Mich．），Mantle（S． R．，Mont．），Mason（R．，Ill．），Morgan（D．， Ala．），Nelson（R．，Jinn．），Penrose（R．， Penn．），Perkins（R．，Cal．），Pettus（D．，

Ala.), Platt (R., Conn.), Platt (R., N. Y.), Quay (R., Pemn.), Pritchard (R., N. C.), Ross (R., Vt.), Sewell (R., N. J.), Shoup (R., Tdaho), Sumon (R., Ore.), Spooner (R., Wis.), Stewart (S., Nev.), Sullivan (D., Miss.), Teller (S. R., Col.), Thurston (R., Neb.). Warren (R., Wyo.), Wellington (R., Md.), Wolcott (R., Col.).

## AGAINST RATHFICATION,

Bacon (D., Ga.), Bate (D., Tenn.), Berry (D., Ark.), Caffery (D., La.), Chilton (D., Tex.), Cockrell (D., Mo.), Daniel (D., Va.), Gorman (D., Ma.), Hale (R., Me.), Heitfeld (P.. IGaho), Hoar (R., Mass.), Jones (D., Ark.), Mallory (D., Fla.), Martin (D., Va.), Mills (D., Tex.), Mitchell (D., Wis.), Money (D., Miss.), Muxply (D., N. Y.), Pasco (D., Fla.), Pettigrew (S. R., S. D.). Rawlins (D., Utah), Roach (D., N. Do), Smith (D., N. J.), Tillman (D., S. C.), Turley (D., Tern.), Turner (P., Washo), Vest (D., Mo.).

The treaty was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 17, and was forwarded to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who was authorized to act as the representative of the Spanish Government in making the exchange of ratifications, with John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, as the representative of the United States. The formal exchange of ratifications took place at Washington on April 11, 1899, and the President immediately issued the following proclamation:
"Whereas, A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son. Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:
(Here the full text of the treaty as above is included.)
"And whereas, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were excharged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine:
"Now, therefore, be it known that $I$, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and
fulfiled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.
"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
"Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninetynine, and of the independence of the United Etates the one hundred and twenty-third. WILLIAM M'KiNLEY.'
"By the President:
"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."
The effect of the formal ratifications completely renewed the peaceful relations -trade, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways-between the United States and Spain. Thus, according to the official data, the state of war between the United States and Spain began on April 21, 1898, and its official termination was on April 11, 1899. The Spanish Senate confirmed the treaty on July 3, 1899.

The State Department, through the French Embassy, informed the Spanish Government on April 15 that it was ready to pay the $\$ 20,000,000$ indemnity at the port of New-Yonk. The indemnity was paid on May 1 by four diplomatic settlement warrants. for $\$ 5,000,000$ each, drawn by the Treasury Department at the request of the Sccretary of State, made payable at the Sub-Treasury. New-York City, end handed to M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France to the United States and representative of the Government of Spain.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty on April 11, 1899, the United States submitted to Spain whether Bellamy Storer would be persona grata as Minister Plenipotentiary. Then, on the Iith, the Secretary of State directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States Consuls who were obliged to leave that country in April, 1898, on account of the war. On the following day Spain appointed the Duke of Arcos as Minister to the United States, and designated several Consuls. The Duke of Arcos was officially received by the President on June 3. Minister Storer was presented to the Queen Regent on June 16.

The swedish wrecking company which proposed to the Navy Department to raise and repair the vessels of Cervera's (Spanish) fleet, sunk near Santiago on July 3, 1898, announced on April 4, 1899, that they were beyond saving. The Reina Mercedes was raised, however and towed to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## CONGRESS APPROPRKATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE $30,1898,1899$ AND 1900.

| Vitle. | $\begin{aligned} & 1900 . \\ & \text { Estimates. } \end{aligned}$ | Amount. Law 1899-1900. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount. } \\ \text { Law } 1898-1899 . \end{gathered}$ | Amount. Law 1897-'98. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricuiture ............. | ${ }^{1} \$ 3.127 .722001$ | \$3,726,022 001 | \$3,509.202001 | \$3,182,902 00 |
| Army ................. | 144,677,342 72 | $80.430,20406$ | 23,193,392 00 | 23,129,34430 |
| Diplomatic and consular\| | 1,833,028 76 | 1,714,533 76 | 1,752,203 761 | 1,695.308 76 |
| ${ }^{2}$ District of Columbia.. | 7,230,807 07 | 6,834,535 77 | 6,426.880 071 | 6,187,501 06 |
| Fortification ........... | 12,151,898 00 | 4,809,902 001 | 9,377,494001 | 9,517,14100 |
| Indian | 7,059,316 41 | 7,504,775 811 | 7,673,854 901 | 7,670,420 89 |
| Legislative, | 24,365,005 86 | 23,410,840 79 | 21,625,846 85 | 21,690,766 90 |
| Mintary Academ | 681,86699 $47.128,20108$ | 575,774 48 $48,099,969581$ | 56,098,783 68 | 31479,572 83 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Navy } \\ & \text { Pencion } \end{aligned}$ | $47,128,201081$ $145,239,83000 \mid$ | 145,233,830 $00 \mid$ | 141,233,830 00 | 141,263,880 00 |
| ${ }^{3}$ Postofice | 105,224,000 00\| | 105,634,138 75\| | 93,222,300 75\| | 95, 365,33875 |

CONGIESS APPROPRIATION゙S FOR FISC．AL FEARS ENDLNG JUNE iN，1\＆g゙。 1593 AND 19Mu．－Continued．

| Title． | $\begin{aligned} & 1900 . \\ & \text { Estimates. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Amount. } \\ \mid \text { Iaw } 1 S 99-1900 . \mid \end{gathered}\right.$ | Law $1895-153$ ． | $\text { Law Amount. } 1 \sin ^{\prime} 98$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| River | ［15，580，341（9）｜ | $516,091,84194$ |  |  |
| Sundry civil | 751，024，859 7.51 | $848,355,43086!$ | $948,4 \times M, 212$ 2fo | 53，611，583：34 |
| Total | \＄3f3，32S，260 64 | \＄150，5．） 2,243741 |  |  |
| Urgent deficiency for war expenses，etc．．．． |  | 10119，040 00） |  |  |
| Urgent deficiency． |  |  |  |  |
| House of Representa－ tatives，etc． | \} $1130,000,000001$ | 31，000（0） | 12349，772，3893f |  |
| Deficiency， 189 |  |  |  |  |
| prior years |  | 24， 575,27226 |  |  |
| Total | \＄505，325，2009 641 | 5517，5i8， 21205 | \＄768．635，054 26 | 80：7，226，54 16 |
| Miscellaneous | 1130，000，000 00 | 1328，744，540：241 | 6，560，311 | 10，k62， 10120 |
| Total，regular annual｜ appropriations $\qquad$ | \＄625，325，209） 641 | \＄546，302．802 24 | \＄755，365，．305 55 | \＄407，258，6mas 3：1 |
| Permanent annual ap－1 propriations........$~$ | 128，678，220 001 | 12S，678，220001 | $11117,836,220)(100$ | $120,978.22000$ |
| Grand total，regular and permanent an－l |  |  |  |  |
| nual appropriation | 15 |  | $1{ }^{\text {a }} 3$ | \％ |
| Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1900 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $510,000,000$ on Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year $1900 . . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total estlmated revenues for fiscal year 1900．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ No amount is included in the estimates for 1900 for the $\Delta g r l c u l t u r a l$ Department for agricultural experiment stations in the several States authorized by the Act of March 2，1ssi．The amounts appropriated for this purpose for 1893 and $16(40$ are $\$ 720,000$ ，respectlvely．

2One－half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the Tinited States，except amounts for the water department（estimated for 1900 at $\$ 124,141$ ， which are payable from the revenues of the rater department．
${ }^{3}$ Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury．
${ }^{1}$ This amount is exclusive of $\$ 12, \$ \$ 3,437$ to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements included in the sundry civil estimates for 1500 ．

In addition to thls amount the sum of $\$ 8,018,197$ is appropriated in the sundry civll act to carry out contracts authorlzed by law for rlver and harbor improvements for 1900 ，making in all $\$ 25,010,03894$ for rivers and harbors for 10 Mn ．
－No rlver and harbor bill passed for 1599 ，but the sum of $\$ 14,031,61356$ is appro－ prlated in the sundry clvil act to carry out contracts authorized by law．and $\$ 235 . \times 36$ addltional for rlver and harbor improvements for 1899 ；In all，$\$ 14,26 \%, 44956$ ．The general deficiency＊act also appropriates $\$ 360,000$ additlonal for rlver and harbor $1 \mathrm{ml}-$ provements，making in all for river and harbor improvements in sundry clvil act for 1899 and $\ln$ general deficiency act $\$ 14,627,44956$ ．
－Thls amount includes $\$ 12,853,437$ estimates to meet contracts authorized by law foy river and harbor improvements for 1900 ．
${ }^{8}$ Thls amount includes $\$ \$, 91 \$, 197$ to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900 ．
${ }^{2}$ This amount includes $\$ 14,031,613$ je to carry out contracts authorlzed by law for rlver and harbor lmprovements for 1899 and $\$ 235,30$ additional for river and harbor improvements for 1890：in all，$\$ 14,267,44956$.
${ }^{10}$ In addition to this amount reappropriations are made for expenses of the mllitary and naval establishments for the last six months of the fiscal year $180 \%$ ，aggregating 970， 100,392 st．
${ }^{11}$ This amount is approximated．
12 Thls amount includes $\$ 320,661,795$ it on account of expenses of war with Spain， and $\$ 8,070,87246$ on account of payment of pensions，fiscal year 1595.
${ }^{13}$ Thls amount includes $\$ 20,000,000$ to carry out the obligations of the treaty be－ tween the United States and Spain concluded December 10，1898，and $\$ 3.146,14397$ for payment of claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts and French spoliation and other claims．
${ }^{14}$ This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury In the annual estlmates for the fiscal yeay $18 \% 9$ ．the exact amount appropriated not being ascertain－ able until tro years after the close of the fiscal year．

15 In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into，subject to future appropriations by Congress，as follows：By the District of Columbia act， $\$ 563,000$ ；by the N゙aval act．$\$ 44.454,500$ ；by the River and Harbor act，$\$ 23.566,32413$ ；
by the Sundry Civil act．$\$ 6,088,450$ ；by miscellaneous acts，$\$ 2,075,000$ ；in all，$\$ 77,047,-$ $27 \pm 13$.
${ }^{16}$ Includes $\$ 361,859,92726$ on account of expenses of war with Spain．In addition to this total amount contracts are authorized to be entered into，subject to future ap－ propriations by Congress，as follows：By the District of Columbia act，$\$ 230,000$ ；by the Naval act，$\$ 23,366,156$ ；by the Sundry Civil act，$\$ 352,500$ ；by the Urgent Deficiency act，$\$ 225,000$ ；in all，$\$ 24,173,656$ ．

## NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS，i896．

## REPUBLICAN．

The eleventh Republican National Con－ vention assembled at St．Louis，Mo．，on June 16，1896，and was in session three days．C．W．Fairbanks was temporary chairman，and Senator John M．Thurs－ ton，of Nebraska，permanent chairman． The Convention was composed of 924 del－ egates．William Mckinley，of Ohio，was nominated for President，and Garret $\mathbf{A}$ ． Hobart，of New－Jersey，was nominated for Vice－President．On June 18 the fol－ lowing were put in nomination for Presi－ dent：William McKinley，b $\dot{y}$ Joseph B． Foraker；Levi P．Morton，of New－York， by Chauncey M．Depew；William B．Alli－－ son，of Iowa，by J．N．Baldwin；Thomas B．Reed，of Maine，by H．Cabot Lodge； Matthew S．Quay，of Pennsylvania，by Governor Hastings．Mr．McKinley was chosen on the first ballot，and upon mo－ tion of Senator Lodge，seconded by Gov－ ernor Hastings，Thomas C．Platt，of New－ York，and Mr．Henderson，of lowa，the nomination of Mr．McKinley was made unanimous．

The nominations for Vice－President were：Garret A．Hobart，by Judge Johr． F．Fort；C．W．Lippitt，of Rhode Island， by Mr．Allen；H．Clay Evans，of Tennes－ see，by Mr．Randolph；James A．Walker， of Virginia，by I．C．Walker．

The fo lowing table gives the vote by States for President and Vice－President：

| States and Territories， | President |  | Vice－ President． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ¢ <br> D <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> $\vdots$ <br>  | H 0 0 0 7 7 $i$ $i$ | $\sum_{n}^{3}$ |
| Alabama | 19 | 2 | 10 | 11 |
| Alaska． | 4 | － | 4 | － |
| Arizona | 6 | － | 4 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 16 | － | 10 | 5 |
| California | 15 | － | 14 | 3 |
| Colorado | － | － | － | －－ |
| Connecticut | 7 | 5 | － | － |
| Delaware ． | 6 | － | 6 | － |
| Dis．of Columbia | － | 1 | 2 |  |
| Florida ．．．．．．． | 6 | － | 5 | 3 |
| Georgla | 23 | 2 | 5 | 21 |
| Idaho | － | － | － | － |
| Illinois | 46 | 2 | 44 | 4 |
| Indiana | 30 | － | 12 | 16 |
| Indian Territory． | 6 | － | 6 | $\cdots$ |
| Iowa ．．．．．．．．． | － | － | 8 | 5 |
| Kansas | 20 | － | 20 | － |
| Kentucky | 26 | － | 8 | 17 |
| Louisiana | 11 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Maine | － | 12 | 2 | 5 |
| Maryland | 15 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 29 | 14 | 12 |
| Michigan ．．．．． | 28 | － | 21 | 7 |
| Minnesota | 18 | － | 6 | 12 |
| Mississippi ．．．．． | 17 | － | 13 | 5 |


| States and Territories． | President． 1 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vice- } \\ \text { President. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ¢ ¢ $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{ }$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | 10 0 0 0 0 0 |
| Missouri | 34 | － | 10 | 23 |
| ＊Montana | 1 | － | 1 |  |
| Nebraska | 16 | － | 16 |  |
| Nevada | 3 | － | 3 |  |
| New－Hampshi | － | 8 | 8 |  |
| New－Jersey | 19 | 1 | 20 |  |
| New－Mexico | 17 | 二 |  | 6 |
| New－York North Carolina | 178 | 21／2 | 721／2 |  |
| North Dakota． | $6^{1 / 2}$ |  | 3 | 3 |
| Ohio． | 46 | － | 25 | 15 |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Oregon ．．． | 8 | － | 8 |  |
| Pennsylvania | 6 | － | 64 |  |
| Rhode Island | 18 | 8 | 3 |  |
| South Carolina． | 18 | 二 | 8 | 15 |
| Tennessee | 24 | － | － | 24 |
| Texas | 21 | 5 | 11 | 12 |
| Utah | 3 | － | 5 | 1 |
| Vermont | 8 | － | 8 |  |
| Virginia． | 23 | 1 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Washington | 8 | － | 8 |  |
| West Virginia | 12 | 二 | 12 |  |
| Wisconsin | 24 | 二 | 3 | 20 |
| Totals | $\underline{6611 / 2}$ | $\overline{841 / 2}$ | 5351／2 | $\overline{2771 \%}$ |

The votes for other candidates for Fres－ ident were：Morton－1，Alabama；2，Flor－ ida；55，New－York；total， 58. Quay－2， Georgia；1／2，Louisiana；1，Mississippi；58， Pennsylvania；total， $611 / 2$ ．Allison－ 26 ， Iowa； $1 / 2$ ，Louisiana；3，Texas；3，Utah， and 1 each，from District of Columbla， New－Mexico and Oklahoma．＊Four votes were blank and one was for Senator Cam－ eron．The total number of delegates oresent was 906 ．The scattering vote for Vice－President was：Bulkeley，39；Wal－ ker，24：Lippitt，S；Reed，3；Depew，3； Thurston，2；Frederick D．Grant，2；Mor－ ton， 1.

## THE PLATFORM．

There were a majority and minority report from the Committee on Platform． The majority report was adopted in the Committee on the Platform by a vote of 40 out of its 51 members：and in the Con－ rention，June 18，by a vote of $8121 / 2$ to $110^{1 / 2}$ ．It was as follows：
＂The Republicans of the United States assembled，by their representatives in Na－ tlonal Convention，appealing for the popu－ lar and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule，earnestly and confidently address themselves to the
awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:
l'ur the first time since the Civil War the American people nave witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and uniestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled Incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrarive managentent it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money piled up the public debt by $<262,000,000$ in tine of peace, forced an adierse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factorles, reduced Work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled Ameriean production, while stimulating forejgn production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown thentselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the palty which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

PROTECTION.-"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreisn products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreiern demand and prices; it difruses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competilion With American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledsed to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question. to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of Armerican labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest

RECIPROCITY.-"TVe believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administratior.
was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equallze our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countrics, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and buth nust be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of llfe which we do nut produce; reclprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets fur us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up. domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

SUGAR.-"We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country; the Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they may other countries more than $\$ 100,000,000$ annually. To all our products-to those of the mine and the ficld as well as those of the shop and the factory-to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mill-we promise the most ample protection.'

MERCH.AVT MARINE.-"W"e favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and tbe protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships-the product of American labor, employed in American shipsards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans-may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

MONEI.-"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879 ; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. Wie are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leadng commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote: and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures desioned to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the eartb.'
TAR TETERANS. "The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicabie they should be siven the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfiment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of
the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing penslons and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnetion of the American people.'
FOREIGN RELATIONS.-"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign Power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owred and operated by the United States, and, by the purchase of the Danish Islands, we should secure a proper and much-needed navai station in the West Indies. The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, anl we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There, and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the Doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants."

CUBA.-"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain, havins lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

NAVY.-"The peace and security of the Republic, and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the Navy and a complete, system of harbor and seacoast defajces."
IMMIGRATION.-"For the prot ction of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-
priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.'

CIVIT SERVICE.-"The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

FREF BALLOT.-"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one fuee and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.'

LYNCHINGS. - "We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices well known as lynching or killing of ruman beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law."

ARBITRATION.-"We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise hetween employers and employed ergaged in interstate commerce."

HOMESTEADS.-"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead pol-icy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory iree homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending :n the Senate.'

TFRRJTORIES.-"We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due legard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal oflicers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable. We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted."

TEMPERANCE AND RIGHTS OF WOMEN.-"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.
"Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity of the people of the United States."

The vote on the platform by States was as follows:


The minority report was as follows:
"'We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which ireats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:
"The Republican party" favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money. and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 uf gold.

This was defeated by a motion to lay. it on the table by the following vote:

| States and Territories, | \|Yeas. | N25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 1.5 | - |
| Arkansas | 1.7 | 1 |
| California | 3 | 1.7 |
| Colorado |  | S |
| Connecticut | 12 |  |


| States and Territories. | 1 Yeas. | Nays. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Delaware | 6 |  |
| Florida | 6 | 2 |
| Georgia | 23 | 3 |
| 1daho. | - | 6 |
| lllinols | 47 | 1 |
| 1ndiana | 30 |  |
| lowa | 26 |  |
| Kansas | 16 | 4 |
| Kentucky | 26 |  |
| Louisiana | 16 |  |
| Maine | 12 |  |
| Maryland | 16 |  |
| Massachusetts | 30 |  |
| Michigan .. | 27 | 1 |
| Minnesota | 18 |  |
| Missimeippi | 18 | - |
| Misscuri | 33 | 1 |
| Montana |  | 6 |
| Nebraska | 16 |  |
| Nevada |  | 6 |
| New-Hampshire | S |  |
| New-Jersey | 20 |  |
| New-York | 72 |  |
| North Carolina | $71 / 2$ | 141/2 |
| North Dakota. |  |  |
| Ohio | 45 | - |
| Oregon ..... | 8 | - |
| Pennsilvania | 64 | - |
| Rhode Island. | S |  |
| South Carolina | 18 | - |
| South Dakota | 6 | 2 |
| Tennessee | 27 | 1 |
| Texas | 30 |  |
| Vtah ... | - | 6 |
| -irginia | 11 | 5 |
| Washington | 8 |  |
| West V゙irginia | 12 |  |
| 17 isconsin . | 24 |  |
| Wyoming |  | \% |
| Arizona. |  | 6 |
| New-Mexico | 3 | 3 |
| Okla homa | 5 | 1 |
| Indian Territory.. | 6 |  |
| District of Columbia | 2 | - |
| Alaska ............. | 4 | - |
| Totals | S181/2 | $105 \frac{15}{2}$ |

Twenty-two silver delegates- 8 from Colorado. 6 from 1daho, 3 from Nevada. 3 from Ctah, and one each from Montana and South Dakota-bolted the Convention among them were $\mathbb{U}$. S. Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon and Pettigrew. Three alternates were chosen to take the place of the three regulars who bolted from Ütah.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1s0s.-The resolutions adopted pledged anew support to the Republican Natlonal platform adopted at st. Louis in 1836 . It congratulated the country on the return of prosperity, and on the subject of the National Administration said:
"We are uncompromisingly in fator of the maintenance of the single gold standard, and that the merlium of exchange of whatever form issued by or under the authority of the National Government should be maintained at a parity with gold, the universal standard of the great commercial nations, and that every dollar colned or issled under National laws shall have an equal purchasing and debt-paying power. We are unqualifiedly opposed to free
and unlimited coinage of silver, and we reaffirm the St. Louis platform on this subject
"We hereby commend the patriotism and patriotic po'icy of President McKinley in exhausting all peaceful methods of accomplishing our purpose before resorting to the stern arbitrament of battle, and his wise forethought in preparing in time of peace for the calamity of war, and we applaud the vigor, skill and ability which have thus fin resulted in unbroken and glorious victory on land and sea, and which promise a speedy and complete triumph for American arms and American peopie.
'In the future important problems will arise from the war in which the Nation is now engaged. Among others will be the disposition to be made of conquered territory. The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these questions to a Kepublican President and a Republican Congress. We favor all measures which will promote the restoration and growth of our merchant marine.
"We send greetings to the soldier and sailor boys of the Republlc, whose unselfish patriotism shall receire the homage of a grateful people.'

A resolution providing for the change of plan of meeting from annual to biennial sessions was adopted after considerable discussion, the final vote being unanimous.

A resolution providing for the admission of women as members and delegates was aleo adopted without debate.

## DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago, Ill., on July 7, 1896. Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, was temporary chairman, and Senator Stephen M. White, of California, permanent chairman. It was composed of 930 delegates. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was chosen as candidate for President, and Arthur Sewall. of Maine, for Vice-President. On July 9 the following nominations for President were made: Richard P. Bland, of Missouri. by Senator Vest; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, by J. S. Rhea; Horace Boies, of Iowa, by Frederick White; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, by H. T. Lewis; John R. McLean, of Ohio, by A. W. Patrick; Claude Matthews, of Indiana, by Senator Turpie; Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, by W. F. Harrity; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, by Mr. Miller. The balloting began on July 10, but there were votes cast for others than the regular nominees, and it was not decided until the fifth ballot, when the result showed that Bryan received 500 of the 930 votes, 162 not voting at all, and one absent. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried, but there were some negative votes. The vote for the various candidates on the different ballots was:

|  | 1st. | 2 d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5 th. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bryan | 119 | 190 | 219 | 280 | 500 |
| Bland | 235 | 283 | 291 | 241 | 103 |
| Boies | 85 | 41 | 36 | 33 | 26 |
| Matthews | 37 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 31 |
| Blackburn | 83 | 41 | 27 | 27 |  |
| McLean | 54 | 53 | 54 | 46 |  |
| Pattison | 95 | 100 | 97 | 97 | 95 |
| Pennoyer | 8 | 8 |  | - |  |


|  | 1st. | 2 d | 3 d. | 4 th | 5th. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teller .... Stevenson Tillman Campbell Russell | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
|  | 17 |  | - | - |  |
|  | 1 | - | - | - |  |
|  | 2 | $\square$ | - | - |  |
| Hill | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Turpie |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Not voting | 178 | 162 | 162 | 161 | 162 |

The nominations for Vice-President were made on July 11, and were: George F. Williams, Massachusetts; John R. MicLean, of Ohio; James H. Lewis, of Washington; Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina; George W. Fithian, of Illinois; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania: John W. Daniel, of Virginia. Five bailots were taken, some votes being cast for men not regularly nominated; but one after another withdrew his name until on the fourth and fifth ballots only McLean and Sewall were left in the lead, and on the fifth ballot Sewall received 514 of the 920 votes, and was declared the nominee. The vote on the several ballots was as follows: First ballot-Sewall, 100; McLeán, 111; Bland, 62; Sibley, 163; Williams (Mass.), 76; Blackburn, 20; Daniel, 11; Harrity, 21; Boies, 20: Lewis, 11; Clark, 50: Williams (Ill.), 22; Teller, White and Flthian, each 1; not voting, 260. Second ballotBland, 294; McLean, 158; Sibley, 113; Sewali, 37; Williams (Mass.), 16; scattering, 57; not voting, 255 . Third ballot -Bland, 255; McLean, 210; Sewall, 97; Sibley, 50 ; Williams (Mass.), 15; scattering, 48; not voting, 255. Fourth bal-lot-McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; scatter-ing, 121; not voting, 252. Notwithstanding the request of Mr. McLean that his name be withdrawn, the vote on the fifth ballot was: Sewali, 514; McLean, 78; scattering, 103; not voting, 235. The vote for McLean was: Ohio's total of 46 ; District of Columbia, 6; Vermont, 4; Maryland, 5 : California, 2; Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, each 1.

The final vote, by States, on the leading candidates for President and VicePresident was as follows:



For President, during the ballot. Ohio's rote was changed from McLean to Bryan. and Oklahoma's vote was changed from Bland to Bryan. Other changes were made after the vote was announced, thus increasing Bryan's total. The solid delegation from New-Yorli and many of the gold delegates from other States declined to take part in the proceedings. On the fifth ballot Boies, Bland, Matthews and McLean were withdrawn as candidates. The rote for others than those in the above table for President was: Buies, 26 (Iow'a's delegation); Nathews, 31 (Indiana's delegation and 1 from Florida): Sterenson, \& (2 each from Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ňorth Dakota and West Virgin!a): Kill. 1 (from Massachusetts), and Turpie, 1 (from West Virginia).

## THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was reported by the majority of the Commlttee on Resolutions on July 9, and was adopted by the Convention by a rote of 625 to 301 , one delegate belng absent:
We. the Democrats of the Enltcd States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has ad-
rocated from Jeflerson's time to our own -freedoni of speech, freedom of the pres $\%$, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the tifuality of all cillzens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. Durlng all these sears the Demucratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish Interests to the centralization of governmental power. and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual sclleme of government established by the founder's of this Reputlic of republics. Inder its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government lias found its best expresslon in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necos-lty of confining the general Government to the exelcise of powers granted by the Constitution of the Cnited States.

RELIGIOTS LIBERTT.- "The Constitution of the inited states guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution."

SILTFRR.-"Recognlzing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time. We invite attentlon to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the Inited States, and that the first colnage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit. Wie declare that the act of 1573 demonetizing silver whthout the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the apprectation of gold and a correspondins fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heary Increase in the burden of taxation and of all dehts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the peoplc. Wie are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy: and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the Enited States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1756 and won it $\ln$ the War of the Revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of hoth silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other ration. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender: equally with gold, for all dehts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization c: any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. Wुe are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the oblizations of the Enited States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."
BOND ISSUES. -"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the

United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.
NATIONAL BANKS.-"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United,. States and shall be redeemable in coin."
TARIFF.-"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in National elections, and which. enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, in which the few, at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

INCOME TAX.-"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of thay yourt for nearly one hundred years, that ourt having in that decision sustained onstitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the Government."
IMMIGRATION.-"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American falmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary sy:stem which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the coun-
try so demand the passage of such laws
as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.'

LABOR.-"We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.'

RAILROADS.--'The absorption of wealth by the fow, the consoidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.'
ECONOMY.-"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a Democratic Government, and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

FEDERAL COURTS.-"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to goverrment by injunotion as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.,

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.-'No discrimination should be indulged in by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors, We approve of the refusal of the LIIId Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure."

PENSIONS.-"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension list, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistınent.

STATEHOOD.-"We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico, Oklahema and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territolies having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bonafide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed,

The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment, of free homes for American citizens."

ALASKi.-"We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate In Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States ve extended to said Territory:"

MONROE DOC'TRIN゙E.-"The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents. is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

CUBA.-"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence."

CIVIL SERVICE.-"'W e are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.'
THIRD TERM. -"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 rears and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

WATERWAYS.-"The Federal Guvernment should care for and improve the Mississ ppi River and other great waterniays of the Republic. so as to secure for the interior states easy and chean transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the Republia is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upun a definitc plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.
"Confiding in the justlce of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of princibles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's nrosperity."

The platform renorted hy the minority (signed ly David 5 . Hill, New-Iork: William F. Vilas, Wiscunsin; George Gray. Delaware; John Prentiss Pue. Maryland: lrving W. Drew, New-Hampshire: 1P. J. Farrell. Vermont: 1,ynlo. Marrison, connecticut; Davill 心. Waker. rbode Island: C. O. Holman, Maine: Thomas A. C. Weadock, Michigan; James E. O'Brien, Minresota; John E. Russell. Massachusetts: Robert E. Wright, Pennsylvania; William R. Steele. South Dakota; Allan L. McDermott. Jiew-Jersey. and Charles D. Rogers, Alaska) was as follows:

To the Democratlc Natlonal Convention: Sixteen delegates, constltuting the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, find mans declarations in the report of the majorlty to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are lll-mnsidered and ambiguously phrased. While others are extreme and revolutlonary of the well-recosnlzed principles of the party. The minorlty content themselves
with this general expression of thelr dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority.

But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chiel share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital Democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this important issue, as follows, which is offered as a substltute for the financial report of the majority:
"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the Cnited States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which tbe efforts of the Governnent should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and Inflict irreparable evils ugon our Nation's commerce and industry.
"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid malntenance of the cxisting gold standard as essential to the nreservation of our National credit. the redemption of our public pledges, ar.d the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a narity with gold. The Demucratlc party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes. under such legislative nrovisions as will prevent unduc contraction. Wee demand that the National credit shall be resolutely malntained at all times and under all circumstances.
"The majority also feel that the report of the majority $l:$ defective in falling to make any recognition of the honesty, economy. courage and fidelity of the present Democratic Administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the mainrity renort: "We commend the honesty, economy. courage and fidelity of the present Democratic National Adminlstration.

The rote on the financial rlanks of the minority was: Yeas. 303 : nays. (i@t. $\mathrm{nn}_{\mathrm{n}}$ the resolution indorsing the Admlnistration the vote was: Yeas, 357: nays, $564 ;$ rot voting. 9. The platform as reported by the majorlty was then adonted by the following vote:



## Absent, 1.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

The National Convention of the National Democratic party (Sound Money Democrats) was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2 and 3, 1896. ExGovernor Roswell P. Flower. of NewYork, was temporary chairman, and Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, was permanent chairman. There were 888 delegates. who, on September 3, nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President on the first ballot, the result being as follows:

States and Territories. $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Pal- } \mid \text { mer. |Bragg. }\end{aligned}\right.$

| Alabam 2 | 22 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arkansas | 16 |  |
| California | 18 |  |
| Colorado | 8 |  |
| Connecticut | 12 |  |
| Delaware | 6 |  |
| Florida | 8 |  |
| Georgia | 26 |  |
| Illinois | 47 | 1 |
| Indiana | 30 |  |
| Lowa | 251/2 | 1/2 |
| Kansas | 20 |  |
| Kentucky | 14 | 12 |
| Louisiana | 16 |  |
| Malne | 12 |  |


| - States and Territorles. | Palmer. | Bragg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maryiand | 16 | - |
| Massachusetts | 30 | -- |
| Michigan | 28 |  |
| Minnesota | 15 | 3 |
| Misslssippi | 18 |  |
| Missouri . | 17 | 17 |
| Montana. | 6 |  |
| Nebraska. | 8 | 8 |
| New-Hampshire | 8 | - |
| New-Jersey .... | 19 | 1 |
| New-York | 47 | 25 |
| North Carolina | 23 |  |
| North Dakota | 6 | - |
| Ohio | 30 | 16 |
| Oregon | 4 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 63 | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 8 | - |
| South Carolina | 18 | - |
| South Dakota | 5 | 3 |
| Tennessee | 21 | 3 |
| Texas $\quad \therefore$ | 30 | - |
| Vermont | 8 | - |
| Virginia | 24 |  |
| Washington | 8 | - |
| West Virginia | 12 | - |
| Wisconsin ... | - | 24 |
| Alaska. | 6 |  |
| Arizona | 6 |  |
| New-Mexico | 6 |  |
| Totals | $7691 / 2$ | 1181/2 |

Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.
The platform, adopted on September 3, was as follows:

This Convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the $\ln$ dividual consistent with good government: to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternallsm and all class legislation. The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right to private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to thelr fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic princlples, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and pollcy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The
condition, however, which made possihle such utterances from a National Convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as $1 t$ has for years, the power and duty of Government to ralse and malntain prices hy law. and lt proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation."
TAPIFF.-"The National Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declarations of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation tariff, excise or direct, is righifully imposed only for putlic purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured hy public expenditures, which should he limited hy scrupuious economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected hy the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined hy the appropriations made hy Cungress. The demand of the Repuhlican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of the revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions. which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people hy a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protectlon and its ally, free coindge of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter. comfort and prospority are attacked hy higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, phich have been abandoned by every maritime Power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien fiags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretence that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain Whatever to American shipping. while Ereatly increasing ocean frelghts on our agricultural and manufactured products."

MONEY. -"The crperlence of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural quallities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and buslness, While silver is convenfently adapted to minor transactions, and the most heneficial use of both together can he insured
only hy the adoptlon of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of sifver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitahle safeguards of law. Thus the iargest possible enjoyment of hoth metals is gained with a value universaliy accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetalifc currency, ascuring the most stahie standard, and especialiy the best and safest money for all who earn thelr livelihood hy labor or the produce of hushandry. Thes cannot suffer when paid in the hest money known to man, hut are the peculiar and most defenceless victims of a debased and fuctuating currency; which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long and public inconvenlence and loss. the Democratic party, In the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established hy the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewlse entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this longestablished Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued hy the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compuisory purchase of silver hullion. But re denounce also the further malntenance of the present costly patchwork system of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking husiness, and afford to all sections of our country uniform, safe and elastic hank currency under Governmental supervision, measured in volume hy the needs of husiness.

CLEVELAND.--"The fidelity", patriotlsm and courage with which president Cleveland has fulfilled his great puhlic trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affalrs and its sturdy perslstence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Repuhlic."
CIVIL SERVICE. - "We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the puhlic service. and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no hackward step he taken. hut that the reform he supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spolls system of appointments shall he eradicated.'

ECONOMF.-"TTe demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government.

APBITPATION.-"Te favor arhitration for the setfement of international disputes."

PENSIONS.--"Tre favor a liheral policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

## SUPREME COURT.-"Tlie Supreme

 Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic party ever has malntained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administratlon, the inviolability of contracts and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of soclety, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people."Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the conslderation of the American people."

## POPULISTS.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists held a National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 5 and 6, 1898, and nominated Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Ignatlus Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. The ballot for President stood:

|  | Barker. | elly. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Florida | 8 |  |
| Georgia | 49 |  |
| Illinois |  | 32 |
| Indiana | ... 81/2 | $81 / 2$ |
| Michigan | . $174 / 5$ |  |
| Mississippi | . $51 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ |
| Ohlo ........ | . $14{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14 |
| Pennsylvania | 12 |  |
| West Virginia | - | 4 |
| Tennessee |  | 171/5 |
| Minnesota | ... 10 | 36 |
| Totais | .1284/5 | $1171 / 5$ |

After the choice of Mr. Barker was declared, Mr. Donnelly was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. The following address "to the people of the United States" was read and adopted preceding the nominations:
"The People's party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly two millions, and everything indicated its speedy National trlumph. In this emergency the Democratic party saw that it had no recourse but to steal one of the principles of the despised Populists. In the Chicago Convention of 1896 , in a prearranged theatrical scene of great uproar and enthuslasm, it moved to the front as the devoted and lifelong champion of that which it had aiways opposed.
"Senator Butler, who is chalrman of our National Committee, preached disintegratlon and demoralization, just as Benedict Arnold stlpulated for the scattering of the Amerlcan forces, that the Britlsh mlght the more readily overthrow the young Republlc. Mr. Butler taught our forces that the first duty of a soldier was to break ranks and go over to the enemy.
"All efforts to chaln the boundless subtlety of this cunning man have been in valn. Our chlef battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the
benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the carwheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole worid to-day is heid in check by a system of gold barter, while enterprise languishes, industry suffers and the cemeteries are populous with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office-seekers by putting our National ticket in the field at once. We believe the soul is bigger than the pocketbook. We have nothing except kind words for Republicans and Democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretclied and oppressed of the whole world. While we demand that if either goid or silver is to be used as money both shall be so used, we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal tender greenback of the Civil War. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated to the diseased teeth of the people, and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a governmental, full legal tender measure of values, made of paper, that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population. We call attention to the public school system and the postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent State soclalism and to similar institutions for the improvement of the condition of the people.'

A sharp discussion followed on the motion to proceed with nominations for President and Vice-President, which the Butler delegates attempted to defeat and threatened to bolt if the motion to proceed prevailed. The Butler factlon was defeated, which resulted in their (thirty-nine deiegates) wlthdrawal. They represented Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri. Ohio and Tennessee. One of the Illinois delegates remained when his colleagues went out, and he cast the thirty-two votes of Illinois, just as one delegate cast the votes of several other States; hence the 245 votes were cast by two women and less than fifty men. The following are the salient portions of the platform adopted:
"Prosperity is the first right of a people. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States declares the purpose of the instrument to be to promote the general welfare-in other words, to enrich the people and make them happy.
'Liberty is desired of all men, because it means equality of opportunity. universal prosperity. Poverty, lacking liberty, is unable to defend Itself against privilege.
"All history is but a record of struggles of man to rise to happiness.
"Labor in the ancient civilization was but another name for slavery.
'"The monuments of Egypt still rear thelr massive fronts to heaven, enduring testimony to the enormities of injustlce.
'Producers of wealth of Greece and Rome were denicd happiness. They were regardei as soulless.
"The census of 1590 shows that one fourth of the dwellers in thls country of free homes had become tenants. The populatlon had lncreased 25 per cent in ten years, and wealth 45 per cent.
"The mortgage indebtedness advanced 156 per cent. The farm-owning famlliec,
despite the homestead law, had Increased but $2 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ per cent, while tevants of land had increased $401 / 2$ per cent.
''The People's party vote in 1504 and 1895 rose to nearly $\because .004,0(0)$ and everything indicoded its speedy National triumph.
'Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of une metal for the lrentit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals.
"We call attention to the public school system and postal service as exemplificaticns of it beneficent State socialism, which our people would only relinquish with their lives. We demand that the carrying of messages written with pen and ink be amplitied to embrace messages written with electricits, and that trains which carry letters be owned by the Government.
"Wie are opposed to individuals or corporations fastening themselves like vam-- pires on the people. and sucking their substances, and demand that whatever can be better done by Government for the enrichment of the many shall not be turned over to individuals for the aggrandizement of the few.
"W"e insist that Danks have no more right to create our money than to organize our armles or pass our laws.
"We reaffirm the fundamental principles of the Omalia platfurm.
"With malice toward none, with charlty to all, with devotion to the right as Grod shall give us to cee the right we conmmit our cause to the hearts and consciences of the American peonle.

The Bolters then met and adopted the following address:
"To the People's Party of the United States.
"On behalf of our delegates who attended the convention called at Clreinnati by some of the old members of the People's party. We sintmit the following to the action of that body:
"We attended for the purpose of conserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure and simple People's party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort to promote the interests of the party.

The corverition proceescd 1 ropely to establish a referendun system, through Which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to liave the Sational Central and National Organization committees put the programme into effect they refused. disregarding the plan adopted by themselves, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of President and Vice-President, and by their action we belleve they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of the People's party and created for themeelves a new party. Thereupon qulte one-half the delegates withdrew. preferrlng to remain losal to the People's party and willing to trust future developments to remedy party differences. We implore the Populists of every State to pay no heed
nor to attach importance to this sraall sloughing off of party timber, but to malntain an aggresslve warfare on the line hitherto followed, to bulld up and preserve our State and local organizatlon. in accordance with the recommendations of the National Organization Committee as adopted at Nashville, July 4, 1897, and the sulsequent agreement between our two Natlonal committees at Omaha June 15,1595 , relying on the patriotism and good judgment of men advocating both policles of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular Niational convention."

## SILVERITES.

The first National Convention of the Silverites met at sit. Louis on July 1856. Francis G. Newlands. of Nevada, was made temporary chalrman, and W. $P$. St. John. of New-Fork, was permanent chairman. William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates of the Democratlc Convention for President and Vice-Presldent, respectively, were lndorsed on July 24, by acclamation.

## THE PLAATFORM.

The following is the platform as adopted on Juiy 23:
MONEY.-"The Natlonal Silver party of America, in convention assembled. hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:
"The paramount issue at this tlme in the Unitcd States is indlsputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard. gold bonds and bank currency on the one side. and the btmetdllic standard, no bonds, Government currency (and an American policy) on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterahly opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver. by the restoration $b y$ this Government, indesendently of any foreign power, of the un-estricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard mones at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed frlor to 1853: the sllver coln to be of full legab tender, equally with gold. for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal-tender quallty of any kind of money by private contract. TVe hold that the power to contiol and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currer.cy intended to circulate as mones shculd be issued and its voluma controlled by the General Government only, and sliould be a legal tender."

BOND ISSC"E.-"TVe are unalterably opposed to the issue by the Cnlted States of interes:-bearing bonds in time of peace. and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury pollcy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunglns the country lnto debt by hundreds of millions in the valn attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowlag gold: and we demand the payment of all coin orligations of the United States as proviied by existing laws, in elther gold or silver coin, at the option of the Gov-
ernment and not at the option of the rreditor. The demonetization of silver in 15.3 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly. 50 per cent. carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property: Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the henefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor paralyzing the proJuctive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and Juilding up colossal fortunes at the money centres. In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last two years, in a time of profound peace end plenty. been loaded down with $\$ 262,000,000$ of additional interest-bearing debt under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal.

GOLD.-.'It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European, and even below the Asiatic level. to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading Amerlcan labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself. The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction: that we have produced so mush that it made us poor-which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory. abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment: a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened and absolutely without hope for the future. We affirm to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as cver-production. and at the same time tens eof thousands of our fellowcitizens remaining half-clothed and halffed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life. Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution-gold and silver, not one. hut hoth--the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackison and Lincoln. to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that t..e American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard, appreciated 100 per cent in purchasing power and no appreciation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust adrantage they now enjoy. in the difference In exchange between gold and silver-an advantage which tariff legislation cannot oversome. We therefore confidently anpeal to the perple of the United States to hold in aberarce all other questions, however important and even momentous they nay appear: to sunder, if need be, all
former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power-a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And, upon the consummation of our desires and efforts. Whe evoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens and the gracious favor of Divine Providerce. Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago Convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American Bimetallic party. promulgated at Washington. D. C.. January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated. which is not only the paramount but the only. real issue in the pending compaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this Convention nominate William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for VicePresident.'

## PROHIBITION.

The National Convention of the Prohibition party was held at Pittsburg, Penn., May 2S, 1596 . Joshua Leverlng, of Maryland, was nominated for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Close to midnight, when contributions to the campaign fund were being rezeived, the Free Silver, Woman's Suffrage and Populist delegates, numbering about 200. bolted the convention.

## THE PLATFORM.

The majority of the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, the first six planks of which were adopted unanimously by the committee, and were denunciatory of the liquor traffic and proposed straightout prohibition. The seventh plank, which declared that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, was adopted by only a small majority. The other planks, which referred to one day's rest a week, the English language in non-sectarian schools, the election of President, Vice-President and Senators directly by the people, liberal pensions, exclusion of pauper and criminal emigrants, arbitration, etc., there was some division on.

The minority reported a platform which contained this money plank:
"Resolvod. That all money be issued by the Government only and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation or banking institution. It should be based mpon the wealth, stability and integrity of the Nation. and be full legal tender for all debts, pubiic and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet ihe demands of the legitimate business interests in this country and for the purpase of honestly liquidating all our outstanding oblimations payable in coln. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 without consulting any other nation." The other polnts on which the minority asked action were: Preserving public lands from monopoly and speculatinn. Government control of railroads and telegraphs; favoring an income tax and imposing only such import duties as are necessary to secure equitable cemmercial
relatlons with other nations：favoring the adoption of the initiative and referendum as a neeans of obtaining free expression of the popular will．On the motion in make these recommendations part of the majority report the fight began．A vote to lisy it on the table resulted in 492 nayc． 310 yeas．The free silver plank wias defeated by a rote of 427 nays to $\sin ^{\circ}$ yeas．

A substitute platform was proposed ly Mr，Patton，of Illinols，which omitted mention of every subject，woman suffrage in luded，except prohilition，and it was alopted and became the sole platform of the party．The following is the full text：

The Prolsibition party，In National Convention assembled．declares its firm crinvletion that the manufacture，expurt－ ation，importation and sale of alcuholle beverages has produced sucls social，com－ merzial，industrial and politleal wrongs and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all cur soclal and political institutions that the suppression of the same by a na－ tional party organized therefor is the zreatest object to he accomplished by the voters of our country，and is of such im－ portance as that it，of right，ought to control the political action of all our pa－ triotic cltizens until such suppression is accomplished．The urgency of this cause demands the union without further de：as of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffir．

Therefore，be it resolved，That we favor the legal prohibition by State and Natlonal legIslation of the manufacture． importation，exportation．interstate trans－ portation and sale of alcoholic heverages．

That we declare our purpose to or－ Fanize and invite all the friends of pro－ hibltion into our parts，and in order to aceomplish this end we declare it but right to leave every Prohlbitionlst the freedom of his own consclence upon all other political questions，and trust our representatives to take legislative action unon cther political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibitlon and the welfare of the whole jeople shall de－ man l．＇

## PROHIBITION ROLTERS．

The new National party（Prolihition bolters）heid its first convention at Pitts－ burg．Penn．，on May os，lsog．IRev． Charles E．IBentley，of Nebraska．was nominated for President，and J．I．South－ gate，of North Carolina，was ne：ninated for Vice－President．On the mones ques－ tion the platform said：
＂All money should be issuad by the general Government only，and withoui the intervention of any private citizen． corporation，or lanking institutlon．It shou：d be based upon the wealth，stability and integrity of the nation．It should be a full legal tender for all debts．public and private，and should be of sufficient vol－ ume to meet the demands of the legitl－ mate business interests of the country． For the purpose of honestly liquldating our outstanding coln obllgations we favor the free and unlimited colnage of both silver and gold，at the ratio of 1 fi in 1 ． Without monsulting any otber nation．＂

## SOCIILIST－LIBOR．

The National Convention of the Social－ ist－Labor parts hed in New－Iork City
on July 3． 1596 ，nominateri Charies H． Matchett，of N゙ッドーFork，for l＇resident，and Mathew Maguire，of tew－Jersey，for Vice－Presilent．The p：atform，divlded into twenty－rne items，was as follows：
＂With a view to immediate improve－ ment in the condition of labor we present the foilowing domancls：Reduction of the hours of lalor in proportion to the prog－ ress of production．The United States to obtain possession of the mines，rallroads， canals，telegraphs，telephones and all other means of pubilc transportation and com－ municatlon；the employes to operate the same co－operatively under control of the Federal Government and to eiect their own superio：officers，but no employe shiell he discharged for pulitical reasons． The municipalities to obtaln possesslon of the luad rallmads，ferries，Waterworks， gasworks，elertrle plants and all Indus－ tries requiring mun！cipal franchises；the employes to operate the same co－opera－ tively under control of the municipal ad－ ministration and to elect their own su－ nerior officers．but no empioye shall be discharged for politlcal reasons．The pub－ lic lands to be declared inalienable，rev－ ocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals the conditions of which have not been coinplied with．The Cinlted States to have the exclusire right to issue money．Congressional legislation provid－ ing for the scientific management of for－ ests and waterways，and prohiblting tbe waste of the natural resources of the country．Invertions to he free to all：tbe inventors to be remunerated by the natlon． Progressive income tax and tax on inheri－ ances：the smalier incomes to be exempt． scliool pducation of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory， gratuitous and accessible to a：l by public assistance in meals，clothlng，books，etc．． where necessary．liepeal of all pauper， tramp．conspiracy and sumptuary lave． U＇nabridged rlght of combination．Prohi－ bition of the eniployment of children of school age and the employment of female lisbor in occupations detrimental to health or morality．Abolition of the convict labor contract system．Employment of the unemploved by the pubic authorities （county，city．State and Nation）．All wages to be pall in lawful money of the ぞnited States；equallzatlon of women＇s wages with those of men where equal ser－ vice is performed．Laws for the protec－ tion of life and limb in all occupatlons， and on efficient employers liability law． The people to have the right to propose laws and to rote upon all measures of importance，according to the referendum urinciple．Aboiition of the veto power of the Executlve（National，State and muni－ cipal），wherever it exists．Abolition of the Enited States Senate and all upper legislative chambers．Municipal self－gov－ ernment．Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections；unlversal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color． creed or sex：election days to be legal holidays：the princlple of proportional representation to be introduced．All pul－ lle officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies．Uniform clvil and crlminal law throughout the Cinited States；administratlon of justlce to he free of charge：abolition of capital punishment．＂

## POLITICAL STATE PLATFORMS.

## ALABAMA.

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Apri] 28, 1896. -We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor blmetallism and demand the use of both gold and sllver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure, the mainterance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium commensurate with the growth of population is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product of our own monetary system and the prohibltion of foreign silver, modifled by financial reciprocity.

We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but te the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 . We belleve that every American dollar should be an honest 100 -cent dollar, always and everywhere, whether gold, silver or paper.

## DEMOCRATIC.

April 22, 1896. -The platform favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 , as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal and without the consent of foreign nations. It also called for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, and for the government of the State by white men. President Cleveland was commended for his attitude on the Monroe Doctrine, but his financial policy was condemned. The minority report, which was in opposition to free coinage. was tabled by a rote of 331 to 173. The National Convention delegates were instructed to vole as a unit for free sllver.

## SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1595. -- Resolutions were unanlmously adopted indorsing Secretary Herbert's course in bolting the Chlcago Convention; declaring in faror of nominating a National Democratic candidate In each district in Alabama; deploring the death of ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts: indorsing the action of the National Provisional Executive Committee, and especially the work of J. M. Falkner, Alabama's member; providing for a thorough organization in every county in Alabama: demanding that the National Democracy be treated fairly at the polls in Alahama; declaring in faror of the Indianapolis Convention placing a Natlonal ticket in the field.

## POPULIST.

April 29, 1896.-The platform demanded
a free ballot and a fair count; declared for free coinage of silver; the abolition of National banks, and the expansion of currency. A tarift plank said: "We favor a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to protect, as far as practicable, the farmers and the laborers in our shops, mines, factories and mills, and thelr product, against forelgn pauper labol."

## COLORED REPUBLICAN.

June 16, 1893. The convention was called by William J. Stevens and other negro Republicans, at Birmingham, who were dissatisfied with the regular Republican convention held at Montgomery, and nominated a state ticket. which the regular conrention neglected to do. Its piat form indorsed the National platform of 1896, indorsed the Administration of President McKinley; declared for fair elections, against a. Constitutional convention, for better schools, and equal protection under the laws; denounced the actions of the Republican State Convention at Montgomery, and declared for a reorganization of the party in the State.

## ARIZONA. <br> REPUBLICAN.

April 30, 1896.-The "McKinley Wing" adopted a platform in part as follows:
"We declare that it is the unanlmous demand of the people of the Territory of Arizona that silver should be remonetized and restored to its place in the currency of the Nation as a money metal accorded it by the founders of the Republic. We assert that we are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 , and we hereby instruct the delegates to the National Conrention to use every means in their power to secure a clause in the National platform favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The platform also urged Congress to grant Statehood to the Territory; favored liberal pensions to veterans; advocated "protection to American labor and American industries." and the policy of reciprocity. and indorsed William McKinley for President.

The "Stoddard-Christy Wing" adopted this money plank:
''That it is the belief of thls convention that the people of Arizona, without regard to pariy. are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of not less than 16 to 1 , and the delegates elected by this convention to St. Louis are held instructed to use all hororable means to secure the adoptlon of a silver plank in the Nitional Republican platform."

## DEMOCRATIC.

June S, 1896.-Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Arizona, in convention, repudiate the financial policy of the present National Administration.

We lndorse the language used by Joln G. Carlisle in 1878, when he denouncerl the "conspiracy" to destroy silver as a standard money as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and we agree with him in the declaration then made that "the consummation of such a
scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that have ever occurred in the history of the world."

We are not willing to be parties to such a crime, and in order to undo a wrong already done and to prevent a further rise in the purchasing power of the dollar, we favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 . is such coinage existed prior to 1873 , without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We are opposed to the retirement of the sreenback, and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of issuing inter-est-bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as money of redemption and exercise the right to redeem greenbacks, treasury notes and all other coin obligations in sifver when silver is more convenient.

## POPULIST.

August 21, 1896.-The platform indorsed the nominations of Bryan and Sewall on the National ticket; favored free silver; declared for Statehood for Arizona, and the reclamation of desert lands by Gorernmental aid, and opposed the present irrigation laws of tbe Territory.

## AREANSAS. <br> REPUBLICAN.

June 29, 1898. -The platform first indorsed and reaffimed the declaration of principles promulgated by the National Convention of 1896 , and added:
"We heartily" indorse and commend Wiliiam McKinley as the personification of a broad and sound statesmanship. at once progressive and conservative. Who has a masterly conception of the true status and mission and the international relations of our country: who, full of the American spirit, is alive to the policy of the great founders of the Republic and the cher-ished traditions of the Nation; who, gifted in speech, wise in council, brave in the enforcement of his political views, just to his friends, generous to his political opponents, humane and considerate of the welfare of his people, is administering the Government in such an exceptionally able manner that he will be recognized as one of the greatest and most patriotic Presidents of our country. We especially approve and indorse the determined manner in which. uniwed by popular clamor, he exllausted all available meane of preserving an lonorable peace, and making indispensable preparations to prevent disaster before resorting to the dire arbitrament of war. Thanks to his wisdom and patriotism, the last vestige of sectionalism has been removed, and the Nation stands united to follow his matchless leadership.
"We congratulate the country upon the adoption of the Dingley act. With its reciprocity provisions, as a wise measure of protectlon and security to American labor and capltal, which, while greatly reducing our imports by the substitutlon of home for forelgn-made fabrics, has opened to us the markets of the world to an extent never before known, so that the balance
of trade in our favor for the fiscal year ending to-morrow wlll attain the unparalleled and etupenduus tigures of $\$ 600,-$ 000.000.
"W'e reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of sound money, lyy which every dollar, whether of guld, silver or paper, put forth under the sanction of the Government shafl be the equal of every other dollar.
"To the Army" and Navy of the restored Union we send greeting, and express our entire appreciation of the patrlotlc and heroic feeling which has prompted thelr enlistment, our sincere sympathy with their trials and sacrifices, our deep and profound interest in their movements, our recolve to honor and applaud their services, and our anxiety to welcome thelr triumphant return. The country, to whose renown they are contributing, will ever hold them in grateful remembrance.
"We favor the annexation of Hawaii as a strategic position and a commercial necessity, and the immediate building of the Nicaraguan Conal.

We favor a Civil Service law which recognizes the merit system, but the extensions of the last Democratlc Administration were far beyond its purpose and intent, and we favor euch modification thereof by executive order, in conformity With the report of the Committee of the United States Senate, as will prevent incompetent officers holding positions to Which they were appointed for politicai services to the Democratic party. regardless of their ability to discharge the duties of the same.

The platform also declared in favor of a National quarantine law: the enactment of an election law that will prevent fraud: the consolidation of National and State electlons, upon the ground of economy; the calling of a State convention to revise the Conetitution: the enactment of laws that will encourage grape culture. It concemned the Democratic Administrations of the last twenty-four years. which hal legislated to prevent immigration and capital from seeking the State: for refusing to appoint a single Republican on any of the boards of public institutions of the State University; for its mismanagement and misappropriation of the public school fund.

> DEMORRATIC.

June 21, 1898.-The platform recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a "cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the National Government, and favor its strict observance." Regarding the war with Spain, it pledged an "indorsement of all necessary measures to bring it to a successful. speedy and triumphant conclusion. Believing that the resources and taxing poreer of the Enited States are sufficient to defray the expenses of the successful prosecution of the nar. we are opposed to the issuance of interesthearing bonds for that purpose at the present time."

The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the T'nited States Guvernment.
C.ILIFORNIA.

REPUBLICAN:.
August 24, 1895.-The platform had the
following on the acquisition of new territory and the need of a larger navy:
'The Natlonal welfare demands the retention of the island of Porto Rico and other West India islands coming under our control, and of the Philippines, in order to permit the expansion of American trade, and in the case of the latter to safeguard commerce already secured in the Orient. In the event of the retention of this foreign territory it should be the policy of the United States to extend its benefit of free commercial intercourse to all sections of the American Union, and to that end the provision of the Constitution requiring that 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States' should be rigidly enforced.
"All legislative candidates of the Republican party are hereby pledged to choose a United States Senator who, in dealing with the question of the retention of the Philippines and Porto Rico, will devote all his energies to retalning in its integrity the protective policy of the United States. We rejoice in the acquisition of Hawaii and Porto Rlco and favor the retention by our country of every foot of soil that has been conquered by the victorious hosts of our great Republic. We condemn the action of the Democratic Senator of this State and the present Democratic nominee for Governor, then in Congress, for opposingr the annexation of Hawaii and wholly failing to represent the interests or wishes of the people of the State in that regard.
"We pledge the nominees of the Republican party in the various Congress distrlets in the State to use the utmost efforts, If elected, to secure the speedy extension of the revenue system of the United States to the island of Porto Rico and the Philippines, that all parts of our country may enjoy the benefits of trade intercourse wlth our new acquisitions on the same terms that now prevail throughout the entire Union.
"The victories won by our sailors and soldiers at Manila and Santlago, and the consequent acquisition of mew territory, have increased our Natlonal horizon and imposed new and great dutles upon us. To properly care for what we have conquered, to adequately protect Americans engaged in travel or business abroad, to appropriately guard our National honor and make our fiag the safeguard of all who seek shelter of its folds, demand of us a navy large enough to compel foreign nations, whether savage or civilized, to recognize the claim of American citizellship, wherever made. as entitling the claimant to safety and protection for his business and his person.
"We pledge our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our candidates and our party, to work and vote to secure the building of an adequate Navy, as recommended by the present Republican Secretary of the Navy, and request that proportionate parts thereof be constructed on the Pacific.
"The United States, in pursuit of its purpose of freeing the people of Cuba from Spanish misrule, has taken possession of that island, and also of Porto Rico and other West India islands, and of the Philippines. The Republican party of California is in hearty sympathy with the
declared policy of the President to accord to the people of Cuba an opportunity to form a stable government, thus redeeming a promise made to the world.

The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the American flag; commended the National Administration for its conduct of the war; congratulated the representatives of California in Congress on the defeat of the Funding bill; favored low taxes; reaffirmed its opposition to sllver on a 16 to 1 basis; opposed interference with courts, and favored the foreclosure of the Government mortgages on the Central Pacific.

## DEMOCRATIC.

August 18, 189\%.-The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Fusion, which recited that the Populists and Silver Republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion and would support the Democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out. The platform reaffirmed the National platform of 1896; indorsed the action of Congress ln declaring war against Spain, and congratulated the people upon the speedy prosecution of the war. While not favorlng an aggressive poliey of territorial expansion, it opposed surrender to Spain of any of the territory acquired by American valor; also opposed surrender to Spanish dominion of the people of any of the Spanish colonies who co-operated with the American forces during the war; opposed the assumption by this Government of any of the debts of Spain incurred in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and to the imposition of any portion thereof upon the people of that island; commended the course of the Democrats in Congress by supporting war measures and opposing the War Revenue blll. It favored the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; denounced the act of Congress refunding the debts of the Central Pacific Railroad to the Government, and favored foreclosure of the Government's liens upon the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railways; denounced the persistent efforts of the Secretary of War to prevent the improvement of the San Pedro Harbor: condemned the rapacity of the Centrid Pacific and other railway companies in procuring lssuance to themselves patents for large tracts of mineral lands, and demanded that all such patents be cancelled and that such lands be restored to public domaln and thrown open to exploration and entry; demanded the election or United States Senators by direct vote of the people; favored the extension of the contract labor laws to Hawaii and to all other territory that may be annexed to the United States; opposed employment of convict labor in competition with free labor; recommended the general use of the label of Allied Printing Trades Council and other union labels; favored improvements of roadways; favored the enactment of a general primary election law; favored laws to prohibit food adulteration, and a Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax and to change the system of local taxation.

POPULIST.
July 28, 1898. -The platform demanded the adoption of the initiative and referen-
dum principle: demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 , without waiting for the aid or consent of any other natlon; opposed the policy of demanding the retirement of greenbacks; demanded "a National money. safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of bannks": demanded that "the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demand of a growing business and population of the country": demanded that legislation be enacled ''to prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract": cemanded that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds; demanded that postal savings banks be established for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange; opposed all funding bills calculated to extend the time for payment of the Pacific Rallroad debt. and demanded that the Government take the necessary steps to immediately foreclose the mortgage upon the Central Pacific Railroad and collect the debt in full, and, if necessary, to bld it in at the sale and operate the same in the interest and for the benefit of the people; demanded the construction. ownership and operation hy the Government of the Nicaraguan Canal.

Upon the subject of the war with Spain the platform declared that it should be prosecuted with overwhelming vigor until the ends for which it was undertaken should be fully and satisfactorily achiebed. It deprecated the issue of "popular loan" bonds; favored the repeal of all poll taxes: demanded exemption from taxation of small homesteads and personal property: favored a graduated state income and inheritance tax, and submitting to the people a Constltutional amendment which will give to counties and municipal corporations the right to adopt such a system of taxation for local purposes as the people of such locality may desire: favored legislation to secure remunerative emplorment for every citizen: demanded the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

## COLORADO. REPUBLICAN:

September 1895.-The platform pledged anew allegiance to the National Republican party and indorsed "the wist', careful and patriotic Administration of President Mckinley." On the money ques tion it sald :
"The Republican party is and alwitys has heen a bimetallic party. The Republican party of Colorado is earnestly deroted to the cause of himetallism. It has no sympathy with monometallism, and believes that the final imposition of a single standard upon the people of this country would work irreparable injury. Its members believe that the proper place for a Repulllean bimetallist is in the ranks of the parts: and not out of it. In the future, as in the past, Repullicans who represent Colorado at the National capital will be found working for the restoration of silver. True bimetallisis are necessarily believers in hard money-cold and silveras the basis of our Natioital circulation. The Democratic atiempt to raise money for our war with Spain by lssuing \$150,-
( $\times$ O0.000 of irredeemable legal-tender notes. not backed by a dollar of gold or silver, would, if successful. have been the most serious blow that could have been cealt io the cause of silver. It was fortunately defeated by Republican votes."

It rejolced with the people on the early and successful terminatlon of the war with Spain; extended to the lrave and courageous officcrs and men of the Army and Navy sincere and heartfelt congratulations for their heroism and gallantry: declared support to the principles of protection to American labor and Amerscan industries: indorsed the record of Senator Wolcott and commended his patriotic labors: declared in favor of home rule for the city of Denver: favored the removal of the Soldiers' Home to a centre of population; fasored a readjustment of the tax law: and a reform of the ballot laws; favored the repeal of that part of the State Constitution which limits the number of amendments that may be submitted to the people at the same general electlon.

## DEMOCRATIC.

september 10, IS9S. - The party formed a fusion with the Ponulists and Silver lepublicans by which the Democrats were allowed the candidates for Civernor and one Regent; the I'opulists the LieutenantGoverror, secretary of sitate, AttorneyGeneral, a Congressman in the Ild District. and one Regent, and the Silser Republicans (Towne faction) the Treasurer, Auditor. Superintendent of I'ublle Instruction, a Cungressman frum the Ist District and one Regent.

The platform reatiomed the fundamental principles of the National Ilatform of Isto-"the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of is to 1 , without waiting for the consent of ans other nation on earth," and the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. It also approved of the war with Spain; favored the indepenjence of Cuba and the retention by the Governinent of the Spanish Wiest Indian possessiuns and control of all other Spanish territcries taken by the American forces. $1:$ commended the bravery of the Army and the Navy in the war, and declared that "a grateful country will bind up their wounds, sustain their sick, care for their afficted and dependent, and keep from want their widows and orphans." It denounced the issuance of the war loan bonds; denounced the Repuhlican parly for defeating the amendment to the War Revenue bill providing for the issuance of non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes not exceeding $\$ 150,000,000$, and for the defeat of the free-coinage amendment: declared the Dingley tariff bill to be a failure, and demanded "the passage of a revenue law which shall furnish an adequate supply of money to the muntry without unnecessarily burdening the people or enabling the $f \in \mathbb{w}$ to flourish at the expense of the many'; favored the immerlate construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the T-nited states Government: favred the construction and maintenance of "the hest Navy in the world," and pledged hearty support of the representatives to all legislation tending to the comfort and happiness of the Civil War veterans In
their cld age. It aiso pledged economy in State administration.

## POPULIST.

September 10, 1898.-The platform reaffirmed its unswerving allegiance to the National platforms of 1892 and 1896, and reiterated the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 ; favored the retention of all islands taken from Spain over which the United States flag floats, and where the heroic dead lie buried, until such time as a majority of the people of those respective countries shall express a desire to establish a government of their own; favored a State Convention to make such amendments to the Constitution as will permit of "healthy and needed legislation now found impossible"; pledged to grant any reasonable demands that the veteran soldiers may ask with reference to the Soldiers' Home, or any other matters of vital interest to them; declared in favor of the poliey of home rule in the election and appointment of municipal officers in the cities and towns; pledged to work in every way for the political extinction of Senator E. O. Wolcott because of his money views, and indorsed the records of Senator Teller and Representatives Bell and Shafroth.

## SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 8, 1S98. -The platform of the "Broad Convention" favored "the restoration of the money of the Constitution by throwing open the mints of the country to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 ; commended the "patriotism, shill and ability" displayed by the present Administration during the trying times of the late war with Spain," also the achievements of the forces of the Army and Navy; condemned as unpatriotic and un-American the position of the Democrats and others in Congress who spoke and voted against the annexation of Hawait; favored "keeping forever in place the American flag wherever it is unfurled to the breeze, whether as the result of conquest or peaceable acquirement": demanded that the Nicaraguan Canal should be immediately constructed by and remain under the control of the United States; favored maintaining the Silver Republican party in the integrity of its organization, that former Repubilcans and others may have a party through which to express and vote their convictions upon the money question without sacrifcing their views upon other great National and political questions, and opposed making the Sllver Republican party an adjunct to Democratic success in the §,tate; demarded that candidates for State and legislative offices be required to pledge to use their influence, efforts and votes to adjust, equalize and reduce both the fees and salaries of public officials and of persons in the employ of county "and State institutions; favored legislation reviving the revenue laws of the State; farored an amendment to the election law that would prevent duplicate tickets, abolish all emblems and frame an official ballot so that each voter shall vote Cirectly for the person or persons for whom he desires to cast his ballot.

September 10, 1898.-The platform of the Towne faction declared allegiance to the
cause of bimetallism, and demanded the restoration of silver to an equal plane of dignity and power with gold as a monetary metal, and that the mints should be opened to the coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1 . without asking or waiting the aid or consent of any other nation. It added: "We congratulate the country upon the conclusion of a war whose purpose was the highest that ever impelled a nation to take up arms and whose record of glory on land and sea has never been surpassed in history. We declare that the war was waged in deference to the demand of the libertyloving people of this country, whose sympathies were aroused by the sufferings of the people of Cuba, under the harbarous misgovernment of Spain; that it was an American war, and that the attempt manifested in some quarters to claim it as the property of a certain political party in this country is not creditable to the patriotism of those who make t. We declare our belief in the mission of the people of the United States as the evangel of liberty and self-government to the nations of the world, and in their ability to discharge all of the responsibilities which the fortunes of war have thrust upon them. Wherever the fiag waves it shall be a symbol of civil freedom and to all men who gaze upon its folds a guarantee of the inalienabie rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We send greetings to our Colorado boys, and commend them for their brave and gallant conduct in the storming of Manila and the performance of the other duties of the soldier."

## CONNECTICUTT.

REPUBLICAN.
Septemher 15, 1898.- "The Republican party of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, indorses and sustains the Administration of its great leader, Willam McKinley, and declares that by his devotion to his country, by his fldelity to the high trust reposed in him by the American people, by the wisdom and patriotic character of his public acts, speeches and messages, he has endeared himself to the hearts and won the confidence and love of his countrymen. It heartily approves his course in seeking, first, a solution of the questions at issue between cur country and : Spain without war; commends his wise and prudent forbearance in exhausting every honorable means of averting. It, and, while in the mean thme endearoring to maintain peace with honor preparing for it, and when it could not honorably be avoided, meting it with rare skill and with sublime courage, conducting it to a glorious victory, and so wisely that the people of anl 'sections of our "country' have' been patriotically united as never before. It declares that the statesmanship, wisdom and commanding courage which he has displayed throughout this trylng period entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the American pconle. It declares its most unbounded confdence in him and in his constitutional advisers, and congratulates the people of America upon the sagacity, firmness and patriotism which have marked
the conduct of the war, and have brought in so brief a period such marvellous success. It confidently appeals to the electors of the State tu trust th the President and his constitutional advisers to wisely determine the conditions of peace, which necessarily involve our future relations with cuba and the ultimate disposition of Porto Ricn and the Philippines.
"The brave soldiers and sailors of our Republic, as in all other wars in which they have engaged. have won undyins fame, and covered the dear old flag with glory and with honor. They rave endured much sickness, many hardships, have made great sacrifices. some even unt? death. and all alike have earned, and will ever receive, the highest praise and the most profound esteem of a grateful and generous people. It, therefore, declares its appreciation of the noble and patriotic services of all our brave soldiers and sallors and of their heroic sacrifices. And if by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, it implicitly trusts that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present politleal aftiliations, to punishment.
"It declares that by the platform of their State Convention of April, 1596, the Republicans of Connecticut were among the first to unequivocally adrocate sound money and to unreservedly favor a single mtandard of value, and that standard gold.' That this declaration has met the approval of the great majority of the intelligent voters of this state is shown by the overwhelming victory gained by our party in November of that year, through the ballots of both the Republican and patriotic Gold Democrats. That this is the true, safe and great principle of an honest and successful financial policy is alread. indicated by the revival of trade and industry and the constantly increasing prosperity of our country, which under the improved tariff and revenue laws has been enjoyed since it has been declared as the keynote of the financial policy of the Republican party.

- After the experiences of the last two years it reaffirms its advocacy of the single standard of ralue, and that standard gold, as the only financial policy which will assure public confidence und ふational credit at home and abroad. and which will promote such Investment of capital in the enterprises of commerce, trade and manu facture as wlll insure remunerative employment to the farmers. mechanics and wage-earners of America. It belieyes that the impossibility of effecting an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver has been clearly demonstrated. 1t, therefore, favors such lational monetary legislation as will maintain our naper and silver currency at a parity with gold, by which the weight of a gold dollar shall be established at the present standard, and by which every paper and sllver dollar and every obligation for the payment of money shall be redeemable in gold, and such changes in our present monetary system as will furnish ample credit facilities for conducting business in all parts of the
country: by the retirement of Government notes and the issue of banknotes so secured as to insure thelr redemption in gold of the present standard of fimeness."
On the tariff the convention pledged itself 10 maintain the principle of protection to American labor and American industry with reciproclty, and favored such alterations in the existlng tariff and revenue laws as the changed conditions growing out of the spanish war inay require, and those which may be found necessary from time to time. and it favored the most stringent legislative prohlbitlons against cheap pauper immigration, protecting to the fullest extent the Amerlcan wageearner against imported cheap labot.
The platform also favored making the Navy large enough to command the respect of all nations, and adequate to the protection of American interests in every part of the world: demanded a system of coast and harbor defence commensurate with the interests of the country and sufficient to protect it from hostile attacks, and such increase in the Army as is needed to man at all times these defences in case of foreign war; demarded that the Federal Government should take the necessary steps to complete the vinaraguan Canal as soon a: possible and maintain the exclusive control thereof: approveó the annexition of Hawail, and favored acquiring and controlling such additional lands, naval stations and harbors as will enable the [nited States at all times to give the most complete protection to American commerce with Asia and the countries of the Far East: favorcd upbuilding the marchant marine and such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end; pledged its support to such legislation as would promise the most economlcal administration of all departments of the state, and such as will improve the organization and properly equip the Natlonal Guard, and indorsed the adminlstration of State affairs by Governor Cooke and his cabinet.


## DEMOCRATIC.

September 21, 1898. - The gold faction completely routed the silver element by securing the adoption of a platform which totally eliminated reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1596 , and obtained control of the state Committee. The platform was. in part, as follows:
"Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut is now, as it has ever been, in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording, as it does, the most stable standard of value, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind.
"We call attentlon to the fact that, While a successful war in the cause of a common people gives fresh glory to their fag. the management of the various war departments has chilled out exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame. The American sailors and soldiers have done their full duty, but the administration of President Mrikinley has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligatlons which the management of the war im-
posec. Incompetency and venality in posec. Incompetency and venality in
places of high trust brought disgrace upon the Administration and aroused the ire of an indignant people. In this arraignment
of the Republican party for its management of the war, we include the United States Senators from Connecticut and our four Representatives in Congress. More concerned wlth the advancement of relatives and personal favorites than wlth the duty they owed to their country; they partake not only of the National odium and disgrace, but together with the present Republican Governor of this State have brought upon Connecticut the shame of being the last State in the Union to put men in the field in defence of the flag. The outrages in the camp and in the field must be investigated. No guilty man should be permitted to escape. For a Republican Congress to investigate Republican misrule is to frustrate the object of the investigation. For this reason we especially appeal to the people of Connecticut to aid in the, election of Democratic Congressmen..

Upon State affairs the platform declared that the Republican Legislature of 18971898 was a corrupt body; it demanded home rule for cities and boroughs and the submission of charters to the people; denounced the methods adopted in the sale of valuable public rights and franchises; demanded a constitutional convention to adjust the method of representation in the General Assembly; demanded a change in the election system that State officers may be chosen by a plurality instead of a majority vote, and demanded such legislation as will secure absolute secrecy of the ballot.

## PROHIBITION.

August 31, 1898,-The platform reaffirmed former declarations that the destruction of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the paramount issue before the American people; it demanded that the President issue an order to immediately abolish the army canteen; demanded the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the annual encampment of the State troops, and demanded that woman suffrage be extended.

## DELAWARE. REPUBLICAN.

August 25, 1898.-The platform reaffrmed the principles laid down in the National platform and continued:
"We enthusiastically indorse the present Republican Administration, and heartily commend the high and fearless patriotism, the straightforward and wise statesmanship of Wiliam UcKinley. The people of Delaware can feel proud that their electoral vote was cast for a President who has won the respect and loval regard of the entire country without distinction of party. He stands before the people of this State at this election expecting and richly deserving a vote of confidence. Such a vote the people of Delaware will surely give.
"We favor a firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. TVe favor all measures to extend and protect our commercial relations with the rest of the world.
"We believe that the existing gold standard of value for money should be maintained.
"To revive American shipping we favor
a discriminating duty in behalf of American ships.
"We favor a tariff adjusted upon protective lines affording ample revenue, with a sufficient surplus to provide for internal improvements, coast defences, an increased Army and Niav and the constant reduction of the public debt.'

The platform approved of the new Constitution and commended the course of the Republican minority of the Constitutional Convention in upposing the excessive registration fee and the unjust gerrymandering of the Senatorial districts: it declared that the conduct of the last Democratic Legislature deserves the condemnation of the peopie at the poils, and that it was animated solely for the purpose of prolonging its existence at the people's expense, and that it enacted no general laws and failed to pass a number of highly important and necessary public measures; it favored all measures to secure honest elections in the State and pledged to secure the observance and enforcement of all laws framed for that end; it favored legislation to improve the common schools, the prison system and the public roads of the State; it also favored all just and honorable measures looking to the adjustment of the existing differences among the Republicans of this State, and as an earnest of this recommended that the nominees of the convention be not confined to those who had heretofore been in harmony with the party assembled.

## DEMOCRATIC.

September 13, 1898. -The platform declared the devotion of the party to all the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith; declared the administration of $\mathrm{Na}-$ tional affairs under President McKinley to be a disappointment, that prosperity has not returned, that trusts, combines and monopolies have grown, and that no measures of economy have been introduced.

Concerning the money question, the platform said: "The necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted on all sides, and confessed by the President himself (who sent a monetary commission abroad to consult foreign governments, and asked for the appointment of a nother monetary commission to consider the question here at home), but, notwithstanding the admitted evils of our present complicated, illogical and injurious currency system, the Republican Congress and Administration have taken no positive and effective measure for reform.'

The Dingley Tariff bill was condemned. It was declared that taxation should be so limited as to piace the least restraint possible on the labor, industry and enterprise of the people, and that no privileged class or private interest should be permitted to use the taxing power for its own ends. The inequalities of the war revenue act were also condemned.

It congratulated the people upon the termination of the war with Spain, and a demand was made that the burdens of war taxation be lessened as quickly as possible. A rigid and impartial investigation of the conduct of the War Department was demanded: hope was expresse?
that the Deiaware regiment will be mus－ tered out of service and the action of Governor Tunnell in requesting the dis－ charge of the men was commended．

Attention was called to the record of the Democratic party of Delaware for honesty，economy and devotion to the public welfare．

Concernlng the Republican party the platform said：＂＂The liepublican party in Delaware has forfeited all right to the confidence of good citizens by falling under the foul and malign influence of a corrupt poiitical adventurer．Who，in his impudent effort to seize in this State a poitical honor for which he is utterly unfit，has used methods，both in the pri－ maries of the Republican party and at the general elections，so base and corrupt that the reputable portion of the Republican party withdrew from fellowship with him． and in 1896 set up a separate organization of its own．＂

The platform declared for the preserva－ tion of the purity of the ballot，and pledged the Democratic party to a strict and vigorous enforcement of all laws to prevent fraud，bribery and corruption at elections．

## FLORIDA．

## REPU゙BLICAN゙．

March 5，1806．－The platform urged upon Congress to take favorable action luoking toward the construction of the Nicaragua Canal，and sympathized with＂the ruban patriots in their efforts to secure the liberty which we enjoy，and will joyfulis hail the day when the banner bearing the single star will float over a free people and the＇Queen of the Antilles＇is added to the free governments of the American con－ tinent．＂

The＂Gunbyites，＂or bolters，also held a convention after withdrawing from the ＂regulars，＂and adopted resolutions favor－ ing＂adequate protection to American in－ dustries，＂absolute protection to Americans and American interests abroad．sound money and indorsing the action of Con－ gress on the cuban question．＂

## DEMOCR． 1 TIC．

June 17．1596．－The Committee on Reso－ lutions voted， 25 to 2.2 against free silver： subsequently，in convention．a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for free si：－ ver was defeated by a vote of 175 to 171 ． The following was adopted：＂Whereas questions of coinage and the finance are matters prescribed by the Constitution for National legisiation，and we recognize that it is the proper function of the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Chi－ cago at an early date to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions，as well as all other National issues．
＇Therefore．be it resolved that a：l such questions are properly referred for deter－ mination to the National Democratic Con－ vention，and we pledge our support to the poiicy of the party which may be so enunciated．＇

## POPL゙LIST．

August 6，1896．－The following was the principal feature of the platform：＂In ac－ cepting Eryan，the Democratic nominee，
the Populist party has done all that rea－ son and justice can demand．We desire a union of all reformers，and a failure by Democrats to withdraw Sewall or substi－ tute Watson places the onus of possible defeat of reform forces upon the vemo－ cratic，and not upon the Popullst party．＂

## GEORGIA． <br> REPCBLICAN．

Aprll $2 \div 1$ 1sm．－The platform pledzed allegiance to the principles advocated uy the liepublican party：commended the Falty as the only one adapted to the suc－ cess and interest of all the people；con－ demned the Lunch law．and urged that every means be vesed to abolish it；favored National aid to education：demanded a protective tariff for American industries and protection to American ship－owners： demanded the adoption of a suund－moncy plank in the N゙ational platfornı．

## DEMOCRATIC．

March 30，1s：15．－The Democrats lacld a state Convention to elect thirty－three delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention to be held in August．It adopted the following resolutions：

First－That we faror the holding of a constitutional convention for the purpose of so regulating the right to rute so as to perpetuate thee rule of the white man in Alabama．

Second－That the constitutiunal conven－ tion shall regulate all questions of suffrage so as not to conflict with the Constitution of the linited states．and fur the best in－ terests of the people and taxpayers of Ala－ bama．

Third－That there shall be inserted in such constitution a provision limiting the rate of taxation $b y^{\circ}$ the State，counties and municipalities，and that such rate of tax－ ation shall not exceed the rate now fixed by the present constitution，but a lower rate if practicable．

Fourth－That the proposed new constitu－ tion shall be sulmitted to a vote of the people for its adoption or rejection．

Fifth－That we pledge our faith to the people of Alabama not to deprive any white man of the right to vote，except for conviction of infanous crime．
sixth－That Section 39 of Article 15 of the present constitution，in reference to the removal and location of the State Capital，shail remain unchanged．
Seventli－That the provisions and restric－ tions in the present constitution as to cor－ porations shall remain unchanged．

Eighth－That we hereby instruct all Democratie members of the Constitutional Convention faithfully to carry out the above pledges．

## POPL゙LIST．

Platform adopted in convention March 16，1s35：readopted May 15．－It indorsed the St．Louis platform；protested against all fusion：favored the passage of an anti－ barroom bill which shall close the bar－ rooms at once．which shall make secure the local prohihition already obtained and provide for the sale of intoxicating liquors otherwise than in barrooms under public cuntrol；condemned the Convict law passed by the Legislature of $15 \%^{\circ}$ as being the
enactment of a system more iniquitous than the old Lease act, and deelared that the State hersclf should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads, and not allow them to be brouglit into competition with free labor, and that reformatories be established for juvenile criminals. it also deciared in favor of improving and extendiag the public school system; emphatically condemned the practice of public officers acceptins free passes from railroad corporations and franks from telegraph and express companies; condemned lynching and remanded the rigid enforcement of the laws against this barbarous practice; demanded that all public officers be elected hy the people, and belleved that udges and solicitors elected on State tickets by no ninations secured by political conventions is productive of partisanship in the judiciary; favored the continuance of pensions to need, and deserving Confederate soldiels and to the widows of Confederate soldiers; also favored an amendment to the Constlitution of the State providing for the initlative and referendum and the Imperative mandate in legislation.

## IDAHO.

REPUBLICAN.
August 19, 18n8.-The platform affirmed the National platform of 1806 . The financial plank said:
"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the Republican party as tbe same has been applied to the management of the financial affairs of the Government."

Continuing, the platform said:
"We congratulate the Nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with the loyal support of the brave volunteers of both land and sea.
'We declare our hearty approval of the terms demanded of Spain by the President as the conditions of restored peace, and we declare our full confidence in the patriotism and ability of the Republican Administration to make just and wise provisions touching the government and control of our newly acquired territory as will best accord with the policy of our Government and the best interests of all the people.'

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 16. 1896. -The platform demanded the lmmediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 , without waiting for the action of any other nation on earth. such gold and silver to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Resolutions were offered condemning the financial pollcy of President Cleveland and, Secretary Carlisle, but there were such fiery speeches made that the resolutions were withdrawn.

August 22, 1896. -The platform affirmed allegiance to that adopted by the National convention of 1506 .

## POPULIST.

August 26, 1898. -The platform reaffirmed ailegiance to the platforms of the National onventions of 1892 and 1896 . On the
do we reiterate our loyalty to the principles of free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 ; and we declare ourselves of the belief that while gold and silver are used as metals on which to place the money stamp of Government, it is a most infamous attack on an American industry to limit the use of one metal in such a manner as to depreciate its commodity value and bring ruin to the door of honest and lndustrious citizens through stech legislation."

It also declared for the initiative and referendum: denounced the issuance of in-terest-bearing bonds, and declared that the party would continue agitation until a National policy is adopted of paying all Gorernment obligations with full legal-tender money, whether in gold, silver or paper; demanded that title to all public school lands within the State shall forever remain in the State, and that such lands shall be suhject to lease only by the State for a certain term; demanded the enactment if a law substituting salaries for the fee system for all public officials; demanded a law prohibiting the making of contracts permitting deficiency judgments upon mortgage foreclosure: de nanded laws requiring the Supreme Court, upon request of any political division of the Legislature, to express its opinion as to the constitutionality of any proposed legislatloh; congratulated the women upon the success of the constitutional amendment giving them the rights of equal suffrage. Upon the war this was all that the platform' contained: "We recognize with pride the splendid ioyalty and courage of our Army and Navy in all the engagements of the rec?nt war."

## HLLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN.
June 14, 1808.-The platform repledged allegiance to the National platform of 1896, and in reference to the present Na tional Administration it said:
'We indorse and approve the patriotic, wise and American Administration of William McKinley. We commend his course in connection with the war with Spain as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. We especially commend his wise and Christian statesmanship prior to the commencement of hostilities, when, while heroically laboring for some peaceful settlement of international difficulties consistent with National honor, he ras yet preparing with extraordinary diligence the Army and Navy of the United States to enforce if necessary American rights and use them for humanity in the interests of the downtrodden and suffering people of Cuba. We believe that the present war with Spain is a righteous and just causc. We rejoice that the American people are a unit in sustaining the Government, and that the spirit of patriotism bas swept away the last vestige of sectional feeling. We pledge to the President the earnest support of the State of lllinois in the prosecution of the war to a triumphant close.

The business sense of the Republican party, having carried the Government safely through all of the financial difficulties attending the prosecution of the Civil War, may be depended unon to do all that is needfui in the emergency now upon the
country growing out of the war with Spain. The return of the Rcpublican party to power, the restoration of confidence in the stability and good management of the Government finances and the rapidly returning prosperity and fortunately a full Treasury have helped this Government in all its undertakings when the war began. The ease with which money has been proVided and the prompt and unanimous way in which it has been appropriated have impressed all the people of the clvilized world. It has correspondingly increased their respect for us and brought home to thelr attention the fact that the United States is lacking in none of the elements that go to make a first-class Power.
''The Republlcan Administration can always be depended upon in the further conduct of the war to provide by taxation for the expenses to be incurred and so take care of the credit of the Government as to make it possible, so far as it may become necessary to borrow money, to secure the same readily at the lowest rates that have ever been obtained by any government in time of war. It will also be the pride and the care of the Administration to see that its soldiers and sailors and all of its war expenses be promptly paid in money equal to gold and af good as the best in circulation in any part of the world.
"The Ünited States should hold all of the possessions it has conquered and may conquer from Spain until the Spanlsh Government has agreed to glve security that it will pay the United States indemnity for whatever cost that might have been avoided had Spain been an humane Government, and the United States should also hold such possessions in the conquered territory as shall be advantageous to its interests in times of war and peace.
"The Republican party can also be depended upon at the proper time to glve careful consideration to the questions of the currency and to make such changes as may be found necessary to protect the Government against the danger of sudden calls for the redemption of its issues, always bearing in mind the needs of the people for a first-class medlum of exchange in the transaction of their daily business.
'The Navy of the Cinited States should be so increased and strengthened as to command the respect of the world and to meet the emergencies of this great Nation.
"We are in fasor of early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its control by the United Siates Government.
"Te favor the speedv enactment of a law estahlishing a system of postal savings banks and we indorse the bill now pending before Congress and ask that the measure to be passed by the LJth Congress."

The platform indorsed the course of Senators Cullom and Mason, and of the representatlves in Congress from Illlnois: it also indorsed the Adminlstration of Gorernor Tanner, and his attltude and action with reference to the war with Spain; congratulated the miners of Illinois "on their success in obtaining the long-desired eigbthour working das", which gives to them the ideal day.': approved of the enactment by the Republican Congress of a law pro-
viding that no Guvernment contractor shall compel his men to work more than cight hours in twenty-four, and of the appointment of a commission to Investlgate and make recommendations to Congress for remedying labor evils.

## IEEMOCRATIC.

July 12. 1598. - The platform declared for the "free and unlimited coinage of both eilver and gold at the present established ratio of 16 to $1 . b y$ independent action of the United States without waitlng for the consent or permission of other Nations; the reduction of tariff duties to a point whlch will provide only a sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government without levying extra tax upon the consumer for the purpose of enrlching the already wealthy: the adoptlon of a fair and equitable tax on incomes and amendment to the Constitution of the United States if necessary to accompllsh this purpoce." It also declared for legislation to more clearly define the duties and powers of courts in the issuing of writs restraining citizens of their rights Without trial by jury; the adoptlon of National and state laws that will abollsh pools and trusts: it affirmed the Monroe Doctrine and pledgerl to abide by the advice of Washlngton to keep free from entangling alliances with forelgn nations: recognized Willlam Jenninge Bryan as the leading exponent of the princlples enunciated as a declaration of party faith by the Democratic National Conventlon of 1596: declared that the tariff law has not only falled to provide labor the promised relief from idleness and low wages, but has increased to a marked extent the cost of necessaries; demanded the repeal of the Allen law passed hy the Legislature: demanded municlpal ownership and control of all public franchises, and all other natural monopolies; pronounced the war with Snain justified by every consideratlon of justice and sound National policy; rejoiced in the glorlous deeds of valor of the soldiers and sallors, and greatly deplored the fatalities and Injuries whlch have so resulted: "and we favor the adoution of the most liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of the slain."

It condemined the conduct of Governor Tanner in consening the Leglslature in extraordinary session and causing to be passed an apportionment law. It also denounced the Civil Service law and recommended that the question of the repeal of the same be submitted to a vote of the people of the State at the next general election.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

democratic.
June 10. 1896. The platform declared for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 .

## INDIAKA.

REPCBLICAN.
August 3, 1898. - The platform sincere:y deplored the necessity of war, and declared that "the President and Congress acted wisely in demanding the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from
the island of Cuba and in proceeding to enforce the demand with the military and naval power of the Government"; it extended to the nilitary and naval forces "deepest sympathy on account of the sacrifices they have made and the hardships they are called upon to endure, and our warmest praise for their unconquerable valor"; it felicitated the country "on the fact that when In the exigencies of war it became necessary to issue $\$ 200,000,000$ of Government bonds to meet the extraordinary expenditures a Republican Administration had the good sense and wisdom to put the loan within the easy reach of the people, where it has deen wholly absorbed, furnishing a splendid security for their savings, awakening a new Interest in the permanency of oul-Government and the soundness of its financial system."

The platform cordially approved the Administration of President McKinley, commended his conservative and patriotic course in earnestly hoping and negotiating for peace, while yet prudently preparing ior war, and declared: 'We further express our most earnest approval of his vigorous prosecution of the war and our entire confidence in his abillty to secure such terms of peace. now happily near at hand, as will advance human liberty and comport with the dignity and honor of the American people.'

On financial questions the platform said: "The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money, and are, therefore, opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic party is wedded-of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 -which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we belleve that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made like all its institutions-the best in the world.'

On the tariff it said: "We especially commend the President and Congress for the prompt passage of a wise revenue law, in accordance with the sound Republican doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American industries and home labor, and express our unbounded confidence in the beneficial results predicted for this measure by our party leaders, evidences of which are daily accumulating in the way of renewed business prosperity and ample revenue for ordinary governmental expenditures. We therefore reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American labor and home industries, and condemn the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as unsound and unsuited to the best interests of the country; a doctrine whose falsity has been demonstrated by our experience under the Wilson revenue bill, that plunged the country into commercial and financial distress, from which it is fast recovering since the change from that Democratic

It declared that "just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who are dead are entitied to the , care of a generous and grateful people."

Upon the subject of territorial acquisition it said: "Having achieved its manhood, the Republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity and duty which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade; the reformation of our consular service accordingly; the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American nerchant marine; the creation of a Navy is powerful as oul commerce shall be extensive, and for public defence and security, and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvous wherever necessary. We most hearti:y approve the wisdom of the annexation of the Hawailan Islands as a wise measure, and recommend the early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the immediate direction and exciusive control of the United States Government, the importance and necessity of the canal having been emphasized by recent events connected with the present war with Spain."

The platform favored laws for the restriction of immigration, indorsed the record of Senator Fairbanks and of the Republican delegation in Congress; commended the administration of Governor Mount; asked for a revision of the laws on county and township government, and favored a primary election law such as will secure to the people a full and free expression in the selection of thelr candidates for office.

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 22, 1898.-The platform which was adopted affirmed that the present war with Spain is just and righteous, and recalled with pride the alleged persistent support of the cause by Democratic Senators and Representatives; congratulated the country on the universally patriotic uprising which has swept away the last vestige of sectionalism; rejoiced in the heroic deeds of Dewey, Bagley and Hobson; favored such a permanent strengthening of the Navy of the United States and coast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression; advocated liberal pensions for the survivors of the Civil and present wars. It also favored the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the Government when its feasibility shall be determined. but opposed a $10 a n$ of the National credit to any private corporation for that purpose. On the financial question the platform affirmed with emphasis loyalty to the platform adopted at Chicago.

On the tariff it said: "We earnestly reassert the Democratic doctrine that all tariff taxes shall be laid for revenue as their sole object and purpose, and we do at this time especially denounce and condemn the high prohibrtory rates of the present Republican tariff, commonly called the Dingley bill, under the operation of which trusts and combinations have multlplied and the cost of the necessaries of life has been increased, and the wages of labor have not been advanced, and which
has entailed upon the country a deficit of many millions to be made up only by additional taxation in time of war, thus imposing, instead of a benefit, an onerous burden upon the people of the L'nited States. ${ }^{\circ}$

It also declared in favor of the election of Lnited States Senators by the neople: indorsed wi:liam J. Bryan as the leader of the parts: and exuited in his command of a war regiment, and commended the course of senator Turpie in all public affalr:s.

## 10IV.

## REPI'PIICANS.

Alpust 2.1549. -The platform commended the National Administration: isls) the action of the State's "delegation in Congress in support of protection, of the Dingley tariff, of the maintenance of the gold standard, and in its faithful support of the Administration of l'residelt 11 . Kinley in his poncy in peace and war": indorsed David B. Henderson's candidacy for Speaker of the House of Representatives and readopted the following declaration from the lowa Republican flatform of 15:15:
'Ihe monetary standard of this country and of the commercial world is gold. The permanence of thls standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other mones must be kept at a parity with gold."

The platform continued: "And we urgently call upon our Senators ind Representatives in Congress to lend thelr best endeavors to enact these propositions int? law. We denounce the Chlcago platform and its declarations in favin of free trotule and free silver crinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 , and its attack upon the courts as threatening the Americall people with a departure from the policies of good government that would prove fraught with evil to the Americall peonle. The enermities of that platform call for the resistance of all good citizens. As Republicans we make recognition of the losalty and exalted patriotism of the Sound Nioney Democrats and men of all partles who m:t aside partisanship in order to maintain the good faith of the Nation, and, in resistance to the Chicago platform and its candidate, to secure the felfare of the people.
"Industry and commerce should be left free to pursue their method according to the natural laws of the world, but when the business aggregations known as trusts prove hurtful to the people they must be restrained by natural laws, and if need be abolished.
"We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the President of the United states. We admire the skill and courage of our officers. and glory in the valor, the constancy, the hereditary heroism of our soldier bovs in the Army and Nars. NothIng of supaort or sympathy or moral or material aid and comfort will we ever withhold from them. There shall be no divislon among us until all in arms against the flag shall confess its supreme rights and honor, and shall know that, even in the furthest East, it ls the slgn and
promise of equal law of justice and liherty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereuf.

- That for the National defence, for the reinforcement of the Naws, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of Amerlcan workingmen, in the mines. forests. farms, mills, factorles and shipsords. we favor the enactment of leglslation which will regaln for Amerlean ships the carrying of our foreign commerce.


## DEMOCRATA.

August 16, 1sy9.-The platform, after indorsing the Chlcago platform "in the whole and in the detail." expresses admiration for and lovalty to Wiallian J. Lryan, and fators him for the nonilnatlun in 1 !nx). The platform contlnues:

We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motise that prompted the Government of the I'nited States to take up arms in defence of the bitterly nppressed people of cula, and in the successful termination of the war with spaln: its patriotlsm, and the unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers ind sailors on land and sea. War ior liberation of the tyranny cursed island was worthy of the greatest Republic and the most civilized Nation that has flourished in the tides of time. Dut for the same reason we glory in the successful war against spaln we deprecate and rondemn war against the lilipinos. One war wis for the emanclpation of a people. the other for the subjugation of a people, and if war against spain was right, and it Wrs. that against the natives of the phllippines. who have committed no offence sive th luse llberty, and to be willing
to risht and die for it, is Wrong. The attempt. unauthorlzed by Congress, to conquer the natives of Oriental Islands is a repudiation of the American doctrine of cunvent affirmal in the lecelaration of 1 n dcperdence. and in contlict with the principle which George Washington and his fellow patriots of the Ievolution made sacrilices to establish.
"We condemn the war against the Filipinas. believing it to have been inspired by Great Britaln for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an An-glo-American alliance, and we not only protest against the war and demand its termination by extension to the Filipinos of the same assurance given to the Cubans, but we record our deep seated antagonism to an alliance with Great Brit-
ain or any other European Porrer. and exain or any other European Porrer, and express our detestation of the attempt made relations which have uniformly existed between the United States and Gcrmany. We oppose conquest of the Philipplnes because imperizlisn means militarism, becaus? militarism means goverrment by ferce. and because government by force means d-ath of government by cons フit, destruction of polltical and industrial freedom and the obliteration of equality of rights and assassination of Democratic institutions.
"We view with alarm multiplication of those combinatlons of capltal commonly known as trusts. that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, independent procucers competition, restricting oppor-
tunitics for labor, artlficially limiting production, and ralsing prices, aud creatlng an industrial condition different from State Socialism only in the respect that under Socialism berefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they so to increase private fortunes.
"These trusts and comblnations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican party, whicis has not only favored these institutions, but has accepted their support and solicited their contributions to aid that party in retaining power, which has placed the burden of taxation upon these who labor and produce in times of peace and who fight our battles in time of war, while the wealth of the country is exempted from these burdens. We condemn this policy, and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or they will destroy free government, and we demand that they be suppressed by repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege conferring legislation responsible for them by the enactment of such leglslation, State and National, as will ald in their destruction.'

The platform concludes witl denunciation of letting convlet labor by contract, urges a careful study of the existing liquor laws, and condemins the administration of Leslle M. Shaw and the Republican party of Iowa.

## POPULIST.

August 16. 1890.-The convention had only about fifty delegates. After the convention was called to order a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Democrats regarding the nomination of a State ticket acceptable to both, as well as on the resolutions to be adopted, and reported that a satisfactory agreement had been reached. After the Democratic Conrention adjourned the Pcpulists indorsed the nomineas and resolutions of the Democrats, and then adjourned.

## KANSAS.

## REPUBLICAN.

June S, 189S.-The platform reaffirned the principles enunciated in the National Convention of 1896, and directed attention to the fact that every promise had been kept and every prediction verified.

Upon the war with Spain, the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, the annexation of Hawaii, and war reterans, it added:
"We heartily approve the policy of President William McKinley in the preparation for and conduct of the war, and pledge to lim our loyal support in this contest, begun, as it was, at the dictates of humanity, and waged, as it is, for the honor of the Nation and for freedom of the oppressed. The experience of recent events has demonstrated that our Navy should be immediately strengthened and enlarged, so that it will command and compei the resrect of the world.
"We believe that the necessities of war have supplemented the arguments of peace. and that the Nicaraguan Canal should be built as speedily as possible.
"We believe that the Hawaiian islands should be annexed, and we urge our Repre-
lution providing for their immediate acquisition.
"We favor the most iiberai construction of ail the pension laws, in the spirit ot thelr enactment, without technical obstructions or requirements. We urge that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in all appointments of the State and Nation, as provided by law."
The platform demanded that poll-books, ballots and taliy-sheets be prepared in ample time to forward to posts where Kansas volunteer soldiers may be on duty, so that they may have an opportunity to vote; invited attention to the vioiation by the State officials of the pledges made in the Populist platforn of $15 \% 6$ against con-vict-mined conl in the open market pledged against putting convist-mined coal into the market in competition with the product of free miners, and limlting the conrict output to the needs of the State insllutions: arraigned the Populist administration record as one of incompetency supplemented by corruption.

## SILVER REPUBLICANS.

June 15. 1898.-The principal feature of tho piatform reiated 10 money. It declared that 'the money of the Nation should be issued by the Government, and that gold and silver should be given cqual privileges at the mint and by the laws of the country at the present legal ratto, 1 to $16^{\prime \prime}$ : that the coinage of silver seigniorage, as agieed to by Congress, is a "good step ln the rlght direction'; that the party stiil ad$h$ red to the declaration of principles enunciated by the Kansas Republicans on September 4,1590 , as folions: "The practical operation of the silver act now in force, recently passcd by a Repubiican majority and opposed by a Democratic minority, in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, and is a good step in the right direction, but we, the republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly c.pposed ard vigorousiy denounced by the late Democratie Administration, led by exPresident Grover Cleveland.:

Upon other questlons the platform believed that the United States is Capable of atterding to its own affairs, without the aid of any other nation on parth; that entangling alliances with forelgn nations are inimical to the best interests of the United otates, therefore the suggested AngioSaxon allance should be opposed; demander also that the National Administration should prosecute the war with Spain to the end; declared the bond issue to be unnecessary; demanded that ex-Union soldiers should be preferred for public employment; expressed sympathy for organized labor to the end that it may be able to compete with organized capitai; commended the State administration, the Stock Yard law, the School-book law and the administration of the Insurance Department.

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 16, 1898. -The platform pledged "allegiance to the principles of the renered Democracy, which found expression in the Democratic National platform of $1896^{\prime \prime}$; declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 . without waiting for the consent of
foreign nations: commended the campaign of their "intrepid champion." William .J. Bryan; opposed the Dingley Tarlff bill, and insisted upon an amendment to the Constitution "such as will authorize Congress to levy taves upon incomes, corporations. estates and all forms of aggregated wealth." It favored a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, the enlargement of the Navy, "and, in its wake, our mercliant marine under new tariff laws should open the world's market to American buyers and sellers." It also declared that in the prosecution of the war rights should be preserved in all territory conquered. to facilitate and protect extended commercial interests, but with no view of territorial aggiandizement, nor the establishment of a colonial policy for this Gorernment.

The platform favored the resubmission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, because it originally failed to receive the support of a majority of the people: it denounced the metropolitan police law; it condemned the further issue of United States bonds; indorsed the current State administration and the laws passed by the last Legislature.

## POPCLIST.

June 16, 150S.-The platform was substantially the same as that of the Democrats. It indorsed the current state adninistration; commended the action of the Populist members of the Legislature: demanded that the initiative and referendum be embodied in the State Constitution; favored public ownership of all public utilities, and demanded the public ownership and operation of all monopolies; demanded that the State shall provide adequate market facilities by purchasing land and constructing necessary bulldings, yards and other conveniences to furnish the people an open public market and under such regulations as will prevent a combination of buyers and commission men from controlling or regulating prices, charges for such services to cover actual cost of operation and repairs only; demanded that the State of Kansas shall provide insurance protection, both fire and life, as a state function, at cost: demanded a constitutional convention to the end that they may be made effective, and that other defects that now exist in our state Constitution may be remedied: demanded the enactment of a freight rate law giving to a court of railway commissioners, to be elected by the people, the power to fix rates and classifications of railways, and the further power to compel the railways to make full reports with reference to their business.

Upon National affairs the platform demanded the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, and the issue of lesal-tender notes good for all debts in preference to the issue of interest-bearing bonds: opposed the issuance of all bonds. and condermed the Republican party "for its action in fastening upon the penple a large bonded debt, ostensibly for war revenue, but in reality for the perpetuation of the National banking system": pledged to the volunteer soldiers high appreciation of their patriotic devotion to the country. and demanded that every facility should
he extended to them to rote at coming elections, and that their pay be increaned to $\xi 20$ ab month; favored service pensions for all survlvors of the Linion armles of the Civil War: denounced "tkc Republlcans in both houses of Congress for the unanimity with which they have followed the dlctates of foreign and domestlc bondholdcrs in roung against the income tax and the one-fourth of 1 per cent tax on railroad corporations, whlch are being enriched by Government contracts, and also their refusal to tax Wall Street transactions.'

## PROHILITION:

June 8, 189S. - The platform adopted reclared for prolibition and woman suffrag . and indorsed the action of the National Admlnistration in the war filh spain.

## SOCLALIST LAEOR.

June 29, 199S. The platform demanded wetter pay for soldiers, the issuance of more paper money, the breaking of the "land monopoly," and numeruus other "reforms."

## EENTCCKI.

REPCBLICAN.
July $13,1699$. -The platform, in part. was as follows:
"vie pledge the Republican party of Kentucky to the enactment of all such laws as may be necessary to pre.ent trusts, pools, combinations or other organizations from combining to depreciate below its real value or to enhance the cost of ans article, or to reduce the proper emoluments of labor.
"We congratulate the Republican party that existing Federal legislation for the suppression of harmful irusts, pools and combinations is the work of a Republican Congress, performed in the Adminlstration of a Republican President, and we congratulate the country that in the suppression of injurious combinations, Republican legislation has had in the past. as it will have in the future, due rearard for the interests of legitimate busincss. the purpose for such legislation being the remedy for wrong, and not embarrassment to industry, enterprise or thrift.
"We indorse without reserve the Administration of President Mckinley, and congratulate the American people upon the condition of prosperity and happiness resulting from the wisdom and patriozism which he has brought to the discharge of his public duties.
"We declarc our confidence in the policies adopted and the measures taken by the President to restore order and to establish progressive government in cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and we pledge him our continuous support until these objects are fully attained.
"We reaffirm our adherence to principles and to policies proelaimed by the last $\times \mathfrak{a}$ tional Republican Convention, except as 10 the Civil Service. We regard it as settled beyond lispute that the maintenance of a sound currency through Republisan administration and legislation is the foundation upen which rests the most remarkable perind of industrial progress, commercial activity and general prosperity
within the experience of the people of the United States.

We commend the recent amendment of Civil Service rules by the President, and declare our bellef that further modifications of existing Civll Servlce leglslation may be made wlth advantage to the public service.'

A large part of the platform was devoted to State affairs. It affirmed that the election law snacted by the Democratic General Assembly over the objections of the Governor is "viciously partisan, subversive of fairness and honesty in elections, hostile to the principles of free governments, removes safeguards which have heretofore protected and guaranteed the right of suffrage, denies to our courts the power to protect voters in this State against the perpetration of frauds at elections, commlts broad power to irresponsible commissioners not chosen by or accountable to the people for their acts, and imperils the sacredness, efficiency and power of the ballot." It approved of the administration of Governor Bradley, denounced the Penitentiary bill, the McChord Railway bill and many other measures originating with the Democratic Legislature.

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 24, 1899.--"The Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, reaffirm, without the slighest qualification, the principles and policies declared in the Democratic National platform, adopted at Chicago in 1896.

- "Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897, when a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the commission to secure European cooperation confirms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present legal ratio of. 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetal-
lism can be restored, and opposition to it is confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three National conventions to adopt it.
"We denounce the present Republican National Adminstration for its reckless extravagance in the conduct of public affairs, for its cruel and inhuman neglect in its treatment of our soldiers and sailors during the late Spanish War, for its complete subordination to the interest of organized wealth. for its protection and encouragement of trusts and combinations, and especially for its appointment and retention in office of an Attorney General devoted to the interests of trusts and combinations.
"TVe call attention to the incompetency of the present Republican Administration in Kentucky, the abuses and scandals in the management of penitentiaries and asylums while under Republican control, and we commend the wisdom of the last Gencral Assembly of Kentucky in the enactment of laws which secure the wise and economical administration of the public institutions of the State under Democratic
ation; to the vetoing of all Democratic lesislation favorable to the interests of the people and hostile to the oppressions and extortions of organized wealth.
"We belleve the trust is the result, in large measure, of the policies adopted and nursued by the Republican party, chief among which are the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business, and the enactment and enforcement of vicious, unwise and unpatriotic legislation, such as the protective tariff laws, known as the McKinley and Dingley bills, whereby there is a discrimination in favor of corporate wealth and against individual enterprise. We-favor the destruction of the result as well as the removal of the causes. The re-establishment of indepentent bimetallism at 16 to 1 and the repeal of all protective tariff laws would do more to cripple and destroy the organization and operation of the trusts than any other laws.
"We belleve the law in Kentucky known as the Anti-trust law should be so amended as to make unlawful any agreement, combindtion, or arrangement by corporations or individuals under which, in the carrying on of any business, the prices charged should thereby be fixed, controlied, or regulated. And we believe that said law should be further so amended as to provide that all contracts made by any combination, generally known as a trust, in any kind of business, shall be void and not enforceable as to such trust or combination, and we especially demand that all trust controlled articles be placed on the free list.
"We hereby express our continued confidence in William J. Bryan and favor his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention of 1900 . We recommend to the Democracy of Kentucky, J. S. C. Blackburn as the successor of William Lindsay in the United States Senate.
"We indorse the war carried to success for the freedom of the enslaved Cubans, and we appreciate the honor and courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors therein engaged. But we declare the conduct of the present National Administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence."

In the matter of State affairs, the platform indorses the Election law passed by the last Legislature known as the Goebel law, and the "law to prevent extortionate, unfair and discriminating, freight rates by transportation companies," both of which Were passed over Governor Bradley's seto. The law to insure competition in the sale of school books is also indorsed.

## DEMOCRATS (ANTI-GOEBELITES).

August 16, 1899.-The convention was remarkable for its numbers, also in the fact that it was a gathering of farmers, business men and others who had taken little part in politics hitherto, but determined in their purpose to defeat Goebel. The platform declared that the nominees of the convention held in June were not the nominees of the Democratic party, and demanded the enactment of a law giving
force and effect to Sectlon 151 of the State Constitution. which provicies fir the deprlvatlon of office of ang person who, to secure llis nomination or electlon, hiss been gullty of the unlawful use of money or other thlngs of value, or has been guilis of fraud or intimidation, brlbery or corrupt practise, etc. It indureed the principles and blatform of the Chicago Convention of lsite and Brian for l'resident in 1!(M): derounced the Goebel Election ldw; favored the regulation of railroarls so as to prevent extortion: demanded the abolition of the Chinn bcok bill, and condemned Mr. NcKinley for the alleged advancement of the interests of trusts.

## LOCISI.NA. <br> DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896. The money plank adopted was as follows:
"Resolved. That we are $\ln$ favor of the soundest and luest money the ingenuity of man can invent. And that as experience has demonstrated that this money consists of both gold and silver, with equal lights of colnage and full equat legal-tender power on the basis of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, the delegates from this convertion to the Chicago Comention are hereby instructed to support a plank in the Nistional platform declaring for the free and unlinited coinage of silser at setid ratio, with full legal-tender power, and without reference to the action of other nations, and to support the candidacy before said Convention of such men only as are in full and pronounced sympathy with said pank, and in order that our views may be inore effectually enforced the said delegates are hereby instructed to vote as a unit."

Other planks declared for tariff for revenue onls: and urged that "sugar, rice and lumber, a part of louisiana's industry, be included in any tariff scbedule that may be adopted by the General Government:" denounced the American Protective Association, and alrocated the improvement of the Mississinpi Riser.

A minorits repoit in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money. of the country, and the coinage of both metals without discriminating against either, was voted down.

## SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS

dugust 2-. 1896.-The platform reaftirmed the declarations and principies of the Democratic Comvention at Chicago in 16:12 as the true expressions of sound Democratic doctrine; denounced the action of the Chicago Convention of 1506 as an attempted betrasal of the party to the Anarchists. Socialists and Populists, and affirmed its declaration of principles is not binding upon any true Democrat. Thes favored the organization of some financial plan whereby the Government will redeem all its outstanding circulating notes in gold coin and retire from the hanking business and opposed the free coinage of silver cxcept by international agreement that will maintain its parity with gold.

## POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.-The platform de-
nounced both the Democratlc and Republlcan platforms, fut a full Bryan and Watson electoral tleket in the field, and refused to conslder fuslon.

## MAINE. <br> REDCBLICAN.

June $2 y_{\text {, }}$ 1s9\%. The platform adopted real as follows:
"The Republican party of Maine cordlally invites the voters of the sitate without distinction of warty to join in malntaining the principles of the fulluwing platform:
"hirin supprort of I'resident Mckinley and his Administsation in the conduct of the war with Spaln and a recngnition of the I'resident's wistom in the management of the Culan fuestion. Cordial apprecla tion of the valur of the Army and Niaty as shown ly the brave deeds of our satiloms and soldiens in the war, and the sacral duty of the State to protect and care for their wives and chillien while they carry llberty to the oppressed and defend tho Nation's honor. A currency for business and labor, the soldler and the pensloner. that is as prod as goll the world ower: ail necessary leglslation In the interest of latbor, of temperaneer, education and economso in the state administration. A cardial indorsement of l'resident Mckinley and the state delegation in Congress. An earnert indorsement of the businessllke admlnlstrathon of our state iffairs by riovernor Powers, and an approwal of his sound judgment and his gorod sense in the discliarge of his important duties as commander-lnchief, and, as the nominee of thls conventhon, pledge to him our uranimous and earnest support at the polls."

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 30. 1sas. The platform declared an unqualified indorsement of the princlules of the Chleaco platform; that "we are onfosed to the present prohibitory law and recomniend the repeal of the constitutional amendment. We demand that the same le resubmitted to the electors of Maine: that a reduction of tariff rates upon all railroads in Maine is necessary for the business interests of the State; that all mileage books be good to the bearer, and that the llmit of baggage be lncreased. While we deprecate the horrors of war. it is now the duty of all to give their aid and support in order to bring to a successful termination the present conflict, and we, the Democracy of Maine, do hereby pledge our corcial support to all such measures as are necessary to accomplish the purpose for which this war was instituted."

## POPULIST.

June 4, 1SvG.-"We demand the coinage of both silver and gold in a ratlo of 16 to 1, Without asising the consent of any other nation. We demanil the payment of our bonded deht, and that hereafter no bonds shall be issued under any circumstances; that Congress shall assume its Constitutional right to issue a greenback currency. which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and brivate, until the sum theal of the money in circulation shall reach $\$ 50$ per capita."

Other planlis demanded that all railroad. telegraph and telephone systems should be
owned and operated by the Government; that all undesirable foreign immigration shall be absolutely prohibited; that all trusts and combinations founded for the purpose of speculating in the necessaries of life shall be forever prohibited and their promoters treated as public outlaws: that all land held for speculative purposes shall be taxed to the full extent of its rental value: the $\ln$ itiative and referendum, so that all laws can be:referred back to the people for their approval before they become statutory enactments, and that all persons. firms or corporations in this State employing the labor of unnaturalized foreigners shatl pay into the city or town treasury where such persons. firms or corporations are located the scm of 50 cents a day for cach foreigner thus employed.

## MARYLAND. RFPUBLICAN.

September 6. 189.- "The Republicans of Maryland; in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the National Republlean party, and declare:
'The return of the party to power on a gold platform, aided by the Dingley law, has been followed by a return of confidence and prosperity. Industrial activity proves that the people were wise in rejecting an unsound financial system. The Democratic party still clings to the financial heresies which brought pante on the business of the country. In many States that party has reaffirmed the Chicago platform, with its anarchistic tendencies. In Maryland, the Democratic platform is sllent on silver, in deference to the platforms of the Democratic party in the other States. A victory for the Democratic party in Maryland upon a platform silent on the money question would be a victory for silver and a blow to the prosperity we enjoy.
"We believe in the gold standard, and that all our currency should be made hy law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland Repubhican members in each house of Congress.
"We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries iand provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of Government economically administered.

We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories. While -we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. wherein by cession from Spain we acquired the right of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them and safeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied nor the liberty it stands for restrained. We repose our trust for such a solution of the problem. in our wise and patriotic Presldent and the Republican majority in Congress.
"Legilimate husiness interests fairly capltalized and honestly managed have
built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down hy legistation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust which stifles competition and oppresses labor. We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws to suce3ssfully suprress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the Republican party which passed the Federal law against trusts, and which is enforcing it so far as States rights permit.
"In this State the liepublican party has redeemed every Hedge made by it at Camhridge. Under its rule elections lave for the first time in a generation been fail and fiee. It equalized the hurclens of taxation by reassessins the taxable properts of the state. It praced on the tins books sixty millions of stocks and bonds never. before assessed. It gave free school hooks to the children of the people. Ignoring partican cansi lerations. it conferred upon Baltimore City a new charter.

The other planks commended the Republican Administration; declared that the finances of the State are in better condition than ever hefore; favored a non-partisan administration of the schools; pledged a non-partisan reorganization of the Baltimore Police Department; also legislation further to guard the fairness and purity of elections.

## DEMOCRAT.

August 2, 1 S09.-The platform declared it to be the duty of Democrats to wrest the State irom Republican control; declared unfaltering alleriance to the fundamental principles of the party as formulated hy Thomas Jefferson: declared that "the Repuhlican party depends almost entirely for its success upon the support of the large negro population." and "relies upon them for the election of its ticket and the continuance of its supremacy." Upon National issues it said:
"We insist that in time of war as well as of peace the freedom of the press shall be preserved, and that the right of the people to criticise freely the policy and conduct of the Administration shall be defended at all hazards.
-No deadlier blow can be dealt to Amerlcan liberty than the suppression, by an abuse of executive power, of the fiee utterance by American freemen of their sentiments upon matters of public concern affecting the welfare of the people, and we denounce as dangerous and indefensible all efforts to interfere with and abridge this sacred right.
"We declare our unalterable opposition to the creation and miaintenance of a larce standing army in time of peace: and we insist upon the supremacy of the clvil over the military authority. and we demand the strictest economy in the collection and disbursement of the puhlic revenues.
"We believe in the time honored doctrlne, so earnestly Impressed upon us hy the fathers of the Renublic, of 'peace. commerce and honest frlendshin with all natinns-entaneling alliances with none.
"We view with alarm the multiplication
over the land of such gigantic lndustrial and commercial trusts. the outgrowth of Republican legislation, as stiffe competition, threaten popular government, increase the cost of living and curtail the indlvidual riglots of the people, and we favor vigorous measures by the States and by Congress to repress this great and growIng evil.

## IISS.ACHUSETTS.

## REPUBLICAN゙.

Octoher 6. 1S99.-The platform coisgratulated the Nation upon the auspicious results that had followed thw restoration of the Repuhlican party to power in all branches of the Federal Government, making a complete transformatlon in the social and business conditions of the American penple: dcclared that the tariff law had proved adequate to meet the expenses of the Government on a peace footing, and had lifted the country into a state of industrial activity and prosperity without precedent in the history of the United states, or parallel in the world. and that to disturb again the basis upon which rests both the revenue and the prosperity of the Nation would be to invite a recurrence of the unhappy experiences and the deficiencies which had birth in the Democratic tariff of 1894 . It declared that the National Treasury Department had been, administered in harmons. with the spirit and the letter of the financial declaratlons of the National platform of 1 S 96 , thus restoring stability to value and faith in the National credit; that the Treasury is replete with gold, no longer are notes presented for redemption and no doubt exists as to the purpose of and ability of the Government to meet all its obligations: that defects exist in the currency system which must be remedied. and that the next Congress is expected to enact measures to perfect the monetars system. so that there shall be ample money for the expanding business of the country, and that the Treasury may at all tlmes be able to protect the National credit. It demanded legislation for the development of the merchant marine, and favored making the principal harbors accessible to the largest vessels afloat.

Upon trusts the platform said: Republican party of Massachusets is unqualifiedly opposed to trusts and monopoly and the capitalization of fictitious and speculative valuations: reiterates lis declaration in the platform of 1s!1t against stock watering in all forms, and points to the existing legislation, and especially to the anti-stock watering laws of that year passed ly a Republican Legislature and signed by a Pepublican Governor, as proof of its progress, sincerity, wisdon and courage upon this issue. It believes that similar laws enacted by all the States in connection with the Federal Trust law, already passed by a Republican Congress. rould put an end in the danger from the growth of great combinations and trusts.'

Upon the war with Spain the platform sald: "The recent war with Spain, which was necessitatod by humanity has been overmhelmingly vindicated by the results so speedily and splendidly attained. We so speedily the tact, the patience, the skill
and the statesmanlike spirlt with which the l'resilent has approached the perplexing probloms arising from the widr. Under the treaty with suain the law of nations put upon the Cnited statcs tlie responsibility for the peace and securlis of life and property, the well being and the future government of the Phillppine Islands: accepting this responsibility, it is our profound trust that the jresant hostilities can be lrought to an early termination, and that Congress, gulded by a wlse and patriotic Adminlstration, will establish and maintain in those lslands, richerto the lonne of tyranny, a government as free, as liberal and as progressive as our own, in accordance with the sacred principles of liberty and self-governnent upon which the Amerlcan Repunlic so securely rests, As ritizens of the Republic we extend to our soldiers and sailors our hlgh praise for thelr valor and patriotic herulsm. W'hether in battle on land or sea, whether in the endurance of hardships. privations and sufferings. they have proved equal to every emprGency and nobly sustained the honor of the Nation."

The platform Indorsed the adminlstration of the Say Department: commended the honors paid to Admiral Dewey: reaffirmed the Civil Service policy: favored stringent naturalization laws, and such further restriction to immlgration as shall exclude the criminals and paupers from other nations from competing with native and naturalized American labor: condemned the practice of lynching, and commended the administration of Göernor Wolcott.

## DEJIOCP. TIC.

September 21. 1899. -The platform reaffrmed and indorsed, "in general and in particular, the principles of the platform adopted" by the Democratic National Convention of $1 \$ 0$. It reneried the demand for the "free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1": denounced "urqualifiedly the purpose of the Republican party to surrender to the banks the Governmental function of lssuing paper mones and controlling its volume," adding that "to-day" our trust magnates are our bankers-they hold the bank stock, they sit on the boards of alrectors. they select the officials, and they will apply to their command over the supply of the Nation's money the same merclless and extortionate methods which they use in turning to their own profit their present monopolies."

On the war with Spain and the Philippines affairs the platform read:
"To the war with Spain-a war rightly wased in the cause of humanity. and Which was forced upon an unwilling Republican Administration by the insistence of the Democrats in House and Senatethere has succeeded a riar of criminal aggression in the Philippines. We hold that this war is wanton and neodless. It ls in violation of the prlnciples of American constitutional liberts not only because it is prosecuted by the Administration without the Congressional actlon whlch the Constitution prescrlbes, but tecause it is a denial of that right of self-government which from the day our forefathers faced the British at Concord Bridge has been a
cardinal precept of American political philosophy, until now William McKinley, with the applause and overt sympathy of the British Government, has discarded it; it is a wasteful war in all its material aspects, since by the incompetence and corruption which have attended its prosecutlon it has cost the Nation heavy in blood and treasure, while the notorious and scandalous misappropriation of moneys has resulted in an enormous deficit in the Federal Treasury. We demand that of the Philippines, as well as of the Cubans, It shall be said to-day that they are and of right ought to be free and Independent, and we hold that such a declaration, coupled with the expression of the purpose of the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign Power, wonld speedily restore order, purge our National honor of the stain put upon it by injustice and bad faith, and advance American trade in the Far East.'

The platform denounced a large standing army as a "terrifying form of militarism.

Upon trusts it said: "We pledge ourselves to give due trial to such remedies as may hasten the disintegration of trusts -for example, a compulsory system of publlcity for all trust records and accounts; a Federal law prohibiting a monopoly from making more divergent prices for its products in different parts of the country than are warranted by differing freight rates. thus preventing underselling in one State to drive out competitors at the expense of the consumer in other States, where the monopoly is complete; and a more rigid enforcement of the law against railroad discriminations, pending the actual Government ownership and operation of all railroads, which this convention demands."

Arother plank read: "We send to our gallant and indomitable leader, Colonel William Jennings Bryan, our congratuiations and our gratitude for the gallant fight which ever since the first enunciation of the principles of 1856 he has waged in their defence, and we pledge to him our unfaltering loyalty and our untiring cooperation in his political endeavors.'

The platform favored direct legislation; the initiative and referendum; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight hour workday; the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiclary; the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works, and other municipal business enterprises; and asked the Legislature to oppose the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New-York Central Railroad, and to take steps to purchase the road for the State.

## PROHIBITION.

September 13, 1899.-The piatform declared: That the entire production, transportation and sale of liquors for beverage purposes should be prohibited by law. That the laborers' deadiliest enemy is the legalized saloon, which destroys his body, his business, his intellect, his home, his happlness and his morals. That the citizens can, if they choose, entirely banish the liquor traffic. That any political party
not against the liquor traffic is for it. That prohibition will prohibit whenever citizens empower a party that wishes to enforce the law. That its candidates can be relied upon for a prudent and vigorous administration of all state affairs. That it is an issue of supreme importance, financially and morally. That the lssues of commerce, currency and territorial expansion will be best served by the unprejudiced study, scientific methods, legislative debate and judicial decision, and that these issues are too important to be dealt with merely as party footballs, kicked by scheming politicians. captained by saloon interests. That intelligence and not sex should qualify a voter. That the Christian Sabbath should be better protected by law from secular encroachment. That proper civil service regulations should displace all partisan appointments. It denounced license, high or low, or any system or regulation that gives protection to the drink traffic. The introduction of the liquor traffic in our newly acquired possessions. The Army "canteen," retained by the Government against the judgment of the superior Army and Navy officers, in defiance of the law passed by Congress, and in indifference to the voice of the Christian Church. The moral weakness of the present Federal Administration shown in its support of the Army "canteen." the infamous "Griggs decision," and in the removal of many officers from Civil Service regulations. The lawlessness known as "lynch law."

## MICHIGAN.

## REPUBLICAN.

March 1, 1899.-"We indorse the present National Republican Administration, and give expression to our confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of President McKinley, and congratulate him and the country upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain and the establishment of an honorable peace.
"We reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and pledge them our support as a sure guarantee of National prosperity and honor: we stand upon the existing gold standard, and condemn the proposition to admit silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 .
"The revival of industry throughout the land and the general prosperity of the people emphaslze the wisdom of Republican principles and administration.
'The heroes of the late war, born soldiers and sailors, will ever be gratefully remembered, and we have conflence that the result of their sacrifice will redound to the honor of this Republic, and the future welfare of the islands relieved by their valor from the tyranny of Spanish misrule.
"We indorse the present administration of Hazen S. Pingree, and hereby affirm our declarations in favor of such laws as will compel every dollar's worth of taxable property within our State to bear its just, fair and equal share of the public burdens.'

## DEMOCRATIC.

August 11, 1898. -The platform Indorsed the National platform adopted at Chicago
in 1asf: demanded the free and unlimitod coinage of silver and gold at the ratiu of 16 to 1 . Without waiting for the consent of any other nation; expressed renewed confidence in William J. Bryan; censured the Republican party for the non-enforement of anti-trust laws: condemned the issuance of intercst-bearing bonds: favcred the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its subsequent control by the Unlted States Government: declared in favor of a revival and rehabilitation of the merchant marine: opposed a large standing army, and made this declaration on the war against Spain:
"U゙. assert that the declaration of war against spain was justified by the causes which ralled it forth. We direct attention (1) the fact that the National Repulblican Administration, backed by the Republican majority in Congress, was opposed to war, and yielded only arter delay to strong public sentiment, aroused by the first and persistent demands of Democratic senators and Representatises. Foremost among them were those from Missouri, and for their part In forcing the Republican President and Congress to defend the rights of our country we extend them our hearty congratulations.
-We are opposed to waging a war for conquest, but as this war was forced upon us hy the intolerant action or the Spanish Government and people. we declare it should be prosecuted until spain is driven from the Western Hemisphere. Since the prosecution of the war has entailed great loss to us of both life and treasure. We demand that Porto Rico and all spanish territory in the West Indies, except cuba, shall he seized hy the Inited States or be taken possession of by arms and held under the sovereignty of this couritry

- We favor carrying out in good faith the resolution of Congress under Fhlch we intervened in Cuba, and aiding the cubans to testablish and maintain an independent Government of their own. if they desire this: and we will favor its peaceful annexation whenever it can be done with the consent of the penple of the island.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and hold that any departure from it would be both unwise
and hazardous. At the same time we deand hazardous. At the same that no American people should be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority. and we oppose any alliance with any European Power.

We are opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. We declare that as an important incident to wiar our Government should acquire all necessary harbors and coaling stations in the Philippines or elsewhere, and that the treaty of peace with Spain or any Government established on the islands should guarantee to us commercial privlleges equal to or superior to those enjoyed by any other nation.

## MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POPCLISTS

The Peopie's party convention was held at St. Louis July 7 , 1598 , and was split in twain, thus putting two tickets in the field.)
The platform of the "regulars" declared that "direct legislatlon, ircluding the initiatlve, referendum. Imperative mandate and
proportional representation ls a fundamental reform, whereby all the great moral. social and economic questions of the age can be Jlaced lefore the people and stottled by popular vote." and pledged, "lf eiacted tis power, tu procesel at unce to allopt thw constitutlonal ehanges necessary to put in full legal force the initiative, referendum. imperative mandate and pruportlonal representation. Meanwhile, until the law can be so changed, we pledge ourselves to voluntarily submit to the voters, as the law now permits, all proposed reforms which are Indorsed hy a majority of the delegates in this convention. and all questions which 10 per cent of the vonters may hy their slfnatures slmmand to be sulimitted to the voters": reaffirmed the fundaniental mrinciples of the I'ruple's jarty, that no person holding any molitical ofti"e wr msition of [ull]ic trust, whether Natlonal, statto or municipal, shall be pliging as it Jelegatp to any consention of the l'ewplés party or memhership of any of its committees: demanded the laiis free delivery of nail matter lhroughout the smaller cities, villages and country dlstricts of tle Nation: demanded the establishment of a parcels post for the carrying of small parcels of merchandise by the rnited statps mall: demanded that the franchisps of corporations shall be baxed as other personal property is tixed: demanded that no con victs in the state he so hlred ont that their lahor shall come In competition with free lahor, hut, on the eontrars. they he employeal in the improvement of pihlic roarls: favored the issur uf full loegal-tendel jatpry muntey to jay the expenses uf the Spanish-Amelican war. and opposed the issue of interest-learing lunds either in time of war or peace.

## BOLTING PUPLLLISTE.

The "holtres" alopted a platform whlch aleclared that. as the demonstration of the patrintism of tle people-without distinction of party-in the war with spain gives rise tu no issue for the alignment of parties in the future: and as a just. Scientinc and economical financial system is demanded for the welfare, happiness and peace of the country. shise the present financial policy is wanting in all these essentia:s. being based upon a fallacs and fostered by class legislation: that the parts reaffirm its allegiance to the principles as set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms: that the money for carrying on the war with Spain should be obtained by the coinage of silver and the issue of legaltender notes, and not bs an enormous increase in taxation and enlargement of the public debt: and that the present system of using bank credit as a circu:ating medium is at once most extravagant and dangerous.

It was also declared "that by the use of legal-tender Treasury notes for all domestic purposes, for the transaction of business on a cash hasis hetween the citizens of the T'nited States, the goid and silver now employed for such purposes would be set rree for the transactlon of internatioral trade. thus saving th the people the war taxes now being levled, the lssue of inter-est-bearing bonds now being made, the enormous sums for bank discount now being paid, and protectng them from the
devastating work of financial panics, which are inseparable from a credit system of business."

## MINNESOTA.

## IEPUBLICAN.

June 30, 1898.-The way and money planks of the platform adopted were as follows:

We are in favor of the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, not only as an absolute necessity, but as the fruition of one of the noblest aspirations of a long line of our greatest statesmen, and because such annexation would be of unquestioned advantage to the American people.

We helieve the National honor and the material interest of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement and the repudiation of debts. "We condemn the continual agitation of free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system.

We desire especially to commend the wisdom and patriotism of the present Administration in the management of the existing war between this country and Spain, a war which appeals to the patriotism of every citizen, in that it is being prosceuted in the interests of humanity and for no selfish ends whatever. To the end that its objects may be speedily realized and the war brought to an early termination we pledge all the moral and material support in our power."

The platform also commended the course of Senator C. K. Davis in Congress, and urged upon the Legislature that he be reelected.

## SILVER REPUBLICAN.

June 15, 1898.-The platform of the first Minnesota Silver Republican Convention reaffirmed "our attachment and loyalty to the principles of Washington. Jefferson, Lincoln and Bryan"'; indorsed the principles of the platform of the Republican National Convention of 1892, which declared that "the American people, from tradition and intelest, favor bimetallism, the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as noney'; denounced the money plank of the Republican National platform of 1896 ; pledged united support to the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; favored the establishment of postal savings banks and a postal telegraph system; favored tlie principles of the initiative and referendum; demanded that railroad capitalization be reduced so that it shall represent the actual value of the roads and no more: demanded that the indcpendence and freedom of the employes of rallroad companies and other corporations to vote their convictions he secured by appropriate legislation, and declared the purpose of the Silver Republicans of Minnesota at all times to be to unite. with other political partles and other organizations in the support of common principles and the candidates of such united forces.

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1S98. -The platform reaffirmed "'the Chlcago National platform, and pledge to it unswerving support until its principles shall have become the established governmental policy''; it commended the leadership of William J. Bryan: declared that in the prosecution of the war against Spain every resource, inoral and material, should be employed to a triumphal conclusion, and that in such a conflict political partisanship should be merged into united and enthusiastic support of all measures necessary for the success of American arms. It added that "'we rejoice in the skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude already exhibited by our gallant soldiers and sailors.

We demand that those who survive shall receive adequate recognition of their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and we pledge to them that they shall not be forgotten at home while they are fighting our battles abroad. Those who may fall in the fight shall be ever held in that grateful remembrance traditionally characteristic of the American people." It also denounced monopolies and trusts; demanded that the publlc lands remaining unsold shall. be sold at their fair value; that all public institutions silall be managed with prudence and economy; favored the election of United States Senators by the people direct: condemned all partisan appointments to the judiciary; favoled legislation looking to the construction and maintenance of good roads. and reccmmended the principles of direct legislation.

## POPULIST.

June 15, 1898. - The platform confined itself to state natters, with the exception of this single paragrapl: "We heartily sympathize with the oppressed people of Cuba in their struggle for self-government, and with gratitude and pride we commend and rejoice in the patriotism of the young risen who have volunteered in the battle of freedom for Cuba." On other matters the platform demanded direct legislation, as embodied in the initiative and referendum; the recognition of the principle of government ownership and operation; tbe restoration to the state of all the valuable lands and other resources taken from it by "deeds of fraud and crime': the just and equal taxation of all mining, railway, timber and all state and municipal franchise corporations: condemned the state administration in its various departments: Hemanded the direct election of Enited States Senators by the people, and denounced Nenator C. K. Davis, who, it was charged, acted as the paid retainer of the Rockefeller iron syndicate and certain railroads.

## MIDDLE-OF-TIIE-ROAD POPULISTS.

June $16,1898$. -The preamble of the resolutions recitcd that it was with great sorrow that they had seen the Populist party turned over to the Democrats after one of the most outrageous and disreputable political deals in the history of State poiitics. carried through by packing the Populist primaries with voters who had never in their lives cast a ballot for the party ticket. It claimed that in the regular convention the midroad element was clear-
ly In the majority. It recited that the State Convention was run regardless of parliamentary law: that the delegates were overawed by the preserce of police. brought there for a purpose. The declarations of principles included the remonet1zation of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 : Government ownership of rallway and telegraph lines: the issue of greenback currency: establishment of postal savings banks, and demarded a constitutional amendment exempting from execution real estate which is used for homestead purposes. The declaration against fusion was very strong, the concluding sentence readins: "We refuse to get into tbe grave where the Greenback party lies, fused to death."
LEAGUE OF YOUNG MEN゚S DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.
June 15, 1S9S.-This is the platform:
"The general purpose and object of the League of Democratic Clubs of Minnesota are as follows
"To support the candidates of the Democratic party in the State and National campaigns.
"To advance the principles of the Demon cratic party, as taught by Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan.

To encourage as far as possible the cooperation of the reform forces of the state.
"To organize Democratic clubs throughout the State as far as possible.
"To encourage the organlzation and maintenance of clubs composed of members of the reform forces.
"To place the League under the direction of the Demorratic State Central Committee in order that wee may assist and work in harmony with the regular organizations of the Democratic party.

## MISSISSIPPI.

## REPUBLICAN.

March 4, 1896.-The resolutions reaffirmed faith in and all allegiance to the time-honored principles of the liepublican party, as set forth in the platform adopted at the last Repubican Convention: they hailed with delight recent Fepublican victories, and accepted them as evidence of a lack of public confidence in the administrative ability of the Democratic party. and the results of the elections in Maryland. Kentucky, West Virginia, Tenr.essee, Nissouri and North Carolina were declared as harbingers of the approach of the dawn that shall ere long usher Mississippi into the light of true political liberty: also urged upon all Republicans to qualify themselves in every particular for citizenship.
A faction headed by John R. Lynch holted the convention and held a convention of its own, at which resolutions were adopted swearing allegiance to Republican principles.
(Republicans did not hold conventlon in 1590.)

DEMOCRATIC.
August 23, 1599.-"The Democracy of the State of Mlssissippi, in convention assembled, acknowledging the beneficence of Democratic rule in the State and Nation,
enunclate the following declaration of principles:
"We heartily and earnestly indorse and reaffirm the declaration of princip!es promulgated by the party in conventlon assembled at Chicago in 18yG, and recognize in the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Nelraskan. the ablest exponent of those principles, the statesman and patriot, the great tribune of the peuple.
"We enter our solemn protest against the encroachment upon fovernment affairs by aggregated capital in the form of trusts and comuines as belng inimical to the best interests of the masses of the people and the cause of free and untrammelled government, and express ourselves as unalterably determined io aid by all possible and proper means in the control, or destruction, if necessary; of these enemies of good government.
"Reviewing the past Democratic hlstory of Mississippi we indorse with pride the administration of her publle affairs, and especially we would express our unconditional approval of the clean administration of our present Governor. and affirm our unsliaken faith in the Democratic principles he has so thoroughly illustrated in his public life.
"Wैe hereby express our confidence in the virtue and unimpeachable integrity of the people in the selection of all public servants, and to that end Indorse the system of primary elect!ons under proper strictions, for all Democratic nominations. that every man may have a voice in the government under which he lives.
"We tender our genuine and hearty thanks to the citizens of Jackson, and especially the Business League, for the courtesies extended to the members of the convention."

Amendments of alout double the length of the platform ltself were offered, in which various acts of the State Admini:tration were noted and disapproved of. but the chairman announced that the vote in favor was in the minority, hence they were lost.

## POPLLIST.

August 16, 1809.-The following was the platform adopted:
"We favor direct leglslation through the Initiative and referendum, preserving to the people the opportunity of governing themselves by voting direct upon the laws under which they must live.
"We are opposed to trusts and combinations of canital whereby the fruits of labor are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for the few: but we do not consider it possible to regulate or abolish them by state restrictlve legislation. Trusts are founded upon the monopoly of public utillties, and the only solution of the trust problem is through the public ownership and operation of such public utilities. As long as private corporations own and operate the means of transportation and control the money of the country, trusts will continue to multiply and thrive until they destroy liberty and fasten upon the people an industrial despotism: therefore, we urge as the means of destroying trusts and preventing monopoly the issuance and control of all the money of the
country, gold, silver and paper, by the Government, and that the volume of money shall at all times be kept sufficient to maintain the stability of prices; the restoration of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, and the issuance of a full legal tender paper money; the public ownership and operation of railroads, street railways, telegraph, telephones, electric lights, waterworks and other public utilities.
"We denounce the infamous electoral system of Mississippi as a revolutionary and undemocratic attempt to subvert the ballot, to enthrone in power in the State corrupt political rings and practically destroy popular government: we favor an amendment to the State Constitution providing that tax receipts shall be the test of electoral privileges, and that the system of registration now in vogue be abolished.
"We favor an honest and economical State Government, and the reduction of taxation by the abolition of useless offices and the reduction of extravagant salaries; we deprecate the debauchery of elections by the use of money and whiskey, as exemplified in the late Democratic primary elections, and ask the support of all good citizens in enforcing the laws of the State covering these offences.

We favor the most liberal legislation to advance the usefulness of our common school system, and demand a uniform system of school books, published by the State, furnished to the children at cost.
'We demand lower taxes and better collection of the same, and deplore the present condition of our state as to the non-collection of taxes, evidenced by the many suits now pending in the courts.
" While we most heartily favor an elective judiciary, we are opposed to the Noel amendment to the Constitution, providing as it does for nominations by districts, hut compelling election by the State at large.
"We deplore the present condition of our State Capitol, and denounce the reckless squandering of the people's money by the present administration in attempted legislation to build a new one.
"We favor an amendment to the Constitution rendering all public officials and their deputies ineligible to succeed themselves or each other in office."

## MISSOURI.

## REPUBLICAN.

August 23. 189S.-The synopsis of the platform was as follows:
'The Republican party of the State of Missouri congratulates the Nation upon the unparalleled success of the Administration of President McKinley, which has been distinguished for wise statesmanship and lofty patriotism in both his domestic and foreign policy, and for the efficient manner in which the war with Spain has been conducted to an early and honorable conclusion. And we hereby express our approval of the terms of the protocol imposed by the President between this country and Spain, as a necessary condition precedent to the suspension of hostllities. We extend our thanks to the American Army and Nayy for their noble sarrifice in behalf of their country and their brilliant achieve-
ments in the Spanish-American war. We reaffirm our faith in the declaration of principles of the Republican party of 1896 . We are in favor of increasing our Navy to a size commensurate with our expanding commerce and with the magnitude of the interests of this Republic which need protection. We favor an adequate system of coast and harbor defences and the maintenance of a regular and thoroughly equipped arms, sufficient in size, adequate to insure the defence of the Nation at all times.
"Vje are in favor of the completion and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States as a necessary measure for the protection and extension of American commerce and the perfection of our National defence. We reassert the Monvoe Doctrine in its full extent as a principle of our party, and we believe that the United States should stand aloof from interference with the affairs and disputes of European Powers when American interests are not involyed. but we assert that the Monroe Doctrine does not compel our Government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless peoples who have, by force of circumstances in the conduct of the SpanishAmerican war, been placed under our protecting care. And we further asscrt that the Monroe Doctrine docs not forbid the enlargement and extension of American territory or the protection of American interests in the Eastern as well as in the Western Hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific Ocean, where our great coast linc and the requirements of the commercial development of our Western States establish paramount rights and impose on our Government certain duties: and we therefore approve of the annexation of the Hawailian Islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sufficient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally growing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the Far East. We believe in the upholding of the merchant marine, and we favor such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end.'

## DEmocratic.

August 13, 189S.-The platform said, in part:
"The Democrats of Missouri, in State Convention assembled, reindorse the Democratic Natlonal platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and especially do we renew our demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 , without waiting for the consent of any other nation, and this demand we especially emphasize at this time by reassertirg our belief that the money question is and will remain the most important of all political questions atfecting the prosperity and happiness of our pcople until it is finally settled by the restoration of bimetallic coinage in accordance with our demand. And we declare our unswerved confidence in Colonel William J. Bryan as the leading exponent of the foregoing principles.
"Absolutely confident that the free and unrestricted use of gold and silver as a standard money by all the American republics would promote national prosperity
in all of them, and result in making Amcrica the most prosperous and powerful quarter of the globe. We rould invite the co-operation of our sister republics in establishing bimetallism as the Auserican monetary system in contradistinction to the Europcan monetary system, monumetallism. We would oppose America with bimetallism against Burope with monometallism in commercial competition and irdustrial davelopment.

While we believe the American republics should break away from Europan dictation and combine in establishing a distinct monetary system of their own, and while we should strive to secure the cooperation of our sister repuhlies in accomplishing that great object and in promoting American commerce, we. nevertheless. demand the immediate restoration of both gold and silver coinage at the present ratio by our Government without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation."

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SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.
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February 29, 1836. -The platform denounced the attempt of the free-silver advocates to commit the Democratic party of the several States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, regardless of the commercial value of the two metals, and regardless of the action of the other commercial nations of the world; and criticised as selfish and undemocratic any move to the debasement of the National currency. It added:
'Public eredit is private security. Faith in the integrity of Government is essential to business prosperity. Debasement of the currency means an impairment of all past obligations and uncertainty as to those of the future. Under such conditions financial panics and industrial depressions are inevitable. And the people are 1 ot blind to the teaching of experience. No party in this country has ever succeeded to power by an attack upon the public credit, and no party ever will. The experiment was tried in 1894 , with what success we know too well."

## MONTANA. <br> REPUBLICAN.

September 24. 189S. - The platform made no direct reference to gold or silver, this being the financial plank.

We indorse without reservation or exception the feclaration of principles adonted by the last National Republican Convention as promising wise policies of public action and bringing to the country a prosperity which we have not had heretofore."

The Administration was indorsed as fol105s:
"We renew our abiding faith in the prudence, the courage, the intelligence, of William Mckinley, President of these cinted States. He has borne himself in his great oflice as becomes the successor of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. We congratulate him that it has been his felicity to emancipate from the thraldom of arbitrary power so many millions of human beings and confer on them the priceless heritage of liberty. And in this good work to be carried to its ulti-
nate conclusiun we pledge lim the unwavering support of every patriotic liepullican. In the discharge of the duties of Duace he has entitled himself to the unqualified commendation or all hls countrymen."

The other planks commended the manner in whic:a the war with spain had been prosecuted, and praised the Army and Nayy for the successes in the rhilippines and the W'est Indies and the heroic sacrifices made urged that the wrork of constraction of the Nicaracuan Canal le prosecuted by the United states, and voted down an equal-suffrage resulution.

## DEMOCRATI:

Septemher 2. 1 SIM. -The platform dioclared "that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is the paramsunt issut: of $A$ merican politios to-day; that the leadcrship of William J. Laryan and his record meet the entirc approbation and admiration of the party.

It continued: "We congratulate our brethren, the people of these Linited states, on the return of peace, and on the renown achieved by our Nary and Army in a war waged in the sacred cause of humanity and liberty. We send greeting to our brave regiment now in far-away lslands of the Pacific, and commend the patrlotism of those volunteers who gave their services to the country, though the exigencies of the war never required them to go to the front:
$\because$ He arraign the Wiar Department for its criminal incompetency and inefliciency, in failing to provide adequate food, shelter, raiment and medical supplies and altontion for our brave soldiers, and demand tho most rigid and searching investization of the abuses resulting in the needless suffering and death of so many of our patriotic and devoted citizens.
"Serenely confident of the ability of the United States to maintain its position among the natlons of the earth, we arc opposed to any alliance with any European Power.
"We condemn the unnecessary issue of interest-bearing bonds by the Governmen: under pretence of war necessities."

In State affairs the Demorrats of Montana pledged the nominees of the convention to wise. fearless and just administration of their several offices in the interest of the masses of the citizens, and dcclared "that the mineral lands of Montana are a priceless heritage of the pcople. The act providing for their classification within the railroad grant was a Demncratic measure, and it is the duty of the Democratic party. to see that this beneficent act is honestly administered, and that the mineral land commissioners do not, at the behest of any interest, return as agricultural lands which properly should he classified as mineral."

## POPULIST.

June 24, 1S96. The platform declared for free stiver at the ratio of 16 to 1 , and for the initiative and referendum; it denounced the Cleveland Administration for its action in Chicago during the A. R. t. strike, and denounced the imprisonment of Eugene T : Debs as an outrage. The question of fusion on the silver ques-
tion with some other National party in
the Presidential election was left to the judgment of the delegates, and they went uninstructed, but a majority personally favored a union of silver forces.

## NEBRASKA.

## REPUBLICAN.

September 21, 1899.-"We heartily indorse the wise, conservative and patriotic Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the Presldent upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we place implicit confidence in his abillty to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future.
"While we deplore the insurrection in the Philipplne Islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our Nation by the victory of our Navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the Treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the President the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory aequlred thereby. and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldler, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag; so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our President in effecting protection, tranquillity and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation.
"We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834, and is now the standard of every civillzed and important country in the world. After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion, the people of the United States, by a majorlty of more than 500,000 , decided in favor of that standard. Our experlence and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that declsion.
'We denounce the attempt now desperately being made again to array labor and capital in hostlle camps. The Republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for thelr purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have hui:t un our industries at lome, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wage. and have enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world, Such Industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized instltutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunlties of labor and p:under the public. We favor the creation by act of Congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate business, with powers slmilar to those exercised over National banks by the Controller of the Currency, enforcling such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally such legislation, State and National, as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses."

## DEMOCRATIC.

August 22, 1899.-The platform indorsed and emphasized each and every plank of the Chicago National Convention in 1806. The money plank read:
"Our confidence in the princlples set forth $\ln$ the Chicago platform has been increased, as those principles have been vindicated by events. The gold standard is less defensible now than it was in 1896."

On the question of trusts the platform declared:
"The industrial trusts springing up on every hand testify to the Administration's indifference to monopoly, or its inability to cope with it. We demand the enforcement of the present Federal law, the enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary, and a Constitutional amend ment if the present Constitution is construed to protect trusts, to the end that the monopolization of industry by private corporations may be absolutely prevented."

The platform praised the Nebraska soldiers for their part in the war in the Phillpplnes, and added:
"We condemn the administratlve policy which has converted a war for humanity into a war for conquest. We believe the Filipinos should have received the same treatment as the ${ }^{-7}$ Cubans. They should have been assured in the beginning of our Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government should be established. Such assurance should be given now."

The resolutions declared in favor of arbitration, favored popular election of United States Senators, the initiative and referendum. and declared against any increase in the standing army and against any foreign alliance.

## SILVER REPUBLICANS.

August 22, 1890.-The platform declared for the free, independent and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 ; for the control of corporations and combinations of capital by the people; against militarlsm as in the interests of trusts and a menace to the welfare of the people; demanded that the course of action for the country outlined by the resolution of Congress authorizing intervention in Cuba be carrled out in its true spirit. also with reference to Porto Rico and the Philippines; opposed an alliance with England for any purpose or on any pretext; advocated municipal ownership of all public utillties; charged the Republican $A d^{\circ}$ ministration with the grossest mismanagement of the War Department, as showing the entire unfitness of the Republican party to administer goverıment for the people of the United States; condemned the President for removing from the operation of the Civil Service laws 4,000 clerkships, offices and situations as an act in the interest of politiclans and against the interests of the people; commended the valor and achievements of the Nehraska regiments in the war with Spain; pledged the party "to further the purposes for which the agricultural funds of the State were provided, and declared in favor of an income tax.

## POPCLIST.

August 22. 1890. - The platform reaffirmed loyal "devotion to the Natlonal platform of 1896 and to every plank thereln contalned'': declared the Monroe Doctrine to be the doctrine of National self-preservation, and that safety is to be found alone in aroidlng the quicksands of imperialism and the dangerous waters of militarism: opposed all foreign political alliances and all Interference in European and Asiatic nolitics: declared that the Filipines should have received the same treatment is the Cubans, and that as the Cubans were assured of ultimate independence and protection so the Fillpinos should have been assured in the beginning of the Nation"s intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government could be established and protection from outside interference. Such assurance should be given now. It condemned the "'Republican National Administration for its complicity with unlawful combinations, which have increased nearly 100 per cent within the last three years, as a result of its failure to enact and enforce laws in the interests of the people ${ }^{\circ}$ : claimed that the trust danger is so appalling that the evils thereof must be combatted by every branch of the Government: demanded judges who will obey the law that rests the judiciary with jurisdiction to protect the people from unreasonable and oppressive rates; declared that the "Republican party has needlessly increased the rate of taxation, that it is guilty of needlessly causing an annual deficit $\ln$ the current revenues of the Government by useless and prodigal expenditures of the people's money. to be made good by additional taxation or the issuance of additional interest bearing bonds. and that its attempt to retire the greenbacks and turn over the issuing power of paper money to private corporations is a shameless and inexcusable surrender to the money power' ${ }^{\prime}$; indorsed all efforts of organized labor to better its condlion, and believed that all classes of citizens and all legltimate enterprises should receive the protection of the law, and that all attempts in coerce lionest labor by injunction or by the use of the military is a violatlon of the Constitution and the established rlahts of American citizens: also declared in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

## NEVADA.

## REPLBLICAN:

September 13. 1098.-The platform stronsly indorsed President McKinley and his Administration in the successful termination of the war with Spain. It declared in favor of the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its permanent control by the United states: also, the enlarging and strengthening of the Nary and coast defences, and a standing army commensurate with the dignity of the Nation. It commended the annexation of the Sandwich Islands and declared in favor of territorial expansion. The platform reiterated 'faith in the great Republican principles of blmetallism, protection and reciprocity:" and declared that. "as the Repubiican
party is pledged to blmetallism, the settlement of the financial question may be safely., left to the National Republican party:

## SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 9, 1898. -The platform indorsed the platform of the National Sllver party at $\$ \mathrm{t}$. Louis in 1596 and the financlal plank of the Democratic Satlonal Convention at Chicago in 1 s 36 ; reaffirmed devotlon to free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by independent action of the L'nited States: unalterably opposed the Republican policy of increaslng the bonded debt and the issuing of money by banking institutions: asserted faith in the loyalty. ability and wise leadershlp of William J. Bryan, and predicted hls nomination as the standard-bearer in 1900 .

## DEMOCRATIC.

September 24. 1898.-The platiorm vegan:
"The indorse every line, word and syllable of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chlcago in 1896, with particular emphasis upon the resolution adrocating the free and unlimited cuinage of both gold and silver and without the ald or consent of any nation on the face of the earth. Ne glory in the achievements of the Armb and Navy in the late war with spain, and we commend the Democratic Congressmen in their course upon the prosecution of the war as patriotic, statesmanlike and compatible with the honor and dignity of our Nation. ${ }^{\circ}$

It declared that the Dingley law was formulated and passed not for protection of American labor. nor for the purpose of revenue for the Government, but exclusive$l y$ in the interest of the monopolles and trusts, which furnished the corruption money to carry on the MrKinley campaign: that none of the provislons of this law do, directly or indirectly, benefit to the amount of a farthing one hundred actual residents of Nevada, while the entlre people of the state are additionally taxed in increased prices of the necessaries of life to an amount more than sufficient to delray the entire expense of the State government.

The platform demanded home rule for the people of Nevada, and declared that Nevada has for years been, and stlll ls, under more abject servitude to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company than were ever the Cubans made subservient to the Spanish Crown

It recognized "the Democratlc as the only silver party in the vation, and upon whose success $\ln 1000$ depends the reestablishment of silver to its former place in the monetary system of the Republlc. We regard all local political organizations professing in favor of bimetallism as not only useless but absolutely obstructlye of the cause they pretend to foster. The soealled Silver parts of Nevada is especlally detrimental to the silver interest. Its State administration in the last few years has beer replete with scandals which are a disgrace to the Commonrealth, lts continued existence is an insult to the great silver party of the Natlon, whlch, in 1596, polled nearly six millions of votes for the bimetallic cause, and its death would be
mourned only by a dew office-seekers who have maintained if in the hope of being elected to positifals which they could not obtan from any o"her party in the State."
The platforps favored the election of United Stats fenators by the people, instead of by Lefislatures; advocated a policy of interral improvements by which the surplus of vater of the rivers may be impounded ${ }^{1 r}$ reservoirs and used in reclaiming and irrigating the unoccupied agricultural lands of the state and opening the same to settlement and cultivation, thereby inducing immigration for the development of the agricultural products of the state and increase of population, and favored liberal legislation and the appropriation of state funds for such purposes.

It also demanded that the National Government hold possession of the Philippine Jslanãs.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.
September 13, 189S.-The platform read, in part, as follows:
'The Republicans of New-Hampshire reaffirm the St . Louis platform, especially indorsit.g the gold standard as therein provided, and congratulate the people upon the speedy fulfiment of its important pledges.
"We heartily commend the wise and patriotic Administration of President MeKinley. The patience, tact and sagacity of the President have maintained the unity of his party, while securing the approbaiion of the whole people, irrespective of political affiliations.
"We commend the successful conduct of the war with Spain, a war prompted by the noblest sentiments of humanity. It has buried in oblivion that pessimism which for years has depreciated American spirit and honor. It has obliterated sectionalism and cemented the union of States as never before in our history. It has brought about a better understanding between the two great English-speaking nations of the globe, whose united action will contribute to the maintenance in the twentieth century of a universal peace among civilized nations. It has established the prowess of the American Navy, and it has shown that our regular and volunteer Army is the fitting successor of the soldiers who fought at Yorktown, at NewOrleans and at Gettysburg. It has secured for us the respect of the nations of the world.
"We approve the increase of the Navy; the upbuilding of our merchant marine; the enlargement of the Regular Army to meet the present requirements of the country; the construction of a banal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans: the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico; the provision for a free and stable government for Cuba and its ultimate annexation.
"While reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extInguish the sovereignty of Spaln and make good our obligations to the peoples of those islands."
The platform pledged the party to promote all movements that have for their
legitimate object the development of the State; the unfolding of its natural resources, including the building of steam and electric roads wherever the public good will be subserved; the equalizing of the school privileges of the State for the benefit of the rural sections; economy in State administration; an equitahle readjustment of the tax laws, and whatever tends to advance the material interests of the people and the improvement of the social condition of the home. It also favered a conservative movement for the permanent improvement of the public roads of the State: it favored such action by the State as will bring to the knowledge of local officials the most successful methods of maintaining the roads committed to their care. It challenged the most critical examination of Republican State administrations for the last forty years, and proclaimed, without fear of contradiction, that in no State of the Union have public affairs been so wisely, so economically, so beneficially and so successfully conducted as under Republican rule in New-Hampshire.

It favored submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional conyention to act upon the question of abolishing free passes and upon any cnanges of the organic law which experience has shown to be advisable to make. In the mean time such legislation as may properly anticipate the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting free passes was favored.

It added: "We voice the sentiment of a whole people in bestowing unstinted praise upon the heroism of our soldiers and sailors, whose courage and fortitude have commanded the admiration of the world, and whose marvellous achievements have crowned the American name with honor and glory. We deprecate and denounce the heartless a.tempts of the Democratic party to make political capital out of their sufferings.

## DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1898.-The platform said:
"We emphatically declare our admiration for and confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our great National leader, William J. Bryan.
"We renew our adhesion to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that our National 'sphere of influence' comprehends and embraces the entire Western Hemisphere, and that. beyond securing requisite coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world, for the convenience and protection of our commerce, we should seek to acquire no territory.

We commend to the generosity of a grateful public the soldiers of the late war with Spain: sympathize and commiserate with all such as are now suffering untold agonies, the direct result of glaring incompetency and brutal neglect upon the part of the War Department of tbe General Government, and demand a thorough, impartial investigation of that department by a Democratic Congress and the summary punishment of the men who have prostituted patrlotism to partisanship and greed.
"We opposc the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace. We favor a navy equal to that of any other nation, and the construction and maintenance by
the United States of an isthmian canal, free frum the control of all prlvate indlviduals, corporatlons, syndicates or forelgn governments, as a preventive of war."

## PROHIBITION.

June 1, 1898. -The platform declared renewed alleglance to the National Prohibitlon Party and platform; declared that the llquor traffic is the most important question before the American people, and as such should recelve the supreme attention of every loyal citizen, and that puhlic morality, so far as the liquor traffic is concerned, can be conserved only by its prohibition and destruction. The only other features of the platform were the plank which declared that the right of suffrage ought not to be abridged on account of sex, and "'while always deprecating the necessity of war, we believe that in the present exigency every loyal citizen, without regard to narty affiliations. should sustain the General Government in all needful measures to conquer an honorable peace."

## NEW-JERSEY.

## REPCULICAN.

September 22, 1608. -The platform, after affirming adhesion and devotion to the fundamental principles of the National liepublican party, as set forth in its platform of lseti, continued:
"That we specifically declare our undying opposition to any proposition to debase the National cuirency, a proposition so repugnant to the honest voters of NewJersey that when it was presented to them in all its oare iniquity in 1896 they promptly buried it under an unprecedented majority of eighty-seven thousand and declared in favor of the representatives of National honor and honesty-Mckinley and Hobart.
"We heartily inpree and indorse the Administration of Presıdent McKinley. His treatment of domestic questions has more than fulfilled all expectations, and the wisdom of his foreign policy and the firmness and dignity with which it has been maintained have won for him not only the confidence and approbation of our own people. but the highest respect of the civilized world. Involved without due preparation in a war in the interests of humanity, he pursued a course which commanded united support at liome and effectively silenced the assaults of interested diplomacy abroad. In three months this conflict was brought to a practical end with a smaller percentage of loss from battle and disease than in any war of modern times. and with the result of freeing a suffering people from a rule of cruelty and oppression; of acquiring new and valuable territory. of opening to our people new avenues of trade and commerce, furnishing new outlets and demands for the agricultural and inlustrial product of our people, and, ahove all. providing to millions of our fellow-creatures an open door to those blessings of education and of clvil and religious llberty which have for a hundred jears followed the adrance of the American flag.
"We take a special prlde as Jerseymen that the eminent citizen whom this state
gave to the National Adminlstration elected in 1806 has been so singularly capable and potential In the office of Vice-Presldent and has invested that station with rare dignity and influence.
"We approve the annexation of the Hawalian Islands, and view thls act as an lmportant step in the advance of American clviltzation, and We repose entire confidence In the wisdom and patrlot1sm of the I'resident and the Commission appointed by hlm to negotlate such a treaty of peace as will meet the just expectations of our people by Inslsting on an adjustment in whlch the interests of this llepublic and of civilization and humanity will be secured as far as possible as the frults of the valor of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain.
"Called to the Presidency in a time of Aational hankruptcy caused by the Administration of the Democratic party, Nilliam McKinley was commissioned by the American people to restore confidence. to re-establish a tariff system under which American labor and capital might recover from the blighting effects of the Wilson bill, to save our financial system from the dangers of Bryanism, that Amerlican enterprlse might go boldly forward to the development of our resources. Under his Adminlstration buslness has revived. labor has found employment and prosperity is returning. These things have been accomplished notwlthstanding the fact that in his efforts to execute the people's mandate the President has been shackled with a hostile senate. How much more can be accomplished if for the remainder of his term the Prestdent and his Administration have the support and sympathy... of a Congress friendly in both branches.."

The platform praised the citizens who. inspired by patriotic impulse, left their homes and occupations in defence of the Inited States in lis war with Spain, and continued:
"We recognize their devotion to duty, whether in camp or on the field of combat. and we pledge ourselves to the full and liberal recognition of all the proper claims of our patriotic heroes. And if by the misconduct or the incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered we feel assured that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.
'"We recognize the special revenue law as a necessary war measure, and recommend its repeal as soon as will be justified by the reduced expenses of the Government."

The platform also commended Senator Sewell and the Republican Representatives In Congress for their patriotic efforts: indorsed the administration of John W. Griggs while Governor of the State, and commended his brilliant record as Attor-ney-General : indorsed the administration of Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees, and especially commended him for his untirlng devotion to the interests of the soldiers engaged in the war: declared that the promises made of a clean. honest and economical adminlstration by Republican

State officiais had been faithfully kept: congratulated the people that the laws by which the most infamous form of racetrack gambling had brought ignominy and disgrace upon the state had been repealed and an amendment made to the Constitution forever prohibiting the re-enactment of such a law; congratulated the peopie that the State boards and commissions had been made non-partisan, and salaries been substituted for the fee system; declared that the school system had been improved, and the taxpayers had been relieved of much of their burden by the distribution of the taxes collected from the railways; that the appropriations for good roads had heen increased, that the public deht had been decreased fully $\$ 500,000$, wh le $\$ 1,000$,(nto had been expended upon the necessary construction and extension or State institutions, and renewed the pledges to the people to provide economy in every department and ret give improvement in every line of public necessity.

## DEMOCRATIC.

September 2S, 189S.-'We, the representatives of the Democratic party, in state Convention assembled, reaffirming our devotion to the great and vital principles of the Democratic party on National issues, and believing, however, that the coming State campaign should be fought out on State lssues and for the redemption of the State from Republican extravagance, corruption and misrule, declare the paramount issues in the coming campaign to be equal taxation, home rule, honest. State and munlcipal government, the abolishment of useless and expensive state commissions, the reduction of the large present expenses of the State government to the economical standard malntained for years under Democratic rule, the reduction of official salaries, the abolishment of the fee system and the placing of all officials on a salary basis. the enactment of laws in the interests of organized labor and for the protection of the wage-workers of the State, the repeal of ail laws that abrldge the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person ls caused by wrongful act, and the release of the administration of State affairs from the control of corporations and their restoration to the authority of the people.

We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the taxation of all property, real and personal, not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, which says: 'Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.'"

The platform charged the Republican Darty with having violated the pledges it made to the people before belng lntrusted with power and with having created useless and needless State commisslons, and pledged the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure thelr abolishment.

It also charged the Republican party as guilty of gross extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and that the expenses of the State government under Re-
nublican rule have been increased nearly half a million dollars annually, and pledged the Democratic party to a reduction of expenses and an economical and businesslike administration of the affairs of the State; that the salaries of public officials are far in excess of what they shouill be, and pledged the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure the reduction of the same; also to the enactment of laws that will abolish the fee system in all State and county offices, and blace all such public officials on a salary basis.

The platform added:
"We declare that the thanks of the people of the State and Nation are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the Tinited States, who have imperilled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of its flay in the recent Spanish war; that the Nation owes to thein permanent recognition for their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the services of the country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance; that the State should make suitable provision for additional pay to our New-Jersey volunteers. While we rejoice and feel thankful to them for their great victories on land and sea, we denounce the gross, open and criminal incompetency of those placed and defiantly kept in charge of the affairs of the War Department of the present Administration of the Government of the United States, resulting In the needless loss of thousands of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible sufferings and tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of the country's honor, and we charge the present Administration of the Government of the United States With being solely responsible for the horrible resuits of this incompetency of Government officials, continued even after the appalling results were brought to the attention of the President of the United States and his official advisers, and we call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that up to this time not a single example has been made of a Government officlal responsible for these monstrous wrongs.":

## NEW-MEXICO.

## REPUBLICAN.

October 1, 1898.-The platform reaffirmed faith in the declaration of principles set forth in the National Republican platform of 1896, and congratulated the people that under a Republican Administration public credit has been restored, industry revived, factories and workshops reopened and protection given to American interests, under which the people are enjoying renewed conflence and prosperlty. It indorsed the Dingley tariff law, under which "the sheep and wool and live stock interests have been greatly benefited, and the wealth of this Territory benefited by many milllons of dollars"; it declared for sound money, and in a volume of money sufficient for all business demands, and that the polley
of the present Administration in giving employment to labor and protection to our various industries is a solution of the financial question. It opposed all financial heresies which call for cheap money, believing that ali money issued ly the Goveinment should be of uniform and equal value. It congratulated the country upon the great success of the present National Administration, in which the President "has distinguished himself as a statesman and a patriot in dealing with domestic and foreign affairs: and in which he has shown so much wisdom in upholding the honor of this Nation."

It approved the wisdom of the annexing of the Hawaiian Islands, and favored the retention of all territory acquired by the Army and Nayy where justice and humanity demand it. It favored the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the immediate supervision and exclusive control of the tinited States Government.
The piatform also congratulated Governor Otero upon the success of his administration and commended him for his efforts in behalf of good government and the advancement of the material and financial interests of Ner-Mexico, both at home and abroad.

The patriotism of citizens in sending forth a larger proportion of soldiers to the Spanish-American War than is credited to any other State or Territory, and the bravery of the soldiers displayed on the field of battle, were deciared a guarantee of the people's right to full citizenship in the American Enion. It pointed with pride to the immortai record made by the New-Mexico squadron of "Rough Riders" in the battles of Las Guasimas and san Juan. It congratulated the Nation on the return of peace, and heartily indorsed President Mckinley upon the careful. patriotic and successfui manner in which the dignity of the Nation has been preserved in the war with Spain. It cangratulated the people of New-Mexico upon the appointment by the President of the present able and fearless judiciary, and commended the members thereof for their devotion to duty and their unswerving interest in the administration of justice. It commended the Republican party of NewMexico for its attitude on the question of the admission of the Territory as a state, and criticised the Democrats for thelr opposition. It favored admission, "believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a State and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to Congress who is in harmony with Repuhlican politics and principles.'
The platform commended the Army and Navy and favored increasing both to a size commensurate with the interest of the country, thereby piacing the Nation in a position that will insure it a rightfui influence and power among the natlons of the earth. It declared for the expansion of American industry and commerce, and in the full protection of American citizens everywhere.

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1836. The mlatform favored free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and an in-
come tax, ana indorsed Richard P. Bland for the Presidencr.

## NEW-IORK.

## REPUBLICAN.

September 2T, 1sis. THE WHR.-"The Republicans of lew-York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet with resolute faith all the resonslbilities which our victorles impose.
"We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President Mckinley during the critical periods of diplomatic ne gotiation and battle, and which now guide bim in the restoration of peace. Litizens of every State and every party fought and won under ais command. ill lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace assured, all our people glve honor and praise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced the National will and upheld the National arms.

We congratulate our Army and Navy upon the splendid victories of the war, and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship and given new porer and meaning to our flag.

We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this peace upnn terms that will satisfy the conscience. the judgment and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necess:ties of war compelled our Nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilies and in the Philippines we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these lslands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defence and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European Powers. Te have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the fiberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this peopie, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican part. will meet these issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past."

HAWAII. - "We commend the annexation of Hawail in the interest of commerce, of National security and Natlonal develooment."

MONEY.-"We renerw our alleglance to the doctrines of the St . Louis platform. The continue to condemn and resist the Democratic poficies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic party of the

Nation adheres to these policies of Free Silver and Free Trade, and denies the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from riolence. On the coming Sth of Noveniber we are to elect not only our State officers, but also Representatires in Congress and members of the state Legislature. That. Legislature in its term will elect a United States Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator from this State. Democratic leaders declare that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. But it is known that if the Democratic party secures the State Legislature it will re-elect to the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his party there and misrepresents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver; supported the nomlnees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidential election; gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the Anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, but their members of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington. We are ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign and our people cannot escape its National consequences. The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New-York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard and for such a revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shal ${ }^{1}$ be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and everywhere."

TARIFF.-"The Republican party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff. so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the crdinary expenses of government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National administration the prosperous future of the Nation is assured.'

MERCHANT MARINE.-"In the interest of American labor and commerce we believe that American products should ke carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marlne, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace and constitute an effective naral militia in tlme of war."

STATE AFFAIRS.-"We commend the administration of Governor Black. It has been wise. statesmanlike, careful and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has
had since 1856. We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors; in completing. through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters: in throttling all attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy; in meeting every demand required by the war; in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads; in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote: in passing a Primary Election law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all of our neople to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter neriod than any other Legislature since 1832 .

EXCISE LATV.- "State taxation of the liquor traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been collected under this law during its brief period of existence more than $\$ 33.000,000$, which has been applied to the reduction of state and local taxation, and has thus relieved the earnings and savings of all the people of the State."
LABOR.-"New-York State is foremost of the States in the Union in caring for the interests of labor. Almost every law that has declared, upheld and proved the rights of labor has been passed by the Republican party. The Republican Legislatures of 1597 and 1598 were occupied largely with such legislation. Factory inspection has been extended. The prevailing rate of wages has been enforced upon all public works. Railroad corporations have been compelled to adopt a tenhour law. The law securing the weekly payment of wages has been extended to include all joint stock associations, and its violation has been made a crime. The right to use labor labels has been secured to labor organizations. Elaborate provisions have been enacted for the secu:ity of employes in factories and stores and for their better treatment. The Mechanics' Lien law has been amended so as to prefer all labor for daily and weekly wages before all other claimants without reference to the time when such laborers file their notices of lien. Sub-letting of contracts has been absolutely forbidden without the written consent of the responsible awarders. Qualified engineers are now alone permitted to run stationary engines in NewYork City. These are examples of what the Republican party has done for labor in our State Legislature. As we have been the true and consistent friends of labor in the past, we pledge ourselves to be the true and consistent frierds of labor in the future.
"The Republican party of New-York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough contimance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Governor Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law we will correct them.

If there has been fraud we will detect and punish the wrongdoers．

Proud of the imperial position of New－ Fork among the States of the Union，and conscious of all the responsibilities of the future in the State and Nation．we prescat our candidates to the vote of the people， asking their support and calmly contident of their approving verdict in November．＇

## DEMOCRATIC．

September 29，1898．－The Democratic party of the State of New－York in con－ vention assembled，declares as follows：

THE WAR．－＂First－It congratulates the country upon the successful termina－ tion of a war undertaken，not for conquest or aggrandizement，but in the interests of humanity，liberty and civilzation．We glory in the patriotic devotion and valor of our brave soldiers and sailors who have honored the American people and height－ ened the lustre of our National fame，and we favor the adoption of a liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of those who lost their lives in the service of their country．We rejoice that the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war，and with nothing that is dis－ honorable or discreditable．The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering Army commis－ sions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians，as reward to personal favorites， and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service，is largely accounta－ ble for the fearful sufferings and the ap－ palling loss of life among the gallant sol－ diers，that have hrought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the Nation．A Democratic Congress will， if chosen by the people，rigidly investigate the conduct of the war and expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths，privations，sufferings and neglect of the soldiers which have shocked the Nation and abated the Na－ tional rejoicing over the triumphs of our Army：

CA․ALS．－＂Second－While in National affairs we adhere with steadfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jefferson－ ian Democracy．we recognize that at the present time the attention of the people of this State is largely engrossed by the con－ sideration of grave scandals and abuses of administration，which during four years of Republican control of State affairs have resulted in great pecuniary loss to the peo－ ple and a gradual lowering of the stand－ ards heretofore obtaining in State govern－ ment．The recent report of the Canal In－ vestigation Commission has startled the people of the state and produced a pro－ found conviction on their part，irrespective of their views on National questions，that a change of State domination is imperative for the preservation of the canals now seriously imperilled，for the protection of taxpayers and for the vindication of the honor of the Empire State．It therefore becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that under existlng circumstances State issues in this campaign must neces－ sarily be paramount in the present extraor－ dinary crisis．
＂Third－We pledge the people an honest and
economical administration of the
canals of the State．No squandering of public moneys，no more millions to be stolen，wasted or needlessly expended，as reported by a Republican investigating commission to have occurred with the nine millions canal improvement fund；all pub－ lic contracts to be fairly and honestly awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder：no special privlleges to pet surety companies favored by political influence．We favor a reduction of canal expenditures，and are opposed to the Intrusting of the work of carrying on further canal lmprovements to Republican officials responsible for the prodigality，favoritism and corruption Which have characterized the present ad－ ministration of the canals．Reform in canal management is the surireme issue of the hour．We promise the taxpayers that． if intrusted with power by the votes of the people there shall follow a vigorous procedure on all canal officials implicated in the theft．waste or misuse of the public moneys，and the recovery of so much of the diverted funds as it may be possible by diligent effort to procure through legal pro－ ceedings．＂

EXCISE LATVS．－＂Fourth－Democratic rule in excise matters：Repeal of the odious legislation known as the Raines Liquor law and the enactment of a just and rea－ sonable excise latr；the restoration to the several localities of local supervision of the liquor traffic：all excise money which may be equitably collected as a license fee or tax to be retained in local treasurles and applied to the relief of the burden of local taxation：no huge State political liquor machine composed of State officials．all of one party and appointed at the Capitol， with its horde of partisan deputies，attor－ ners，spies and informers supported at public expense．Diversification in the ad－ ministration of the vast powers of excise is the new policy of the State．＂

HOME RULE．－．＇Fifth－Local self－gov－ ernment for cities．The several municipali－ ties to conduct their purely local affairs without legislative interference from Al－ bany；uniform charter provisions and like legislation for Democratic as for Republi－ can cities：no tinkerlng for partisan pur－ poses．Tre denounce the action of recent Republican Legislatures in uniformly over－ ruling the vetoes of the Mayors of cities of local legislation submitted for their ap－ proval，disregarding the merits of such retoes and rithout due consideration， thereby rendering the constitutional provi－ sions for such submission substantially valueless and the whole procedure a mere legislative farce．Legislative respect for local public sentiment should constitute the basis of all local legislation．＂

ELECTION LAW．－＂sixth－The repeal of the partisan and unfair legislation im－ posed at the recent extra session of the Legislature upon the city of New－York： and known as the Metropolitan Force bill； uniform election laws throughout the State：equal rights and equal citizenshlp for all the electors of the State：no inva－ sion of the homes of the citizens of Greater Nen－Fork under the pretence of enforcing election laws by State spies and deputies armed with pistols and bludgeons：no usurpation of the rights of localities through the legislative trick of creating a Metropolitan Election District in evasion
of the Constitution and in defiance of the protests of the people."

ECONOMY.--"Seventh-Economy in public expenditures. A reduction of the volume of appropriations, which has been nearly doubled in amount during four years of Republican rule; abolition of unnecessary offices and tax-eating commissions and a weeding out from the public service of Repubiican employes put upon the payroll for partisan services rather than in furtherance of the interests of the taxpayers. A low tax rate is demanded, such as was had during the administration of Democratic Governors from 1883 to $1895 .{ }^{\prime \prime}$

LEGISLATION.-' Eighth-Opposition to unnecessary special legislation; a material reduction in the number of our annual laws and a return to the desirable policy of embodying needed legislation in general laws so far as practicable-a policy which has been to all intents and purposes abandoned for the last four years, to the detriment of the best interests of the State. lecent Republican Governors have virtually abdicated their functions and surrendered them to the Legislature, whereby the enormous number of 3,521 laws have been placed on the statute books during the last four years. Reform in legisiative methods and results is absolutely necessary.'

CIVIL SERVICE.-'Ninth-A fair and just enforcement of the State Civil Service laws. according to their letter and spirit; no spurious or 'starchless' Civil Service laws, evasive of the Constitution, binding only upon Democrats when in power, but capable of being successfully violated at pleasure by our opponents; honest Civil Service laws. incapable of official jugglery and enforceable alike by and against all parties; the impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws and the restoration to the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been duly determined in the opinion of the courts or otherwise to have been illegally and improperly ejected from office by the present Republican Governor and his immediate predecessor.'

NATIONAL GUARD.-"Tenth-The restoration of the National Guard to the high standard of efficiency which under Democratic Governors was long enjoyed; no more 'Tillinghastism,' incompetency or red tape in the Adjutant-General's office; a capable Adjutant-General and a reorganization of the National Guard are imperatively demanded.'
TAXES.-"Eleventh-We demand just and equal taxation; no tax-dodging. We denounce all attempts to evade the burdens of taxation upor personal property by pretended changes of residence or otherwise under the Constitution and laws of our State. Eligibility to public office and liability to personal taxation both depend upon long residence. If the affidavits and official statements of the liepublican candidate for Governor are true, he is ineligible to the office of Governor; if false, he has committed perjury and is morally disqualified. He cannot escape from his di-lemma-there is either legal disqualification or moral unfitness."
RAILROAD COMMISSION.-"TwelfthThe railroad laws of the State to be honestly interpreted and fairly administered, without evasion or deception. We denounce
the action of recent Republican Governors in refusing to appoint as one of the Railroad Commissioners a bona fide representative, experienced in railroad business, as asked by the united railroad organizations of empioyes throughout the State, and if intrusted with power we promise correction of this wrong at the first opportunity.'

REAPPORTIONMENT. - "Thirteenth We demand an amendment of the Constitution correcting the monstrous partisan injustice involved in Section 4 of Article III, whereby the Senatorial apportionment of the State is not based upon population, but arbitrarily restricted and abridged in the large and growing Democratic localities. We demand for all electors, wherever they may reside and whatever their politi cal affiliations may be, equal rights, equal privileges and equal representation. A legislative apportionment based upon any other theory than according to population is unrepublican in form, violative of every principle of political fairness and constltutes the essence of tyranny itself.'

BIENNIAL SEXSIONS.-"Fourteenth We favor the passage by the next Legislature of the pending constitutional amendment providing for biennial legislative sessions.

GOOD ROADS.-"Fifteenth-We favor liberal expenditures for the construction and maintenance of good roads as necessary for the welfare and comfort of the people of the entire State."

LABOR.-"Sixteenth-The conservation of the just rights alike of capital and labor; no giving away of valuable public franchises; proper and honest legislation to curtail the growing power of unreasonable combinations and trusts; freedom of competition and opposition to all monopolies oppressive of the people; a strict enforcement of all labor laws upon the statute books, and especially the Eight Hour law and the Prevailing Rate of Wages law, which are now being violated and evaded in different parts of the State. We also favor amendments to the Penal Code, so that its provisions shall not militate against organized labor."

RECESS APPOINTMENTS. - "Seven-teenth-We favor the repeal of Chapter 653 of the Laws of 1898 , which changed the then existing law and circumscribes the power of the Governor in filling vacancies in public offices during the recess of the Senate. The act is mischievous, unjustifiable and partisan. The legitimate and orderly prerogatives pertaining to the high office of Governor should have been maintained. whoever he might be and irrespective of his political opinions. The postponement of the taking effect of the law until January 1, 1899. is a transparent confession by the Republicans of the probability of the election of a Democratic Governor this fall. whose authority they desired to curtail in advance. The people will rebuke the conspirators who have sought to forestall their verdict.

For the promotion of the success of the policies and principles herein set forth and the election of the candidates who may be nominated by this convention we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardiess of past political differences, who are interested in good government.'

## SlLVER DEMOCRATS.

September 30, 1595.-The platform reaffirmed the platform of the Chicago Conrention of 1836 and of the State Conven!lon of S-ptember 17, 1896; sent assurances to William J. Bryan that "'the same patriotic impulses which led him to place his life at the disposal of the country in tlme of need impel the Democrats In New-Fork to continue to a victorious conclusion the warfare against the hosts of corrupt monopoly against which he so gallantly contended in $1496^{\prime \prime}$; it condemned the National Administration for "politlcal favoritism, extravagance and criminal mismanagement and neglect in the conduct of the late war' ; condemned the Raines law, the election supervisors' bill, the 'Ellsworth Press Gag bill" and the canal improvements expenditures; denounced the Democrats who evade and ignore the Chicago platform as Tories; declared that the United States should retaln the territory acquired in the war with Spain, favored the initiative and referendum system, favored making proper pecuniary compensation to the soldiers and famllies who have suffered through their patriotic devotion to the country, favored the enactment of laws permittlng local option in taxation, favored an inheritance tax law, favored the abolition of all road and bridge tolls, oppased biennial sessions of the Legislature, favored home rule for cities, and Government ownership and control of gas. water eleciric, railway, ferry, telegraph and telephone companics.

## COLORED DEMOCRATS.

October 4, 189S,-The platform congratulated the country upon the successful terminatlon of the war with Spaln, begun in the Interest of humanlty, liberty and civillzation: gloried in the patrlotlc valor of the colored men who partlcipated in the war, both on land and sea, and commended the disposition of all classes of citlzens to recognize the falthful devotion of the black sailor and soldier in the hour of the Nation's peril. It condemned the Admlnistration of President McKinley, "whose unAmerican splrlt has begrudged the full measure of official recognition and admlnistrative reward to the negro soldiers and sailors, and while we would not debate the rewards for valorous deeds whlch have been given to our white soldiers and sallors, we question the wisdom of this discrlmination; and In adaition we condemn the inefficiency of the administration of the War Department, which lias brought so much suffering to our brave and patrlotle soldiers." It pledsed falth to the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and Eloried in the permanency of Arrerican instltutions, and in the ever-increasing power of the Democratic party to defend the bloodpurchased liberties of all the people. It also pledged unqualified support for the election of the Democratio ticket and adopted the platform of the convention. The platform also condemned the discrimination in the interpretation of the military laws of the State ggainst the negro. and demanded a more liberal construction that will encourage colored young men to take an interest in the military life of the great Commonwealth.

## PROHIBITION.

June 30, 1898.-The platform contained
the usual condrm19*ion of the liquor treffic. The second clause, as submitted by the majority of the committee, declared for the union of all who suffer by that trafic. A minority report proposed to add the words "of whatever sect or mex." The woman suffragc element was recognized in these words, and a long discussion followed, the result being the rejection of the minority report by a yoie of about two to one. Several resolutions supplemental to the platform were adopted. One declared for lionesty in administration of office in State and Nationa! affairs, a reduction in the number of public officers and in their salaries. Another requested the Legislature speedily to submit to the voters of the State the question of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. The Army canteen was condemned as offering temptations for soldious and :atilo:s to drink, making the soldiers and sailors bartenders and beersellers. and as detrlmental to their health and military efficiency. The immedlate probibition of the canteen was demanded.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

REPCBLICAN.
May 15, 1896.-The money plank of the platform was as follows: "Wie favor tie use of gold and silyer as standard money, and the restoration of sllver to its function and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to retiring greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we condemn the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle in contracting the sale uf Government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $\$ 10.000,040$ at the expense of the people. We reaffirm our allegiance to the prlnclples of Republicanism, and pledge our united support to the nomlnees of the Natlonal Republican Convention.

The platform also denounced "the policy of the Democratic party in placing on the free list the great bulk of rasi materials for the South and agricultural products of the country"; it favored such a rate of duty on raw materials and agricultural products as will insure ample protection to the American people: it favored such protection to shipowners as would revibe the shipping and cause . 1 merican freights to be paid to America.

## DEMOCRATIL.

June :゙̈, 18iti.- Money. - "That the collstitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or ledemption money of these States, and that, in the words of the National Democratic platform of 1854 , 'we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Consiltution, and a circulating medium corvertible lnto such money without loss.' We faror, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinaze of silver and gold. Without discrimlnation against either, at the present legal ratio of $1 \theta$ to 1 . and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with milllons of silver bullion lylng idle In the Treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly
$\$ 212,000,000$ in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin. We hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit unflinchingly and at all hazards for the restoration of silver and otherwise, in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated."
Tariff.-"We warn the people against the combined evils of the gold standard and the Mckinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people and conceritrating all wealth and power in the hands of a few. We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor the constitutional tariff for revenue only."

State Banks. -"We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of 10 per cent on State banks of issue.

Income Tax.-"We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the Constitution of the United States authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.'

## POPULIST.

August 13, 1896.-Approved of the platform of the National Convention, 1896: demanded a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; favored the exercise by the State of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coin of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly; declared that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States, without preference or discrimination, and theref(re favored the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States; pledged to maintain the 6 per cent interest law enacted by the Legislature; declared in favor of improving and broadening the public school system: condemned the Demorratic State Administration for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws; favored the establishment of equitable and low railroad frcight rates: recommended a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or sumpeting ruilpay lines. condemned the lease of the North Carolina Raiiroad to the Southern Railway Company, and favored a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.
April 15, 1896.-The platform instructs its delegates for McKinley, declares in favor of Protection and Reciprocity, in fa-

Por of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, denounces the Democrats for increasing the public debt, expresses sympathy for Cuba, and on the financial question says:
''The Republicans of North Dakota are united in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement."

## DEMOCRATIC.

July 13, 1898.-The platform pledged the party to the principles laid down in the Democratic platform adopted at the National Convention, Chicago, 1596. On the conduct of the war against Spain it said: "We rejoice in the glorious achievements of our Army and Navy, whose magnificent victories, participated in by citizens of every State in the Union, have added imperishable lustre to our arms. swept away the last vestige of sectionalism in our country and revealed us to the world a united people, and we pledge the loyal support of the Democratic party In this State to the National Administration in waging and bringing to a successful termination the present war with Spain. We urge the vigorous prosecution of the war, so unselfishly begun in the interest of humanity, civilization and progress, until Cuba and all other possessions of Spain on this continent are freed from her blighting influence and dominion. We congratulate the Nation upon the skill and valor of its defenders and their prompt and effective response to the call to arms; especially do we feel a just pride in the high character, efficiency and earnestness of the brave volunteers of North Dakota, who liave reflected so much honor upon the State. The supreme duty of the hour is to relieve the oppressed and perishing victims of Spanish cruelty and to secure the complete triumph of our National arms. When this has been accomplished the wisdom and justice of the American people may be safely trusted to deal with all questions which may grow out of existing complications, in such a way as to promote the objects for which the war was entered upon. and to perpetuate the principles upon which our Government is founded. We favor such strengthening of the Unitcd States Navy and such improvements of our ceast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression."

The platform, on state issues, charged the Republican party with negiect and betrayal of their official duties; that the State Board of Equalization, in assessing the railroads $\$ 3,000$ per mile, liad permitted the State to be defrauded of $\$ 160$,000 per year from this source, because the railroads had expressed willingness to be assessed at $\$ 5,000$ per mile; demanded greater economy in State expenses: demanded a more stringent system of investing and guarding the school funds, and demanded that the valuation of railroad and other corporate property be raised to
a just and reasonable basis, as compared with farm lands and other taxable property.

## POPULIST (INDEPENDDNT)

July 12, 1898.-The platiorm reaffirmed alleglance to the principies of the N゙ational platform adopted in 1896 , and invited reformers of all parties to unite under the name of "Independent and Democratic Party" to secure the following objects: "The restoration of the coinage laws that existed until 1573 , and to oppose the retirement of any portion of Government note money, and standard silver dollars, which aggregate $\$ 400,000,000$, and the substitution in lieu thereof of bonds to create a basis for more National bank notes, and to increase the power of the National banks over the people.

The platform commended the action of the Populists in Congress in supporting all legislation for the prosecution of the war; sympathized with the patriots in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Isiands, and pledged to do all that could he done to wipe out their oppression and estahlish their liberties: commended the soldiers and saitors for their skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude, and pledged that those who might survive should receive adequate recognition for their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and that the dependent widows, mothers and children of those who might fall should not be neglected: demanded the immediate adoption of the initiative and referendum: favored Government ownership and control of railWay lines; condemned the practice of heads of State departments ahsenting themselves from public duties and leaving subordinates in charge, and favored the enforcement of all laris on the statute books, especially the prohibition law.

## OHIO.

## REPUBLICAN.

June 2, 1899.-The Republican party of Ohio reaffirms the principles declared by the st. Louis platform.

We earnestly indorse the great Administration of William McKinley. 1t is distinguished to a remarkable degree in the history of National administrations. Under the last Democratic Administration, and as a result of the Democratic principles and policy, our industries were destroyed, capital and labor were unemployed, the poor suffered as never before in our histor? agricultural products could not be suld because consumers could not earn money with which to buy, and every brarch of trade felt the blighting influence of the Democratic tariff reform hard times: the Treasury of the Linited States was depleted and the gold reserve disappeared. The Government horrowed money to pay current expenses. increasing the public debt in times of peace by hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Democratic party proposed to the people as a remedy for all these Democratic ills a depreciated and dishonest currency. Which intensified every evil.

During all that period of depression and distress the Republican parts stood fast for the principles and policies under whic? American industries had been built up, and
had flourished heyond cxample-the principles and policies under which the people had prospered and the diation had grown great for a generation; stood fast for a sound and honest currency. and in 1596 elected to the Presld ney William McKinley, the best exponent of Republicanism and true Amerlcan ideas and policies, the friend of every Amerkcan industry and the wise and patriotic defender and adrocate of honest money:

Under his splendid Republican Administration public credit has been restored. the prosperity of the people has developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade. donestic and foreign, has ircreased to a deglee never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater things to come.

The magnificent achievements of our Army and Navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the downtrodden and oppressed people of Cuba from the domination of Castilian despotism. accomplished under the master guidance of a Republlean -dministration, are necessarily subjects for highest encomium by a convention of Olio Republicans.

To the same master guidance, controlled by the great. principles that have shaped the high desting of the Republican party. from Lincoln to McKinley. the Deople can safely commit the solution of the momentous problem of the future of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phllippine Islands. Their wlse solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civllization abroad and add to the honor and power and glory of this great Nation.

We commend the President for the judicious modifications of the Civil Service rules recently promulgated.

For the National defence, for the reln~ forcement of the Navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of Amerlcan Workingmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards, we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the LVth Congress at its last session, so that American huilt. American owned and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The commend the action of the LXXIIId General Assembly of Ohio in passing the stringent law now on our statute books prohibiting the organization of trusts, and We denounce such unlawful combinations as inimical to the interests of the people.

We congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that a Republican Legislature enacted this law, and we demand its rigid enforcement.

We pledge our party to such further legislation as experience may determine necessary to prevent the formation and operation of such iniquitous and dangerous combinations.

Other resolutions recommended laws for equalizing taxes, uniform system of selecting delegates to State conventions. protested against lynching and strongly farored the Ohio Centennial at Toledo in 1002.

## DEMOCRATIC.

August ? 0 , 1593.-The following is an abstract of the platform as adopted:
"We heartily reaffirm tbe entire Chicago
platform of 1896, and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1. independent of all other nations in the worla.
"The Hon. William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence, and we demand his renomination in 1900 .
"We recognize the solemn fact that our Government cannat be both republican and imperial.
"We stand in line with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living and dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our Republic.
"We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. When we have solved some of the race problems that confront us at home, then, by example, we can proclaim the blessings that flow from free institutions, and thus procure 'benevolent assimilation' without: 'criminal aggression.'
"'We are opposed to entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires.
''We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity, and not for conquest.
"We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors from Bunker Hill to this very hour, as being among the most thrilling and glorious in the history of the world, but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient, and we denounce the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence between England and the Republican Administration whereby this Nation may become involved in war with foreign nations.
"We demand that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but enccuraged, to establish independent republics, deriving all of their governmental powers from the consent of the governed.
"We denounce the Republican party for its thirty-eight years of abject subserviency to the shipping interest of Great Britain, and we denounce the so-called Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, which, if enacted into law, would further shackle our interests.
"We are in favor of maintaining our splendid and efficient Navy.
"A large standing army in our Republic is a menace te liberty.
"We favor the initiative and refcrendum, the passage of the Eight Hour Labor law, the more rigid inspention of jnines and workshops, the prohibition of sweatshops and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.
'We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitinate fruits of a gold standard and other corrupt Republican legislation on questions of the tariff, and we demand that articles the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free lists. We denounce the Attorney General of the United Stetes, appolnted from the State of NewJersey, the home of truste, for his retusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them, and we commenã the present Attorney General of Ohio for his
earnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such illegal combinations, and pledge the nominee of this convention for Attorney General to the enforcement of the statutes of the State against them.
"Political bosses are to be detested, and are inimical to our form of government. Bosscs represent simply a concentration of political power, or a ring. They live and exist through jobs and schemes loaded upon the taxpayers. They substitute their rule in their party for the rule of its voters. They select the nominees who, if elected, remain their tools and administer their official powers in the interest of their boss and not for the people. The Republican party in Ohio is now in such control.
"We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President. Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people."

## OKLAHOMA.

## REPUBLICAN

March 28, 1896.-"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor. and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals: also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver. gold or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars, and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium, commensurate with the growth of the population, is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product in our monetary system, and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity."

## gemocratic.

May 26, 1896.-Resolutions were passed in favor of the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 . The delegates to the National Corvention were instructed to stand individually in favor of free coinage.

## POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.-The platform declared the financial question to be paramount, and demanded the immediate free coinage of silver. It asked immediate Statehood, and that the Indian Territory be attached later.

## OREGON.

REPUBLICAN.
April 14, 1898.-"We, the Republican voters of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State as well as of the whole Nation on the unmistakable fact that the dark cloud of adversity which has hung like a pall over our fair land has been dissipated. We recognize that the return of prosperity is due to the restoration of the Republican party to power.
"Wo are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard: we are unqualifedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to
tho rolsasement of tho curreney and the repurliation of debt．We Uelieve that the best money in the world is none tou good to be assured by the Government to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop．We con－ flemn the continucd asltation for free sil－ ver as calculated to jeupardize the pros－ perity of the country and to shake the con－ fidence of the people in the maintenance of a wise financial policy：we particularly condenm as unpatriotic the efforts of the free－silver agitalors to array slass against class and section against section：we de－ clare that the interests of all classes and ut all sections of our country alike de－ mand a sound and stable financial system．
＂while we deplore the imminence of war． we recognize that the country is on the ove of a war ：indertaken for the vindica－ tion of the Xational honor and the per－ formance of a work dictated by every in－ stinct of humanity：we declare that the As？ninistration is entitled in this conflict to the confideace and support of the entire people．
＂We are firmly attached to the princi－ ples of the Federal Constitution：we recog－ nize that representative government is one of these principles，and we are opposed to any change in law or Constitution which will abrogate this time－honored principle
＂We are in favor of retrench ment and reform in State and county matters．
＂We demand strict economy in publie affairs and the abolition of all needless offices and commissions．
＂The salmon－fishing industry．so fruitful a source of revenue to the sitate，shouid be fustered，and to that end we favor State ：id in the artificial pronasation of salmon ind their distribution In the watess of this state．
＂W＂o reaffirm our allegiance to the prin－ ciples of the Republican narts of the l＇nited States，as enunciated by the Repub－ lican Comvention in St．Louis in 1\＄96．
＂ilve denounce the fusion party of Ore－ gon as an aggregation of spoilsmen，who are ready to suboriliaate prirciples to ctfices．Each of the parties to this compact is willing to stultify itself and form alli－ ances wiflh elements which it has hereto－ fore denounced as dangerous and unfit to be intrusted with power：we declare that good government cannot come from such an alliance．

## FL゙SION．

March 25，1s98．－The money plank of the flatiorn was as follows：＂W゙e demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1 ．with－ out waiting for the consent of foreign na－ tions：and we are unalterably opposed to the policy of the present liepublican Ad－ ministration in demanding the retirement wf greenbacks and the turning over of the noney－naking power of the Government ti the Sitional banks，as preserted by the bill drawn by the R apublizan Secrctary of the Treasury and indorsed by President Mckinley：and we especially derounce the avored attempt by said bily to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold sta 3dard．We demand a Na－ tional money．safe and sound，issued by the general Govcrnment onis，without the intervention of banks of issue．to be a full legal tender for all debts public and pri－
vate：alsn a just，equitable and efficient means of distribution lirwet to the peopie through the lawful disbirsement of the Governincont．We demard that the volume of circulaiing medium lee specdily inc：eas ed to an amount suficient to mect thw de－ mands of the business aud bopulation of this rountry and threstore the just level of prices of labor and production．We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the dommetization of any klnd of legal－tender money by private contract．We demand that the Government．in payment of its obligations，shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they ate to be paid．and we deanunce the pres－ ent and preceding Administration for sur－ rendering this uption to the hulders of（iov－ ernment ohligations．We demand that there slatl be no further Issue of Linted States interest－briring bunds．＂

The other features demanded that postal savings banks be established by the Giがー errment for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange： the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the ptople：the initiative and referendum system of lawmaklng in its optional form．lucal．State and Natlonal． and the submission hy Congress of all im－ portant National questions for an advisnrs Vote of the people，until such time as the National Constitution shall have been amended sin as to provide for direct legis－ lation．It also condemned the systent of trusts：opposed government bs injunction： demande l a simple and well－giarded rigis－ tration law：a more \＆quitable mode of ap－ pointing judzes of election：stringent laws to regulate the operation of fisli traps．fish wheels and all fishing gear in the waters Within the jurisdictinn of the state：that all district and county officers be placerl upon salaries commensurate with the duties to be performed hy them，and that all railroad and corporate property shall bear its just and eqial share of the ex－ penses of Guvernment．

## POPC゙LIST．

March 20，1505．－The platform declared that the latior force of the United States shall lee permanent and perpetual．and that weallh belongs to him who creates it．and that every dollar taken from in－ dustry without an equivalent is robbery： declared that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the rail－ roads，and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and managing ail rallroads the ronstitution should lie amerded in order that＂persons in the Gov－ ernment service shall be placed under a civil service regulatlon of the most rigid character，so as to prevent the increase of power of the National Administration hy the use of such additional Government employes．＂

The mones plank read：＂Tre demand a National currencs．safe，sound and flexi－ ble．issued by the General Government only，a full legal tender for all debts pub－ iic and private and that without the use of banking corporations a just．equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people，at a tax not to exeeed 2 per cent per annum，to be provided as set forth in the sub－treasury plan of the

Farmers' Alliance: or a better system, also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1 . We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily, increased to not less than $\$ 50$ per capita."

It demanded an income tax law; that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government: the establishment of postal savings banks; that the Government shall own and operate the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems; and that all land owned by railways and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands owned by aliens shall be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform, on State affairs, demanded the abolition of fees where salaries are paid; the abolition of the State Printer's Office, of the office of AttorneyGeneral, of the state Railroad Commis-sion, and of all useless commissions, offices. sinecures and jobs; also the prompt passage of a maximum freight and passenger law, and that the State publish all school books and sell the same to the citizens at actual cost.

## PENNSYLVANIA. PEPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1899.-"The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare: That we congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896 , the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be President of the United States. The Republican party has been in control of the National Government for little more than two years, and during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active and remunerative, labor is employed at good and increasing wages, capitai has ample field for investment, and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican policy adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, administrative ability, far reaching diplomacy and broad minded statesmanship of our patriotic President. We firmly support and fully indorse his Administration, and place on record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be nominated to lead our hosts to victory in the campaign of 1000 , and to this end we recommend the election of delegates who will give his candidacy earnest and vigorous support in the next National Convention.
"We reafirm the principles of our party declared in the National platform by the St. Louis Convention. The Republican party of Pennsylvania stands uncquivocally and unreservedly for sound money, and favors a currency with which to pay the wages of labor and the earnings of capital, the soldier and pensioner, as good as gold the world over. To further these ends, we believe in maintaining the existing gold standard, and are unalterably opposed to
the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.
"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, which is the bulwark of our industrial development and the foundation of the prosperity of our country. We cordially indorse and heartily approve the wise course pursued by our Representatives in Congress in the enactment of the Dingley Tariff law.
"We congratulate the country on the successful termination of the war with Spain, and recognize the wisdom of the policy President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico, and promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines in order that the supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our Army and Navy may be maintained.
"Pennsylvania is proud of the record made by her soldiers at Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chickamauga, and upon other battlefields of the Civil War, and glories in the fact that the spirit of the old veterans has been handed down to their sons, who heroically followed the destiny of the flag at San Juan, Coamo, Malolos, La Lomas Church and Malate. We feel a patriotic pride in the fact that every battle fought in defence of our National honor has contained a record of the brave deeds of Pennsylvania soldiers, and we extend to those now returning from the Philippine Islands a hearty welcome, and express our admiration for the courage and bravery with which they upheld the flag of their country and the honor of our State. The 10 th Pennsylvania, under the leadership of the courageous and lamented Hawkins, occupies the honorable position of being the only regiment east of the Mississippi River chosen for campaign service in the distant Philippines, and it is now a matter of National history that they met the highest expectations of those who selected them for this patriotic service.
"To give continued employment to the industry, ingenuity and skill of the American mechanic and laborer we must find new markets abroad for our surplus products. The commercial control of additional territory will afford new markets, which will necessarily increase our commerce and develop our manufacturing interests. We have ceased to be content with supplying products for home consumption alone. We must keep pace with other nations in seeking new fields for our commerce, and to this end we support the policy of industrial, commercial and National expansion.
"We favor for our National defence and the protection of closer commercial relations between the sections of our rast territory, now an imperative necessity, the immediate commencement and early completion of a great canal that will give communication between the Atlantic and Pacinic oceans, as well as its protection against foreign control.
"We favor the building up of our merchant marine upon the lines laid out by the bills reported favorably to the Senate and House, second session, LVth Congress, so that we may have a reserve defence in case of war, and that $\$ 200,000,000$ of
freightage now paid to foreign slips may remain to the American shlpbuilder, the American shipowner. the Amerlcan seaman and the American mechanic. TVe belleve the best interests of the laborer will be conserved by the continuance of Republican supremacy in State and Inion. We express our approval of the right of labor to organize as well as capital. and believe that such organization, properly and lanfully controlled, sill accomplish better results for both the employe and employer. WC recognize that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon siving labor the fullest and freest opportunity to better its condition by securing employment under the most favorable circumstances.
"IVe commend the wise, businesslike and courageous aciministration of our dis inguished Governor, IVilliam A. stone. As Chief Executive he has shown a disposition to serve the best interests of the whole people, and to conduct his administration on lines of common honesty and businesslike sagacity. Like an individual. a State must live within its income. An individual who pays out more mones than he receives becomes insolvent, and a state that adopts the same policy must sink in credit. We therefore uphold the Governor in his policy of reducing the expenditures of the State so that they shall not exceed our income. The largest support should be given to our charitable. eleemosynary. penal and educational institutions, but appropriations should not be made even for these worthy purposes beyond the annual revenues of the State. If additional revenues are required, we favor the tasation of incorporated capital and organized trusts. so that the public burdens may be more fully and equally distributed.
"We commend the good judgment of the Republicans of Pennsvivania in their selection of Representatives in both branches of the sational Congress. They fitly and properly represent the sreat commercial, industrial and business interests of our Commonwealth. The Republican party owes a debt of gratitude to her senlor United States Senator, Matthem Stanley Quas: $\pi$ ho for more than a quarter of a century has stood in the forefront of the battle for Republican supremacy. Our Ntate is entitled to full representation in the United States Senate, and we indorse the action of the Governor in making his appointment to fill a racancy caused by the failure of the last Legislature to elect. We commend the faithful attention with Which the public business intrustcd to our junior Senator, Boies Penrose, has been transacted. As a member of the Committee on Commerce he has secured the appropriation of millions of dollars for the improvement of slack water navigation in W"estern Pennsylvania and for a deep channel in the Delaware River. He has been assiduous in the performance of the many dutles exacted from him as a representative of this sreat State and merits the approbation of his constituents.
"Wie welcome, thrice welcome, within the borders of our magnificent Commonwealth. and to our Empire City; unequalled in her hospitality. the brave soldiers, sailors and marines who fought the
long and terrible struggles for the preservation of our Constltutlon, the supremacy of lam and the unlon of our states. Thelr victories are history. The consummatlon of their matchless bravery and work is a saved Republlc, unrivalled in the governments of the world, and a unlted people of $70.000,000$, happy, prosperous and contented.

Pennsylvania gave the Army of the Union nearly four hundred thousand brave soldiers, sailors and marincs. Those who remain will join the vast body of our people who, with hearts throbbing with love and sratitude, acclaim all honor to the soldiers that found at Gettrsburg the high tide of rebellion and, driving from our State the invading army, first marked the receding tide of rebcllion.

W'o commend the patriotic and practlcal work which is belng so successfully. performed by the Philadelphia Commercial Museums in securing wider foreign markets for the products of American labor in this State and elsewhere, in securlng for our manufacturers new and desiralle foreign connections and shielding them from business losses abroad. This work. Whlch has grown in value, has reached a ligh point of usefulness in a Nallonal Export Exposition, an epitome of American industry for foreign trade, to he held in the city of Philadelphia. The United States Govelnment. following the generous action of tho State of Pennsylvania. as well as the city of Philadelphia, has made large provisions for this patriotic undertaking. It well merits the approtal of all of our people.

## DEMOCR.ATIC.

June 14. 1899. - The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

First-The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelit: and devotion to the sacred rights of the people: true to the faith and principles of our part3 as declared in the platforms of our several National conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, J"illiam Jennings Bryan, realize that the issues involved $\ln$ the coming campaign ln Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

Second- We denounce the wholly unnecessary increase of public officlais and petty clerkships in the several departments of the state government, and the unjustifiable and unmarranted increase of salaries. The payment of political obligatlons in this manner out of the Stase Treasury has already created a deficit of over $\$ 3,500,0(6)$, crippled the public charitics, robbed the public schools and enormously increased the burdens of the individual taxpayers.

Third-We believe that the most careful provision should be made for the care of the unfortunate insane of our State, and contend that the cause of the poor and the afficted is of far greater importance to the welfare of the Commonwealth than is the creation of new offices and the increase of official salaries.

Fourth-We denounce the indecent haste
displayed ir the disrespect shown the people by the Governor of the State in the appointmer" to the vacancy in the United States Senice of M. S. Quay, who, to prevent a full investigation before a jurs of his country, pleaded the statute of linitations against the most serious charges of crime. In this appointment, in the unwarranted reduction of the appropriation to public schools and his unauthorized veto of the constitutional amendment resolution he has violated the Constitution, usurped authority nowhere granted him, and perpetrated wrongs against the people and the State that demand his condemnation.

Fifth-We heartily approve of the course pursued by those members of the Democratic party in the House and Senate in the last legislative session who contended for purity and honesty in the conduct of affairs and against corruption and public jobbery, and commend their devotion to duty and the high standard of reform to which they have committed the Democratic party.

Sixth-As a political organization we are committed to a thorough reform, and promise, if intrusted by the people with the opportunity and power, to administer the State Treasury after clean and simple business methods; for the advantage of the taxpayers of the State, and prompt payment of school and charitable appropriations, as well as the moneys due the counties, and not to withhold them in the banks for the enrichment of politicians.

Seventh-We are committed to a horough purging of the list of employes, clerks and officials in the several departments and the elimination of all unnecessary employes, the reduction of salaries and the expenses of the departments which have so enormously increased since the administration of Governor Pattison.

Eighth-We favor a revision of the tax laws of the State in the interests of the people, to the end that corporate property may pay its due share, that municipal franchises may be valued and assessed as any other form of property, and that no interest shall be favored, but that all shall stand on an equality.

Ninth--We favor the adoption of such statutes as will prevent the further grant of municipal and other franchises, in perpetuity, and will enable the people of the municipalities to derive a just benefit and income from this form of public property commensurate with the value thereof.

Tenth-We favor a revision of the ballot law, maintaining its secrecy, simplifying the method of voting and protecting the voter against fraud and coercion. We also favor the amendment of the constitution, so as to require a personal registration of the voters in the cities, and we denounce Governor Stone for attempting, by his veto, to interfere without right or justification, with the legislative act passed for that purpose, and thus attempting to prevent the people from passing upon this important matter.

Eleventh-We demand the immediate prosecution of those found guilty of bribery, actual or attempted, in the electlon of a United States Senator by a committee appointed to investigate the charges made; and, if found guilty by a trial be-
fore a jury. we demand their sentence to the full penalty allowed by law.
Twelfth-We are opposed to all combinations of capital calculated to produce monopoly, or restrain trade, as being inconsistent with the spirit of free institutions: and if their establishment cannot be constitutionally prevented, we hold that they should be so regulated and limited by proper legislation that individual effort and opportunity shall not be impaired.
Thirteenth-The Democratic party pledging itself and its candidates to a faitnful obedience to the Constitution and the laws, to the support of all measures intended to secure free, fair and honest election, to promote honest, efficient and economical administration in State and municipal affairs and to prevent the use of public money, legislation or patronage for private profit, calls upon all good citizens to lay aside all other questions and unite with it in an effirt to save the State.
Fourteenth-We hereby express our earnest admiration for and devotion to our present representative on the National Committee, the Hon. James M: Guffey. who las, through his cautious, wise and prudent advice and pre-eminent skill, energy and courage, reunited our party'; and who without hope of reward has spent his time and substance for the welfare of our state, for which our party should hold him in grateful remembrance.
Fifteenth-We glory and rejoice in the patriotic devotion to the cause of our country, in the late war with Spain, of the brave and noble men who perilled their lives and shed their blood in order that a confict waged for humanity's sake might be brought to a speedy and triumphant close.

## POPULIST.

September 7, 1899.-''We, Populists of Pennsylvania, do proclaim:
"That there are two great domestic questions before the American people: First-the money question, and second, the railroad question, which involves the trust question. And these questions we would solve by the issue of paper money irredeemable in coin and by the nationalization of the railroads. The Populist does not want a gold dollar, nor a silver dollar, but a paper dollar that will be an honest dollar, something that gold and silver dollars, the volume of which cannot be regulated at will by the Government and in response to the deman is of trade, cannot be; and he does not want the railroads to continue to be operated by corporations as preferential carriers, but by the Government as common carriers.
"We solemnly pledge ourselves to support straight Populists for President and Vice-President in 1900, and none other, and asserting our suoreme confidence in the probity, ability and untainted Populism of the candidates named by the Cincinnati Convention, the Hon. Wharton Barker. of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and our belief in their fitness for courageous, unecmpromising and successful leadership. we proclaim them as the candidates of our choice and do pledge to them our support.

As American citizens we are ashamed
and humiliated by the war of 'crimiudl ageression' heing carried on in the Philippines. W'c protest against this staining of our flag. consecrated to the cause of liberty, not of oppression; the cause of selfgovernment, not of subjugation; emblem that we would have stand for right, not might; love, not greed; and to the President we say, Cease to make war upon the Filipinos, accord to them the right of all men born in the image of their Creatorthe right to he free and govern themselves, -extend to them henceforth the hand of protection, withdraw the hand of chastisement, bring home the troops that are engaged in the un-American work of crushing a people struggling to be free.
"To an alliance with Great Britain, whose ideals, though unfortunately shared by our l'resident. are not ours. We are strenuously opposed, as we are to entangling alliances with any foreign nation. The Monroe Doctrine re would emphasize and extend so as to embrace the Philippines, saying $\quad 0$ nonarehical Eurape: Hands off the Republics of America and the Philippines; they are under our protection.
do we proclaim our position, as starding for a rule of love on earth, not of greed; for liberty, equality, fraternity and the brotherhood of man."

## RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.
March 15, 1599. - The platform declared "renewed allegiance to those" great principles expressed in the last National Republican platform, the recognition of which in governmental affairs has elevated labor, assured freedom and equality, ertablished justice and brought to our Republic the fullest measure of prosperity.

It favored a constitutional convention, called in a constitutional manner only: expressed confidence that "all law abiding citizens would resent the elreat made in the Legislature by a Democratic advocate of a constitutional convention concerning the use of the shotgun and the methods of the French Revolution for obtaining that end, a policy well known to be effective for Democratic control in the Southern States, but which will not be tolerated by the law abiding people of Rhode Island, be they Democrats or Republicans": commended the action of the Republican Assembly in proposing to again consult the will of the people concerning the revised Constitution of the State, and believed "that the rise provisions of an instrument originally unanimously framed by a non-partisan Commission after holding fifty-two sessions, extending over nearly a year, and then accepted by a like unanimous vote in each house of the last General Assembly, and in due course of law approved by $2 l l$ but four of the 109 members of the present General Assembly; and which finally received a majority of nearly 2,000 and a plurallty of nearly 4.000 votes at the last election, and was thus approved by 17,360 of the electors. will, upon further consideration, receive the requisite constitutional majority for its adoption.'
It favored liberal approprlations for the improvement of the highways: requested the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use thelr utmost endeavors to
secure the naming of a bittle ship after the State of Rhode Island: expressed appreciation of the patrlotic and hervic feelings whlch prompted the enlistment of soldiers and sallors in the war with Spaln, and extended "slncere sympathy with thelr trials and sacrifices, our deep and profound interest in their movements, our resolve to honor and applaud their services and our desire to welcome thelr honorable return. To them, equally with those of cther wars. there is justly due from a grateful people adequate provision for disability incurred in the National service"

It also congratulated the country upon the return of generous and general prosperity; congratulated the people upon the increase of work and the increase of wages, and congratulated the Republican party upon lts leadership ard legislation, which have produced these harpy results.

It declared that "the unexampled abundance of money in all parts of the country is a complete refutation of the contention that an easy financial condition can be secured only by debasing the monetary standard, and demonstrates that the wealth of a nation is not increased by diminishing the value of the unit of its expression. The righteousness and the wisdom of the maintenance of the gold standard have been again conclusively shown In the result of the last Congressional e!ection, and to that standard we reaffirm our adherence.

The administration of Governor Dyer was commended, and it was declared that the State and the Nation owe to him a deep debl of gratlude for his patriotism, promptness and efficiency In a trying hour.

Upon the National Administration the platform sald: "Words are inadequate to express our admiration of the character and our confidence in the wisdom of our great leader, William McKinley, By wise statesmanship he has brought back prosperity to our industries and carried the Nation through a foreign war to a triumphant issue. N゙ever in listory were more splendid achievements won ard grander opportunities openeu at so little cost of life and treasure as In the war with Spain. America has suddenly become one of the dominant Powers of the earth. Henceforth her voice must be heard in the council of the nations. The new situation imposes upon us new and greater responsibilities. Although these have come unsought, they will be met squarely by the Pepublican party, which has never evaded responsibility: We have confidence in the loyalty of the people, confidence in the great party that has so long shaped the destinies of the Republic. confidence that this same party will solve successfully the new problems presented. confidence that the principles of American liberty and humanity will ever follow the flag. This confidence is made firm and enduring by the fact that the administration of the Government is in the hands of the Republican party and at its head stands the great statesman William McKinley.'

## DEMOCRATIC

March 14. 1599. - The first plank in the platform declared: "THe welcome the return of peace, and express our most sincere gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who, by their valor and skill, have brought the war with Spain to a speedy and successful
close. Especially do we most heartily thank the hundreds of young men of this State who, volunteering for service in the Army and Navy, have done all that they were permitted to do in response to their country's call. We deeply regret the unnecessary hardship which they have undergone in their camps of instruction. We condemn the incompetence of the War Department of the Government, resulting as it has in so much privation, sickness and death in the ranks of the patrlotic soldiers who answered their country's call. We emphatically denounce Algerism and all officials responsible therefor.'
The remainder of the platform dwelt mostly upon the necessity of framing a new State Constitution by a convention of delegates elected by the people.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN (BLACK AND TAN).
September 17. 1896.-The platform indorsed that of the National Convention; renewed allegiance to the policy of protection; declared umreservedly for sound money and unalterable opposition to any measure calcuiated to debase the currency or impair the credit of the country; opposed the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world; condemned the practice of lynching; denounced the frauds in the State elections: demanded that the Repubiican partv be glven representation on the boards of Election Commissioners and managers, and demanded searching investigation of the charges of fraud in the affairs of the dispensary and the bond deal.

REPUBLICAN (LILY WHITE).
September 17, 1896.-The platform indorsed the National Republican platform and the ticket, etc.: opposed the continuance of frauds in the elections; the dispensary and all its accompanying evils, the State judiciary prostituted to partisan purposes, the police system, and Tillmanism with its innumerable evils; denounced the brutal and inhuman practice of lynching, and involed the aid of the pulpit, the press and the people in cultivating a sentiment to crush it out.

## DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1890.-The platform denounced President Cleveland's Administration, declaring that he had subsidized the press; declared the Federal courts as now organized a menace to the public; demanded that a Constitutional Convention be called to form an organic law suitable to the whole country, and contained this financial plank:
" $A$ sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution by giving silver the same rights and privileges now given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 , regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and that such coinage be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to a corporation. Therefore we
demand the national banking system be abolished."

Another plank was on interstate commerce, as follows:
"Tne absorption of wealth by a few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.
August 24, 1898. -The platform strongly indorsed the gold standard and President McKinley's Administration, and the annexation of Hawaii; demanded a new interstate commerce act, giving fuller power to the Commissioners; favored postal sarings hanks and the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

## DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.-The money question was covered by this resolution: "The Democratic party of South Dakota is in favor of the present standard of value in our money system and the use of full legal tender silver, coins and paper, convertible into coin on dempnd, in such quantities as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people, and it is not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to $1 . "$

## TENNESSEE. <br> REPUBLICAN.

August 17, 1898.-The platform, in the main, devoted itself to demanding reforms in the administration of State affairs. It indorsed the platform of the National Convention in 1896 and the maintenance of the gold standard, and in reference to foreign affairs said: "we favor the immediate construction, under American control, of the Nicaraguan Canal.
"We indorse in the fullest measure the statesmanlike and patriotic administration by President McKinley of the affairs of the American people, and especially his dignified and masterly conduct of the Spanish war and his wise dealing with the questions of foreign policy arlsing therefrom. We believe in an extension of trade and commerce with the foreign countries. Believing that trade follows the flag, we declare in favor of the annexation of
Porto Rico and all the West Indian Islands, and ultimate annexation of Cuba by the free suffrage of the people of the island. and such islands of the Phillppines and other islands that may procure to the United States the traje and commerce of those islands, and the good government of their people."
On State matters it demanded that the Constitution be amended as follows:. To provide that any county, by vote, may abolish the county court and adopt in its stead such system of government by commissioners or supervisors as the Legislature may authorize; to authorize the Legislature to enact laws for the improvement
of public schools and public roads: to consolidate the Chancery and Circuit courts into a new court to be invested with all the jurisdiction exerclsed by the courts mentioned, and to provide for a reapjortionment of the judicial districts so as to reduce the number of judges to the lowest number required and then to abolish the Court of Chancery Appeals: to abrogate the constitutional provision requiring the payment of a poll tax; to forbid all double taxation, fither direct or indirect: to provide that the Secretary of State. Controller and Treasurer be elected by the people at the same time as the Governor and that the Attorney-General and lieporter of the State be elected at the same time as judges of the Supreme Cuurt; to provide that the pardoning power be vested in a non-partisan board: to strike out the constitutional prohibition that "the Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once in six years."

Other provisions favored honest elections: denounced the present Election laws; demanded that the Registration laws be restricted to towns and cities containing 5.001 or more inbabitants, and have no application to any civil district outside of such towns and cities: that the Registration law be so modified as to avold the necessity of exhibiting the voter's registration certificate to the judges of election as a condition of voting, and so as to make either the registration certificate or the registrar's list of the registered voters, or the certified copy of the same, sufficient evidence of the registration; that the Dortch law be repealed and a law passed so as to provide in its stead for an official ballot what is commonly known as the "Australian ballot"; that the Election laws, centralizing in the hands of the Governor the power of appointing election commissioners, be unconditionally 1 epealed, and that a law be passed restoring the appoint ment of election officers to the county authorities, with such safequards that each of the two most qumerous politleal parties shall hare at least one bona fide representative in each class of election officers at each voting precinct: that in each county the County Executive Committee of each party having a regular tlcket and every independent candidate not on any regular ticket shall be entitled to deslgnate two persons for each voting precinct, who shall be entitled to attend such preclnct from the opening to the closing of polls and witness the opening of the ballot-box and counting and certification of the votes: declaring it a felony for any person to wilfully and knowingly improperly mark or mutilate a ballot. or for any election officer to wilfully and fonowingly violate any provision of the Election laris. The platform also demanded that the fees of coal oil inspectors be so reduced that they shall not exceed $\$ 1,500$ a year in any county: that all public officers, whether State or county; be placed upon reasonable and just salaries, and that the fee system be entirely abolished: that the State be at once redistricted, so as to carry out in good faith the constitutlonal provision that the number of Representatives and Senators in the Legislature shall be apportloned amorg the several districts according to the number of qualified voters in each; that convicts be

Withdrawn from the buslness of mining coal, and that such convicts as have bren convicted of petty larceny and other telonies of similar gradees be conflned in the county jails allil workll susees; that a suilicient number of the state's prlsonels bo placed at labor upon the farm to produce such farm products as are consumed in the State prison, and that the remainder of such convicts be employ:d in the production of such articles as have only a general and not a local market: and that the offices of Adjutant-General and Governor's private secrctary ise combin 2 d .

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 29. 1895.-The platform indorsed the enunciation of the principles contained in the National platform of 1N:16, especially reaffirming the demand for a law provlding for the free and unlimited colnage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 . without waiting for the consent of any other nation: opposed the increase of the public debt by the issuance of Interest-bearing bonds, and condemized the action of the Administration for the issuance of such bonds lnstead of Treasury warrants: demanded that all obligations of the United States shall be discharged according to the terms of the contract. in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government. and not at the option of the creditor: demanded the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues; demanded that all Federal taxation shall be strictly and only for revenue: demanded the enactment of an income tax law; urged the vlgorous prosecution ot the war against Spain; recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public pollcy of the National Government, and favored its strict observance. Upon State matters it Indorsed the law creating a :ailruad commission: approved of the laws for the reduction of criminal costs; favored a llberal and efficient public school system of education: favored the enactment of laws to fix a reasonable and just compensation for the services of coal oil inspeeto-s, and to turn the excess of fees into the treasury of the State; favored the gradual payment of the State debt and the enactment of a law creating a sinking fund as soon as practicable to do so, by setting aside a part of the State's annual collection for that purpose.

## TEXAS.

## REPCBLICAN.

August 18, 1598. - The platform affirmed allegiance to the principies laid down by the St. Louis platform in 1596; indorsed the course of President Mckinley and the Administration: congratulated the soldiers and sailors: favored the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. owned and controlled by the United States: favored an increase in the Army and Nary to the extent that circumstances and conditions require to "establish and carry Into effect permanently the plans and policies of our Adminlstration with reference to the annexation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions, and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the island of Cuba." It ap-
proved the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as being "rwise and tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing a safe, convenient, and sufficient naval base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. We insist that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is within the splrit and letter of the Constitution, and is an evidence of the determination of our Administration to carry into effect the Monroe Doctrine."

## DEMOCRATIC.

August 4, 1898.-1. We indorse in every particular the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896.
2. We denounce the Republican party for the passage of the Dingley tariff.
3. The war must not obscure the money question.
4. We denounce the Revenue bill passed hy the Republican party for the gross inequalities therein, both in the tax imposed and the exemptions made.
5. Congratulates the country on its American sailors and soldiers.
6. We will support the President in conducting the war.
7. We favor the generous development of the American Navy.
8. We favor the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States.
9. We favor the carrying out of the letter and spirit of the resolutions under which we intervened in Cuba, and we insist that the Cubans shall be permitted to establish an independent government of their own; but in the event that the people of that island shall hereafter desire to be annexed to this country, and the terms of annexation can be satisfactorily arranged between the two governments, we will annex Cuba as a part of the territory of the United States.
10. We favor the acquisition of Porto Rico and all other Spanish possessions in the Western Hemisphere.
11. We reaffirm our faith in the Monroe Doctrine and oppose the annexation or continued retention of the Philippine Islands or any territory upon the Western Hemisphere.
12. Opposes any increase in the standing Army.
13. Declares for Bryan in 1900.

As a substitute for ciauses 9 and 10 Congressman Bailey offered the following as the minority report:
"We believe that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of this Government; and we are opposed to the acquisition of any territory inhabited by a people who are incapable of self-government, because we hold the right of local selfgovernment to be the basic principle of our Republic.
"We are opposed also to the acquisition of any territory the governinent or control of which will necessitate an increase in the standing Army of the United States.
"We reaffirm the declaration of Thomas Jefferson that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we are opposed to the establishment of any government anywhere by
the United States without the consent of the people to be governed.'

The minority report was snowed under and laid on the table, the vote being: For. 697; agalnst. 334.

## UTAH.

## REPUBLICAN:

September 9, 1898.-The platform was, in part, as follows:
"We, the Republicans of Utah, in convention assembled, do hereby renew our fealty to the Republican party and to the principles upon which its honors and achievements have been won. We congratulate the country upon the glorious results accomplished in the war with Spain, the magnificent bravery of our soldiers, the grand and able manageneent of the war by the Administration, and the successful and honorable peace. We indorse and applaud the Administration of President McKinley and the policies ably proposed and accomplished by him. We approve of the Cuban policy of the President, whereby the island shall be held and governed by the United States until some other stable and safe Government founded on the principles of freedom can be established. We especially honor the brave Admiral, and the gallant fleet, and the army, who have won for us the capital of the Philippines, and we believe in extending our commerce into that part of the world. While we insist on maintaining the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, we believe it consistent with it, and safe for us, to hold and maintain possession, for commercial purposes, of other lands in any part of the world, and we believe in protecting our flag wherever it has been successfully raised.
"The Republican party of Utah demands, as it has always demanded, protection,
bimetallism and reciprocity. We congratulate the country. and especially Utah, upon the great financial success of the Republican doctrine of protection. as expressed and fulfilled in the Dingley bill, and remind voters of this State of the many millions of dollars by which the wealth of Utah has been enhanced by reason of it; that lead mining has been sustained and could exist only with such protection; that agricultural production has been made profitable through its agency; that the exports of the whole Nation have been vastly increased since the Dingley bill was passed; that reviving prosperity follows this Republican policy. as it always has, and we pledge the party to support for office, and particularly for the office of Senator and Representative in Congress, only those who do and will support the principles of the Dingley bill. Protection has been and shall be the cornerstone of Republicanism.
"We reaffirm our allegiance to the cause of the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 , as fully set out in our first Utah State Convention platform, upon which we elected the present Governor and other State officers."

The following amendment to the money plank was offered and adopted by a vote of 291 to 138: "Indepcndent of the action of any other nation, we favor the free and
unlimited coinage of silser at a ratio of 16 to $1 .{ }^{\circ}$

The other features of the platform commended and congratulated the women upon "the patriotic loyalty they had shown in cheerfully giving their sons, husbands and brothers to fight the battles of our country in the cause of humanity": affirmed the belief that "woman's public service in industrial independence and educational measures will be as helpful in the State as it has been beneficial in the home": expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the women to establish silk culture in the interest of labor, and urging the Republican party to foster and encourage the industry by declaring a bounty upon the product, or by appropriation aiding the establishment of a silk enterprise: declared that the sugar industry established in the State under the wise principles of the Republican party had vielded a product in one year of the value of $\$ 1,000,000$ : denounced Democratic misrule. both in the Legislature and in county governments. and which had abolished the office of mining recorder and imposed additional burdens upon miners, and had repealed the law regarding thievery of sheep, cattle and horses. thus imposing a serious injustice upon the people.

## DEMOCRATIC.

June f. 1-96.-The platform contained this plank:

The Democratic party of C'talh, in conpention assembled, reposing its trust in the honesty, intelligence, independence and patriotism of the penple, standing upon the great essential principles of justice and liberty, unon which our institutions are founded, while reaffirming its devotion to these principles as declared from time to time in the party platforms, and especially those principles annouriced by the Democrats of Litah in the reconsened convention of $18 \%$, now believing that the restoration of the money of the Constitution is of paramount importance. declares in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 1 G to 1 , as such coinage existed prior to 1873, regardless of the action or policy of other nations. gold and silver coin to he a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The platform also declared for the divorce of Church and State. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for randldates for President and Vice-President known to be in favor of the mones plank.

## POPLLIST.

Sentember 15, 1598.-The platform demanded a system of direct legislation known as the iniative and referendum; the free ard unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 : that the money of the country be speedily increased by the issue of full legal-tender notes; that postal savings banks be established; the Government ornership of railroads. telegraphs and telephones: the passage of such laws as will discourage the holding of land out of use for speculative purposes; municipal ownership of all street railways, light plants and waterworks systems: a
law to prevent granting franchises except upon the vole of people interested; a state textbock law, and the exemption of homesteads to the value of $\$ 1, \mathrm{~J} \%$ from execution, mortgage and taxation. It also declared for personal liberty and the freedom and exercise of individual judgment in all political matters, and condemned that theory of darty loyalty which requires from its members the full indorsement of every principle enunclated in the party platform and a straight wote for every nominee.
in address to the peorle was also adopted, which was characterized as is dectaration of principles. It declared the People's party to be the true political party: that the tariff legislation of both - the Republican and Democratic partiws for the last thirty years has been a sham battle to divert the attention of the American neople from the greater evils that were oppressing them": that there should be free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 , supplemented by the issue of Treasury notes in such quantities as will allow the business of the country to he done on a cash basis. It denounced "coin redemption money"; commended the spirit and magnanimity of the American penple in their efforts toward the freedom of cuha: condemned the 1ssue of war revenue bonds: denounced the issuing of free passes, and indorsed the coxey good-roads and non-interest-bearing bonil bill. The injection of "oxey's name in the resolutions aroused at sturm of disapproval. and after the address hadl been adopted a resolution was offered in incorporate it with the platiorm, but it was voted down.

## VERMONT. <br> REPCBLICAN:

June 22. 1:95. The piatform reaffirms the party's loyalty to Republican principles as enunciated in the sit. Louns mlatform, believes the Government should build and control the Nicaraguan Canals favors the present war, and opposes the resurrender to Spanish misrule of any territory now or hereafter acqulred, and commends the Administration of President Mchinles.

## DEMOCliATIC.

July :0. 1895. - The platform adopted indorsed free silver and liryan and declared for tariff taxes and not for the upbuilding of "the Hannas, Carnegies and their school of grasping multi-millionaires." lielative to the war it said:

We believe that the present war shou:d be vigorously prosecuted and promptly ended. We oppose the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican party in the annexation or colonization of any territory rion from Spain by our arms. Such policy involves the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is a departure from the faith of the fathers and from the principles upon which the Government was founded.
"We believe that the annexation of Hawaii was an unwise departure from our traditional policy, and in vlew of the territors's remoteness and the undesirableness of its population we oppose the admission of these islands to Statehood.
"We lift aioft the unstained banner of Vermont Democracy and emphasize our
unswerving loyalty to the money of the Constitution, the money of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and the long line of illustrious American statesmen; the money that brought prosperity and contentment to this country for eighty years is the money that will restore prosperity to business and the suffering people.'

## PROHIBITION.

June 22, 1898. -The platform condemned the saloon for the sale of liquor, denounced the manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicants for use as beverages.

## VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.
April 24, 1896.-The platform reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Republican party; as enunciated in the National platform, and expressed its "pride in being a part of an organization which adheres to the principles of protection, in which no furnace fires have ever been put out, no factories closed, and no army of workers upon the streets and highways in enforced idleness." It also condemned the Democratic attempt to call a convention to revise the Constitution as "the first movement of the enemies of our public free schools. Its manifest purpose is to stem the swelling tide of Republican progress in our State by an effort to disfranchise our illiterate voters, both white and colored, to set up a fraudulent and pretended educational qualification, and to so amend the present free school provision as to place it in the power of future Legislatures to practically destroy the beneficent system of education engrafted in the present Constitution of the State by the Republican party."

October 5, 1897.-The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the Republican party and indorsed in its entirety the platform of the party adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It indorsed the "wise and statesmanlike administration of President McKinley, and congratulated the country upon the return of a widespread prosperity, as a result of a restoration of confidence and the legislation of a Republican Congress." It demanded for the State of Virginia, through the Legislature to be elected, a fair election law under which every legal voter shall have the privilege of casting one vote and having it counted as cast. It recognized the people as the source of all power, "and that any action or device tending to restrain or repress their voice or right is flagrantly violative of the spirit and intent of republican institutions and government." It disapproved the action of the State Committee in refusing to call a convention for the purpose of determining all questions legitimately pertaining to convention action and affecting the dignity and the right of the constituent body. It demanded greater economy in State expenses: a reduction of the number of of ficers; an extension and improvement of the pubiic school system; the improvement of the public highways. and as liberal a pension policy in behalf of disabled Confederate soldiers as the finances of the State will permit.

## DEMOCRATIC.

August 12, 1897.-The platform treated exhaustively of state affairs, reminding the people that the November election was of special significance because of the election of State officials; pledging the party a loyal and generous support of the educational system; commending the disabled soldiers of the state and their widows and orphans to the most generous and favorable consideration that it is possible for the Legislature to extend; and promising loyal consideration to the eleemosynary institutions, the agricultural interests, etc.

Upon National affairs the piatform reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1806, "and upon which William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, and we extend our congratulations to our noble champion upon the able and brilliant manner in which he discharged the trust reposed in him. The fact that he received more votes than any previous Democratic candidate for the Presidency and more than any candidate of any party saving alone his successful opponent is evidence that Democratic principles are still dear to a vast mass of the American people, and that Democracy is living in the hope of an early and complete triumph."

It indorses the doctrines of the Na tional Democratic party upon the tariff, the income tax and regulating of trusts and the currency; declaring that tariff duty should be levied for revenue purposes and only for so much revenue as may be needed for an economio administration of the Government. and denouncing the Republican tariff bill.

It favored an income tax for the support of the Federal Government, and favored a constitutional amendment that such taxes may be levied. It declared against trusts and favored such Congressional action as would curb them. Upon the subject of the currency it opposed the British system of monometallism, and demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both goid and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 . Without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation. It also demanded the repeal of 10 per cent taxes on the issues of State banks.

Upon the question of United States Senators the platform said this: "Recognizing both the right of the individual voter to express directly his choice for United States Senator, and the importance to our country and our party of providing in the best manner practicable for the exercise of such right, and believing that for the present the best means to the end is to be found in the properly directed primary elections, we so now declare that the Democracy of Virginia favor and adopt as our party policy that method of determining fully and freely the choice of the masses of the palty for the high office of the United States Senator, and we further declare that every member of the Legislature hereafter elected as a Democrat shall be bound in honor to adopt and make effective the decision of the people at such primary elections. We further declare and direct that the first of such primary elections shall be held upon the
day of the election of members ta the General Assembly in 1599, and that lf no person voted for shall have a majority of all votes cast therein, a second primary shall be beld upon the day to be fixed by our State Central Committee, which shall not be more than thirty days after the former primary, and that at such second primary the choice shall be between the two who shall have received the most votes in such former primary."

## W.ASHINGTON.

## REPLBLICAN.

September fi IN9S. - We, the Republicans of the State of Washington, in conrention assembled, hereby make this declaration of principles:

Wैe indorse and approve the Administration of the President and his Cabinet, and indorse and approve of the course of Hon . John L. Wilson, our Republican Senator in Congress.

We indorse the conduct of the Administration of President McKinley relating to the measures and events which led to the war with Spain, the conduct of the war throughou:, and are now in favor of the retention of all conquered territory.

We favor the existing gold standard and oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We indorse the action of the present Fepublican Congress. which has re-enacted into laf a protective tariff through the Dingley bill, and restored prosperity to the country.

We favor such reform in our consular service as will put it upon the same basis with that of other nations in the world.

We demand the completion of the Nicaraguan Caisal as a Enited States waterway at the earliest practicable time, and pledge our nominees for Representatives in Congress. when elected, to use their best efforts toward tbis end.

We are in favor of upbuilding the American merchant marine and of the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy.

We denounce the course of the Fusion Pepresentatives in Congress from this State in their attempt to detract from the achievements of the National Administration, and the method employed by them, perverting the truth.

We recommend a national system of irrigation.

We recommend the establishment of a system of postal savings banks.

We glory in the achievements of the Army and the prosecution of the war with Spain, and especially, in the name of this State, thank the volunteers from the State of Washington for their patriotic action in enlisting in the defence of their country.

We demand the repeal of the forestry reserve order to the extent of reopening for settlement every acre of reserved land in this State which is suitable for agricultural, logging or mining purposes, and we pledge our nominees for Congress, whers elected, to work to this end.

Firmly believing in the princlple of equal rights to all and speclal privileges to nons, we recommend to the voters of the state a careful consideration of the proposed
constitutional amendment grantlng equal suffrage.

Wee favor the constructlon of the Puget Sound, Gray"s Harbor and Columbla Canal. and the lmprovement of the Columbia and Snake rivers, thus unlting all navigable inland seas and rivers of thls State rilth the Pacitic Ocean.

We recommend a law which will result in a general improvement of the state roa J system, and particularly in the construction of roads in mining localities, to ald in the development of mines.

We recommend the enactment of a law that will compel common carriers at junction and terminal points to transfer cars, and denounce the present Populist Administration of this State for squandering the money appropriated by the last Legislature to effect the relief herein demanded and other needed relief in this direction. and we demand reasonable regulation by the Legislature of freight and passenger rates in this state.

We are in favor of the equal taxation of all classes of property upon the basis of value, and we therefore oppose the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the late Fusion Legislature upon the subject of taxation.

We are opposed to the principle of requiring candidates for judicial office to pledge themselves in advance to the carrying out by judicial decision of any party precepts or principles.

We condemn the partisan managemerit by Governor Rogers of the publlc institutions of tbis State.
We urge the restoration of the State normal schools. and commend the citizens of this state for their private maintenance of these schools, necessitated by the fallure of the late Legislature to makie a proper appropriation.

## DEMOCRATIC.

September S, 1S0S. - The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the National platform of 1596; denounced the Republican party and its leaders for "hypocrisy. insincerity" tional convention of 1596 to favor the free coinage of silver by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the morld"; aseerted that the money question is the paramount issue before the people, and renewed the demand for free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 wilthout waiting for the aid or consent of any otber nation; condemned the Dingley tarif as the "most oppressive and iniquitous bill that has ever disgraced our etatute books" ; demanded the immediate construction and control by the United States Governmen* of the Nicaraguan Canal: pointed With pride to the acts of the Democratic Congressmen in the war with Spain and denounces as "unfair and bitterly partisan the discrimination of tbe Secretary of War, as carried out by his department, against the volunteers from this State in requiring them to stay at home while troops in vast numbers of the Eastern States were transported at an enormous expense across the continent and forwarded to the seat of wrar at Manila."

On the question of annexation tbe platform said:
"Wbile we do not favor an aggressive policy of general territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood of our people.

We do not favor surrendering to Spain's domination the people of any of the Spanish colonies that co-operated with our forces against our enemy in the late war. We are opposed to the assumption of any portion of the debts of Spain incurred in obtaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and also to the imposition of any portion thereof on the people of the island, or to any recognition thereof. We favor the fullest investigation of all the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands affecting the intereste and obligation of our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition, to the end that final action in relation thereto shall be intelligent and based upon a full knowledge of all facts that can affect the interests of the United States.'

## POPULIST.

September 10, 1898. -The platform of the People's party of Washington demanded the establishment of bimetallism by return to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into money at the present ratio of 16 to 1 withour waiting for the action of any other nation: demanded that money shall be issued by the Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, as full legal tender for all debts, public and private; that the volume of the circulating medium shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining a just level of prices between labor and commodities: demanded that there shall be no further issues of United States interestbearing bonds; denounced Government by injunction, and denied the power of the courts to punish for constructive contempt; demanded the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; temanded the initiative and referendum principle; demanded protection for the people of the State against railroad monopoly by the passage of laws governing treight and passenger rates, and specifically demanded a three-cent per mile passenger rate and a material reduction from present freizht rates; demanded that no pubiic franchise be granted without adequate compensation to the people: favored liberal exemptions from taxation: and demanded that the rate of interest on State warrants be reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent.

## WEST VIRGINIA. REPUBLICAN.

May 14, 1896. On the money question the platform contained this plank: "We demand a sound-money policy which shall maintain at an equality of purchasing power every dol:ar of American money. Every American dollar must be worth 100 cents. The monetary system of the United States must be as sound and safe as the soundest and safest in the world."
It also "denounced the unnecessary issue of Government bonds in time of peace, a transaction involved in a mystery which has surprised and pained every man who
loves his country''; demanded liberal appropriations for internal improvements; and declared for "the protection of American industries as taught and maintained for thirty years by the Republican party."

## DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.-The platform indorsed the tariff policy of President Cleveland and reaffirmed the platform of the last Democratic National Convention on the tariff issue. It demanded the restoration by law of the money of the Constitution providing the free coinage of both goid and silver as full legal tender and redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the financial policy of England or any other nation. The delegation was instructed to vote for no candidate for President or Vice-President who is not an avowed advocate of the policy expressed in the resolution.

## POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.-The platform indorsed that of the National Convention of 1896, and the Bryan and Watson ticket.

## WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN.
August 18, 1898.-The platform adopted congratulated "the Nation upon its magnificent achievements under the wise and patriotic policies of the Republican party. Its most signal triumphs, both in peace and in war, since the organization of that party, have bee. won under its rule.
"We heartily approve and indorse the administration of President McKinley. His efforts to avert hostilities with Spain and gain the desired end through peaceful means earned for him the approval of all good men, and were wise and right. When war became inevitable his quiet, resolute, vigorous action demonstrated his thorough ecmprehension of the Nation's needs and wishes, and when the power of the enemy had been crushed and terms of peace were asked, his magnanimity and sense of justice stood forth typifying the noblest traits of our American character and commanding the respect and approval of the civilized world.
"We welcome the return of peace, and express our gratitude and thanks to the brave men of the Army and Navy who have maintained the honor of our flas and again proved to the world the quality of American patriotism. We extend a joyous welcome to our returning. Wisconsin boys. Who have deservedly gained the highest honors among the volunteer troops.
"We express our perfect confidence in the Administration to wisely and justly conclude terms of peace, having regard for the welfare of the inhabitants of the conquered territory and the best interests of our own people.
"We reaffirm the deciarations of the last Republican National Convention.
"We beiieve that the decluration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of our forms of money should be enacted into law and the money of the American people should be made and kept like all its institutions-the best in the world.
"We congratulate the Nation on the return of prosperity.
"rre indorse the present State administration. Wisconsin's prompt response to the call of the President for troops, and the attention glven by our Governor to the details of the equipment and training and constant solicitude for their health and comfort in camp and field, are the source of gratification and pride to our people.
"We demand the lmmediate enactment of such laws as may be neccssary to compel all persons and corporations engaged in business within the state, except such fraternal and other associations as are now expressly excepted from taxation hy law, to contribute their just and equal share toward the burden of taxation."

The platform demanded the immedate enactment of a law forbldding any railroad company; sler-ping-car company, steamboat or steamship cor.pary, express company, telegraph company or telephone company to issue or deliver to any public official in the State any pass, frank or privilege of free transportation of himsclf or property or the free transmission of messages over telephone or telegrapn lines, and that the giving or receiving of any such pass, frank or privileges shall be made a penal offence, both as to the giver and receiver: demanded perfect liberty of conscience, non-sectarianism In public affairs, separation of Church and State, free common schools and the utmost independence of individual thought, speech and action consistent with law and the rights of others: favored such legislation as will secure to every, citizen the $f_{1}$ eest expression of his choice in the selection of candidates: condemned the practice of making advance payments from the State Treasury on account of salaries of officers and employes, and insisted that such practice shall absolutely cease, and that no moness be paid out by the Treasurer for any purpose otherwise than in strict conformity to law.

## DEMOCR.ATIC.

August 31, 1898.-The platform, after declaring firm devotion to the Democratic principles as enunciated in the National platform of 1896, had this to say on the war with Spain:
"We congratulate the citizens of the Natlon on their loyalty and ardent patriotism displayed in the prosecution of the late war, and we especially honor the American Army and Navy for their valor and irtrepid bravery on land and sea, and we condemn in unstinted measure the War Deparment for the blunders and crimes commltted against the brave boys in blue in camp and on foreign battlefields, by selfish contractors, incompetent surgeons. and vain, heartiess Army officers appointed for political purposes: and we hereby pledze to our brave soldiers and sailors Who survive this war our earnest and loyal support to secure the punishment of the guilty parties."
The piatform then arraigned the Republican state administration, charging it with recklessness and profligacy in increasing the taxes and imposing unnecessary and unjust burdens upon the taxpayers, carrying upon payrolls employes who had done no service for the salaries naid, and discriminating in frvor of corporations and against the peonle; declared that the Governor had been the subser-
vient tool of corporations Instead of the servant of the people: that the promises to remlt judgments in the treasury cases had been violated, that salaries had been paid befure they were carned and muney had been loaned from the Treasury without securlty and authority of law; that the practlces disclosed by the so-called "Doodle Bock" were a sample of incompetency and lack of integrity: that the Republican party was "dominated by a machine composed of wircpullers, tricksters and corpuration menials." and that the plange made in the Republican state Convention of 1sa6, oppesing the giving by corporations or the taking ly public officials of passes anil franks had been nagrantly viulatexl. It alsio declared in favor of a primary election law to the end that all nominations shall the made by a direct vote of the peuple: in favur of the referendum, honest legicfation. good road system, a reduction of sitate taxes and of a law to probiluit lubbying in the Legislature, and pledged the party to remeds. all of the above-mentioned erills and to enact a law forhidding favors from railway, express, telenhone, telegraph, sleeping car and street railway companles to all public officials and delegates to political conventions.

## SOLXD MONEY DEMCCRATIC.

Ausust 2f. 1anc. - The platform denounced the action of ihe National Demucratic Convention at Chicago, and declared that the majority who controlled it were "men whose names are unknjisin in Democratic councils and whose declarations and action prove them to be strathgers as well to Democratic principles and traditions." The mones plank read: "In the words of the National Democratic platform of $1: 2^{2}$. - Te hold to the use of both goll and silver without dlscrimination agalnst either metal or charge for mintage, but the dullar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeahle value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt: and we demand that all paper currency shall be kep: at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially: necessary for the proteaion of tine farmer and laboring classes, the first and mos: defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency, And to create and maintain the integrity of that dollar we adopt the words of the De nosratic party of Wisconsin. assemhled in convention, in June, 1896, in favor of gold, as the true measure of unfluctuating value."

## POPCLIST.

Septenter 1. 1896.-The platform demanded the public control of all public utilities, National, state and local; direct legislation, known as the initiative and referendum: the issue of all money by the Government directly to the people in connection with Government savings banks; a graduated income and inharitance tax; a uniform primary election law; abolition of the arbitrary porver of judges; municipal home rule; compulsory education and the
eight-hour day. The alleged neglect of the War Department was deplored and an investigation demanded.

## WYOMING.

REPUBLICAN.
August 11, 1898. - The platform reaffirmed the principles declared by the National Convention ln 1896. On the financial question lt said:
"The financial policy of the Republican party having brought prosperity to the entire country, and given us a place among the nations of the earth, and enabled us to conduct successfully a foreign war, we unhesitatingly reaffrm the financial plank of the platform as expressed by the National Convention at St. Louis."

The platform indorsed the "twin measures of the Republican party, protection and prosperity"; approved the Dingley Tariff law, supported the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, praised the country's he-
roes, approved Hawailan annexation, and favored construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. On territorial aggrandizement the platform sald:
"We congratulate the country that President McKinley is fully able to pursue a policy upon the declaration of peace with Spain which will at once maintaln the dignlty and honor of our Nation and bring prosperity to the islands which will come under our control or protection."

## DEMOCRATIC.

May 21, 1S96. -The platform had this one plank only:
"Whereas. The paramount issue before the American people is the currency question: therefore,
"Resolved. That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 , without waiting for the action or approval of any other Government."

No mention was made of President Cleveland or his Administration.

## TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following classes may obtain registration:
(a) Any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes.
(b) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trademark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United States as a condition precedent.

An application for the registration of a trade-mark will consist of a statement or specification, a declaration or oath, and drawing, which must follow rules laid down. These should be preceded by a brief letter of adv:ce requesting registration and signed by the applicant. The statement should ann ounce the full name, citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of business of the applicant (or, if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what State or nation incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, parLicularly discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should also state from what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the grods. The declaration should be in the form of an oath by the person, or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation, making the application, to the effect that the party has at the time of filing his application a right to the use of the trade-mark described in the statement; that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use, elther in the iden-
tical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive: that such trade-mark is used in lawful commerce with foreign nations or Indian tri'ses, one ol more of which should be particulariy named; and that it is truly represented 'n the fac-simile presented for registry. This oath may be taken within the United States before a notary public, justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secre-tary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person duly qualified by the laws of the coun $\rightarrow$ try to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a representative of the United States having an c.fficial seal.

A fee of $\$ 25$ is required on filing application, except in cases named in the following: Owners cf trade-marks for which protection has been sought by register-ing them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States), may register the same for the same goods, without fee, on compliance with the foregoing requirements. With each application of this character a specific reference to the date and nuinber of the former certificate is required. Applicants whose cases were filed under the act of 1870, either prio: to or since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, which are now pending before the office, are advised to prepare applications in conformity with the law and foregoing rules. On the receipt of such an application, referring to the date of the one formerly fled, all fees thereon will be duly applled. Those who have paid only $\$ 10$ as a first fee are advised that the law does not provide for a division of the legal fee of and that the remainder of the entlre fee is required before the application can be entertained.

## MARRLAGE LAWS.



- Also penalty of $\$ 100$ to $\$ 1,000$ fine and imprisonment where white marries with colored. ${ }^{11}$ Incapable from want of age or understanding. 12Except Friends. ${ }^{13}$ Marriage by force, menace or duress. ${ }^{14}$ Same as Minnesota. ${ }^{15}$ Less than one year after divorce. ${ }^{16 F i r s t}$ cousins. ${ }^{17}$ Step-relatives. ${ }^{18}$ Clandestine marriages of women under slxteen. ${ }^{10}$ Persons divorced less than two years. ${ }^{20}$ Penalty of fine of $\$ 100$ to $\$ 1,000$, and imprisonment.


## DIVORCE LAWS.

## CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

ADULTERY.-In all States and Territories excepting South Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

IMPOTENCE.-In all excepting Arizona, California. Connecticut, the Dakotas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-Mexico, NewYork, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont.

DESERTION.-In all except New-York and South Carolina, as follows: Period: Six months' abancorment. Arizona. One year, in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana. Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska. North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; three years, in Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia: five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter term (in discretion of court), and Virginia; seven years, in Connecticut and Vermont.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS. - In all except Maryland, New-Jersey. New-York. North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted for this cause to the wife only.
CRUELTY, INHUMAN TREATMENT, ETC. In all exeept Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. For thls cause in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee divorce is granted to the wife only.

FELONY OR OTHER INFAMOUS CRIME. - In all except the District of Columbia, Florida. Maine. New-Jersey, NewMexico, New-York, North Carolina and South Carolina.

NEGLECT TO SUPPORT WIFE.-For six months, Arizona: for one year, Caiifornia, Colorado. the Dakotas. Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; for two years, Indiana: for three years. Delaware and NewHampshire: time not specified, Malne, Massachuretts. Michigan. Nebraska. NewMexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (at discretion of court).

OTHER CAUSES.-Voluntary separation -Kentucky and Wisconsin. Former husband or wife living-Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia. Florida, Illinois, Kansas. Mississippi. Missouri. Montana, New-Jersey. Ohio, Pennsrlvania and Tennessee. If member of religious sect which believes marriage unlawful-Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Indicted for felony and fugitive from justice -Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and a fugitive-North Carolina. Refusal of a wife to "remove with her husband to this State"-Tennessee. Indignlties to the person of the
other to render his or her condition intol-erable-Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, or turning wife out of doors-Tennessee. Violent and ungovernable temper-Florida, Attempt by either upon the life of the other-Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee. Gross neglect of duty-Kansas and Ohio. Wife given to intoxication-Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant-Missouri and Wyoming. Mental incapacity at time of mar-riage-District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Incurable chronic mania. er dementia, of ten years or more existenceWashington. Incurable insanity-North Dakota (act of March 6, 1899). InsanltyIdaho (by a recent act). Any cause vendering marriage originally void-Maryland and Rhode Island. (See "Marriage Laws.") Marriage within prohibited degrees-Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by duress (r fraud-Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage of either party under the age of consent-Delaware. When either party has obtained a divorce in another State-Florida. Michigan ard Ohio. Def-amation-Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by a court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the couple can no longer live together-Washington. Insanity for six years-Idaho.

LIMITED DIVORCE.-Alabama, Arkansas. Delaware. District of Columbia. Georgia. Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only). Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York. North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island. Tennessee (in favor of wife only). Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

## PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.

Five years, Massachusetts (if when married both parties were residents three years); three years, Connecticut, NewJersey; two years, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (when the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, otherwise one year). North Carolina, Tennessee: one year, Alabaina, California (abandonment, three years), Arkansas and Vermont (if cause occurred out of the State), Colorado (unless cause for divorce occurred wlthin the State, or while one or both of the parties resided in the state). Illinois (same as Colorado), Iowa, izAnsas, Kenthcky (if cause occurred out of the State plaintiff must have been a resident of the State at time of occurrence), Maine. Minnesota. Mississippl (in case of desertion, two years), Missouri (same as Colorado), Montana, NewHampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island. Utah. Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska; six
months，Idaho，N゙etraska，N゙evada，Texas． Wyoming：one year by act of Congress for all Territorles，by act of May 25,1306 ； North Dakota，one year（by act of March 6．1899）：California and South Dakota，also one year．

ALAD．AMA．－The courts of Alabama have decided that the Legislature cannot grant divorces．

OKLAHOMA．－Divorces granted prior to 1895 by Probate Courts are madc legal； thereafter divorces can be had only through District Court．

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE．

Women have equal suffrage with men at elections in Wyoming，Colorado，Litah and Idaho．

In Kansas women have municipal suí－ frage．

In some form，mainly as to city school bonds and ill school matters，women may vote in the following States and Terri－ tories：Arizona，Connecticut（on May 4， 1899，the Connecticut House of Representa－ tives defeated the bill providing for full woman suffrage by a vote of 103 to 63）， Delaware，Illinois，Iowa．Kentucky，Louls－ iana，Massachusetts．Michigan，Minnesota． Mississippi，Montana，Nebraska，New－ Hampshire，New－Jersey，New－York，North Daksta，Ohio，Oklahoma，Oregon．South Dakota．Vermont．Washington and Wis－ consin．

Thc Cape Colony，the Russian colonies in Siberia，North Australia．Iceland，Can－ ada and Tasmania have municipal woman suffrage．The Isle of Man，Pitzairn Island， South Australia and New－Zealand have full woman suffrage．

ELROPE．－In England．Scotland．Ire－ land and Wrales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliameni．In France the women teachers ：ote for women members of all boards of education，and in 1595 women engaged in commerce were given the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce．In Sweden women rote for all elective officers except Repre－ sentalises：also，indirectly，for members of the House of Lords．In Norway women have school suffrage．In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers． and on all local matters：in Finland for all elective officers．Property holding women in Mestphalia．Schleswig－Holstein and Brunswick may vote by proxy at loc．11 clections，and for members of provincial diets．Women who are landed pluprieturs may vote in Bohemia by prosy for mem－ bers of the Imperial Parliament and the lncal ofiet．In Saxony women vote on same tcrms as men；married women by proxy． single women directly．Women have municipal suffrage in Moravia by proxy．In Austria－Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers．In Croazia and Dal－ matia women vote at local elections in person．In Italy widows with proferty vote by proxy for members of Parliament． In Prussia women vote by proxy at local electlons and for members of provincial Ithets．In Belgium women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy．and in Lux－ emburg for members of the Legislature also．In switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the Canton
of Lerne．In Rumania women taxpayers have munlclpal suffrage by proxs：

## AN゙TI－TOMAN゙ SUFFRAGE．

Mrs．Ellzabeth S．Crannell．prominent in the anti－woman suffrage movement，pre－ pared the following for thls chapter，show－ ing the defeats of certain measures in $16!5$ and 1599. For leglslation in previluus years，see Almanac for $1 \geqslant J \%$ ．

## 1599.

IOWA．－Februarv 15 a bill to submit a suffrage amendment to the people was de－ feated in the Assembly．

MASSACllisETTS．－Three sumrage bills were defeated．On February 14 a bill to amend the state constlution by striking out the word＂male＂mas over－ whelmingly defeated．The Electlons Laws Committee reported＂leave to withdraw＂ on the petlition for municipal and llcense suffrage，but the House declded to debatc it，with the result that the Ilouse of Rcp－ resentatives refused to substrute a llcense suffrage bill for tine adverse report made by the committee．

N゙EIV－IORK．－The Assembly Judiclary Committee on Eebruary－killed，in com－ mittee，the concurrent resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for woman suffrage．On March 3 the suffragists forced a hearlng before the joint Judiclary Committee，who again voted to not report favorably：

OHIO．－The Legislature defeated on February 24 a proposed submisslon to the people of an amendment to the constitu－ tion giving full suffrage to women．

SOLTH DAKOTA．－November．isse，a proposed amendmant in the constitutlon conferring the elective franchlse in wom－ en was submitted to the people and de－ reated．

V゙ERMONTT．－November 4 ，1s95．the House refuspd a third reading to the bill extending municipal suffrage to taxpas－ ing women．

W゙ASHINGTON．－November，189s，a pronosed amendment to the constitution conferring the elective franchlse on women was submitted to the people and defeated．

COLONY OF VICTORIA．ALCSTRALI． －The woman＇s suffrage bill．sent by the Assembly to the Legislative Council was defeated．

ARIZONA．－A bill conterring full suffrasc upon women was defeated in t！e Senate．

ARKAN゚AS．－A lill conferring scliool suffrage upon women was defeated．

CALIFORNIA．－A bill granting school suffrage to women was defeated by the Governor．who refused to sign the blll．

CON゙N゙ECTICLT．－A bill granting mu－ nicipal suffrage to women was defeated in both houses．

GEOR（：IA．－Efforts were made to intro－ duce bills in the Legislature to exempt the property of women from taxation until they could vote，and to provide for a con－ vention to revlse the constitution sn as to give equal suffrage rights with men，both of which failed．

ILLINOIN．－Tliree tills were introduced in the Legislature granting to women tornship suffrage，the right to rote by
taxpaying women on appropriations of public funds, and the right to vote for Presidential electors and other offices, all of which failed.

MAINE,-A petition to the Legislature to exempt women from taxation was disposed of by the Committee on Taxation, who voted that "the petitioners have leave to withdraw."

MASSACHCSETTS.-A concurrent resiIution to strike the word "male" from the constitution and a bill providing for municipal suffrage for women were both defeated.

MICHIGAN.-A joint resolution introduced into the Legislature asking for equal suffrage was defeated.

MONTANA.-A bill to give the right of suffrage to taxpaying women was defeated in the House.

NEVADA. - The Legislature rejected a resolution for a woman suffrage amendment.

NEW-MEXICO.-A bill introduced into the Legislature to grant school suffrage to women was defeated.

NEW-YORK.-A bill conferring upon women the right to vote in towns and villages upon questions involving taxation was defeated in the Senate Judiciary Committee. A bill to provide for the compulsory representation of women on boards of education was defeated.
NORTH CAROLINA.-No action was taken upon the bill giving the right to vote to taxpaying women on questions involving taxation.

OKLAHOMA.-A constitutional amendment giving fuli suffrage to women was defeated in the Senate.

TENNESSEE.-A bill making women elegible to the office of notary public was defeated in the Senate.

WASHINGTON.-A bill asking for an amendment to the constitution permitting women to vote on the proposition "Shall women be enfranchised?" was defeated in committee.

WEST VIRGINIA.-A bill introduced in the Legislature asking for full suffrage for women was defeated.

AUSTRALIA.-The Legislative Councll of Victoria rejected a bill granting woman suffrage on September 6, 1899.

## LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1 (New Year's Day)-In all the States, except Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

January 8-Louisiana on:y; anniversary of battle of New-Orleans.

January 19-Fiorida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia only; Lee's birthday.

February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday)-IIIinois, Minnesota, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

February 22-In all the States, except Arkansas and Mississippl.

March 2-Texas; Texan independence anniversary.

April: First Wednesday-Election Day; Rhode Island.

April 6-Confederate Memoria! Day; Louisiana.

April 19-Massachusetts: Patriots' Day.

April 21-Texas; anniversary of battle of San Jacinto.

April 26-Confederate Memorial Day; Alabama, Fiorida, Georgia, Tennessee.

May 10-Memorial Day; North Carolina and South Carollna.

May 20-North Carolina; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

May 30-Memorlal Day; in all States except Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.
June 3 -Jefferson Davis's birthday; Florida.

July 4 -Independence Day; in $\bar{a}$ States except Kansas.

July 24-Utah only; Pioneers' Day.
August 16-Vermont; Bennington Battle Das:

September 9-California; Admission Day. October 15-Connecticut; Lincoln Day
October 31-Nevada; admission into the Union anniversary.

November 1-Louisiana; All Saints' Day.
December 25 (Christmas Day)-Observed in all the States except Kansas.

ARBOR DAY.-Arizona, first weekday after February 1; Colorado, third Friday in April; Florida. February 7; Georgia, first Friday in December; Idaho, first Friday after May 1; Kansas, on day set by Governor; Maryland, September 12; Minnesota, on day set by Governor; Montana, third Tuesday in April: Xebraska, third Thursday in April; New-Mexico, second Friday in March; New-York, first Friday in May; North Dakota, on day set by Governor: Rhode Island, first Friday in April; Texas, February 22; Utah, first Saturday in Aprii: Wisconsin and Wyoming, on day set by Governor.

ELECTION DAY (first Tuesday after first Monday in November). -In Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland. Michigan. Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey; New-Mexico, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania. Rhode Island, South Carolina. South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah. Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

GOOD FRIDAY.-Observed as a holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

LABOR DAY (first Monday in Septem-her).-By an act of Congress approved June 28, 1894, this was made a Nationai holiday: Labor Day is observed in Louisiana on the fourth Saturday in November: in California, the first Monday in October. It is observed in the other States on the first Monday in September.

MARDI GRAS.-Observed in A:abama and Louisiana. It falls on Shrove Tuesday, the day before the first Sunday of Lent.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.-After 12 o'clock noon. Legal holiday in Colorado and Lovisiana (in citles and towns of 100,000 population and over). Delaware (Newcastle County only, in Wilmington throughout the year, and rest of county from June to September), Distrlct of Columbia, Maryland (Baltimore and Annapolis only), Michigan, New-Jersey, New-

Y゙ork，Pennsylvania and South Carolina （in Charieston County only）．

THANKSGIVIX゙G DAY（last Thursday in November）．In all States（except Ala－ bama and Kansas），though not a statutory holiday in some．

## PENSION LAWS，ETC．

To obtain a pension the applicant must file a claim with the Commissioner of Pen－ sions，Washington，D．C．In a daim by the soldier he should set forth all his mili－ tary or naval service，giving dates of en－ listment and discharge．He should also set forth the name or nature of all disabilities for which pension is claimed，giving the time when，the place where and the cir－ cumstances under which each was con－ tracted．The prime requirement to estab－ lish a claim under the act of July 14， 1862. usually termed the general law，is to show that the disability for which pension is claimed had its origin while in the service and line of duty；that it has existed as a disabling cause from date of discharge， and now exists in a degree pensionable un－ der the law．In a claim under the act of June 2－1，1890，the essential requirements are：A service of ninety days or more，an honorable discharge therefrom and proof that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to claimant＇s own vicious habits，but it need not necessarily be of service origin．In a widow＇s claim it is necessary to show her legal marriage to the soldier，the date of his death，and， under the general law，that it was due to some cause of service origin．She must also show that she has remained his widow．If there are children of the sol－ dier under sixteen years of age at the date of his death．their names should be given and the date of birth of each clearly shown．If any have died the date should be proved．In a widow＇s claim under the act of June 27,1590 ，the requirement as to service is the same as under an involid claim，and in addition thereto she must show a legal marriage to the soldier prior to the passage of the act，the fact of soldier＇s death（but it need not be shown to be due to service），her continued widow－ hood and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor．A minor clitd＇s title to pension accrues only on the death or remarriage of the widow，which fact must be shown．in addition to the re－ quirements in widow＇s claim．A depend－ ent mother must show her relationship to the soldier，his celibacy，that he con－ tributed to her support，that his death was due to some cause of service origin， the date of his death，and，under the gen－ eral law．that she was dependent upon him at the date of his death．Under the act of June 27．1890，it is only necessary to show dependence at date of filing claim and since then．A dependent father must show relationship by legal marriage to sol－ dier＇s mother，the date of soldier＇s birth and of the mother＇s death，in addition to tae requlrements in the mother＇s claim．

Applications rejected by a Board of Pen－ sion Surgeons may be reconsidered on the evidence of two physicians that dlsability exists．Pensions for privates range from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 30$ a month in most cases．though $\$ 72$ a month is granted to those who liave
lost both feet or both eyes，and $\$ 100$ a month to those who have lost both hands．

The number of pensioners on the rolls in each State and Territory on June 30， 1899，and the total amount pald during the fiscal year ended on that date，was as follows：

| States，etc． | No． | Ainount． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 3，632 | \＄430，40591 |
| Alaska | SJ | 10，7440\％ |
| Arizona | 651 | 91，057 06 |
| Arkansas | 10，472 | 1，395， 74833 |
| California | 17.566 | $\underline{2}, 359,855$ |
| Colorado | 7， 438 | 1，010， $732 \mathrm{6s}$ |
| Connecticut | 12，058 | 1，2－3， 53821 |
| Delaware | 2.743 | 401.61510 |
| Dist．of Colv | 8.159 | 1，470．415 84 |
| Florida | 3.021 | ＋22，569 30 |
| Georgia | 3，674 | ．309． 50246 |
| Idaho | 1，3．50 | 181， 715 |
| Illinois | 70．476 | 9，556，409 14 |
| Indiana | 67.0951 | $10,4+3,951 \geq 6$ |
| Indian | 2，812 | 385，30：3 $=1$ |
| Ion | 37， 935 | 5，150， 342 |
| K̇ansas | 41，791 | 6，203，8： $\mathbf{7}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{2 3}$ |
| Kentucky | 25，927 | 4.119 .10 S 31 |
| Louisiana | 5， 246 | 759，12330 |
| Maine | 20，53：2 | $2.350,6233!4$ |
| Maryland | 12，939 | 1．694，441 76 |
| Nlassachuse | 3s， 7.54 | 5． 420,78258 |
| Michigan | －5， 170 | 6，835，328 09 |
| Minnesota | 16，554 | 2．352．243 45 |
| Mississippi | 4，044 | 556，0S4 08 |
| Missouri | 53．676 | T．166，091 93 |
| Montana | 1，461 | 198，166 94 |
| Nebraska | 17．611 | 2， $751,364!2$ |
| Nevada | 266 | 34，523 75 |
| New－Hampshi | 9，042 | 1，296，122 5 |
| New－Jerses | 21.824 | 2.494 .62 C 12 |
| Nen－Mexico | 1．559 | 22S．7行9 |
| Ners－lork | 87，5271 | 12，003， 55475 |
| North Carolina | 3.951 | 821.20695 |
| North Dakota | 1．762 | 219，935 24 |
| Ohio | 102，627 | 1．5，5．56．006 510 |
| Oklahom | 6.561 | 956,51357 |
| Oregon | 5， 031 | 686，119 53 |
| Pennsylvania | 104．6S1 | 12． 2 ¢0， 9 ¢5 11 |
| Rhode Island | 4,404 | 406.55026 |
| South Carolina | 1．627 | 236， 18114 |
| South Dakota | $4.81 \pm$ | 610．T0G 38 |
| Tennessee | 18．327 | 2，375．608 16 |
| Texas | 7，850 | 1，047，40．3 72 |
| Utah | 796 | 18S． 7 TS 27 |
| Vermont | 9．4S0 | 1，491，150 46 |
| Virginia | S． 820 | $1,309,29 \pm 79$ |
| Washington | 5，765 | 7 73,12748 |
| West Virginia | 13，067 | 1，09\％， 172 Ss |
| Wisconsin | 25.005 | $4,008,5+3+1$ |
| Wyoming | 279 | 39，05894 |
| Totals | 95．213 | 137．620，613 21 |

In addition to the above there were 4.30 Clving in foreign countries，to whom $\$ 633.309$ tu was paid．Of these 2．139 were in Canada， 834 in Great Britain， 605 in Germany， 11 in Switzerland， 69 in France and 105 in Mexico．The several pension agencies are located as follors：Augusta， Me．：Boston，Mass．：Buffalo，N．I．；Chi－ cago，Ill．，Columbus，Ohio：Concord．N． H．：Des Moines，Iowa：Detroft，Mich．； Indianapolis，Ind．：Knoxville，Tenn．； I．ouisville，$K \mathfrak{l}$ Milwaukee，Wis，：Nox． York，N゙，J．：Philadelphia，Penn．Plttg burg，Penn．San Francisco，Cal．：Topeka． Kan．；Tashington，D．C．There were added to the rolls during the year the
names of 37,077 new pensioners, and the names of 3,914 who had previously been dropped were restored. During the same period the names of 43,186 persons were dropped for various causes.

The total of 991,519 pensioners on the rolls June, 30 , 1899, were classified as follows:
Widows of Revolutionary soldiers. .
Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.
Survivors of the War of 1812
Widows of soldiers of the War of 1812
Survivors of the Indian Wars
(1832-'42) .............................
Widows of soldiers of the Indian Wars (1832-'42)

1,998

Sulvivors of the Mexican War......
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican War
Army invalid pensioners ............. 8, 175
Army widows minor children etc, 90,507
Naval invalid pensioners........... 4, 721
Navy widows, minor children, etc.. 2,293
Army nurses

Army invalid pensioners. . . . . . . . . . 405,987
Army widows, minor children, etc..12t,127
Navy invalid pensioners............. 14,925
Navy widows, minor children, etc. 6,139 ON ROLLS JUNE 30, 1899.

|  | Survivors. | Invalids. | Widows. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Old wars. | 10,861 |  | 14,083 |
| *General laws |  | 322,208 | 92,890 |
| *Act of 1890.. |  | 420,912 | 130,266 |
| War, Spain... | - | 123 | 176 |

Totals $\quad . .|10,861|$| T43,243\| | 237,415 |
| :--- | :--- |

*Since 1861.
The amounts paid last year for pensions to the survivors and widows of other wars were: War of $1812, \$ 293,29081$ : Mexican War, $\$ 1,925,66221$; Indian wars, $\$ 569,19875$.

## INDIAN SERVICE.

The following table will show the different objects of the appropriation by Congress in the Indian acts for 1898 and 1899:

| - | 1898. | 1899. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current and contingent ex-penses $\qquad$ | \$740,040 00 | \$782,840 00 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Treaty } & \text { obliga- } \\ \text { tions } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { Indians } & \ldots . . . .\end{array}$ | 3,123,871 it | 3,250,399 90 |
| Miscellaneous supports, gratuities ....... | 673,025 00 | 664,125 00 |
| Incidental expenses ....... | $80,00000$ | 80,00000 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 182,912 80 | 238,100 00 |
| Support of schools | 2,631,771 35 | 2,638,390 00 |
| Totals | \$7,431,620 89 | \$7,653,854 90 |

The education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898-' 99 was conducted upon the same lines as those laid down during previous years-through the medium of
non-reservation boarding schools, reservation boarding and day schools, contract boarding and day schools and public schools carried on under State supervision. The enrolment and average attendance at the various Indian schools for the year is given in this table:

| Kind of school. | 1898. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Enrol- } \\ \text { ment. } \end{gathered}$ | Attendance. |
| Government schools: |  |  |
| Non-reservation training. | 6,175 | 5,347 |
| Reservation boarding.... | 8,877 | 7,532 |
| Day | 4,847 | 3,286 |
| Totals | 19,899 | 16,165 |
| Contract schools: |  |  |
| Boarding | 2,509 96 | 2,245 68 |
| Day .................... | 96 | 68 |
| Boarding, specially appropriated for........... | 394 | 326 |
| Totals | 2,999 | 2,639 |
| Public day schools | 3151 | 183 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Mission boarding | 7371 | 662 |
| Mission day. | 54 | 22 |
| Aggregate | 24,004 | 19.651 |

Note.-These figures do not include schools among the Five Civilized Tribes, nor those which New-York provides for her Indians. The older Indians seem more favorably disposed toward education than hitherto, and agents and superintendents are not now encountering the unreasoning opposition to schools so common in the earlier history of this work.
${ }^{1}$ These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation children.

## NATURALIZATION LAWS.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.-An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Ccurt of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk. at least two years before his admission, that it is, bona-fide. his intention to become a citizen of the United States, land to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR AD-MISSION.-At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fldelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name. to the prince. potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP. - It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for
final admission that he has resided con－ thuously within the United States for at fews five years，and $\ln$ the State or Ter－ ritory where the court is held at least one year，and that during that time＂he has behaved as a man of good moral character，attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States，and well disposed to the good order and hap－ piness of the same．

TITLES OF NOBILITY．－If the appli－ cant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility，he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application．

SOLDIERS．－Any alien，twenty－one years of age，or over，who has served one year．or over，in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the Linited states and has been honorably discharged，may，upon applica－ tion，proof of one year＇s residence，good moral charaster and honorable discharge． be admitted a citizen of the United States．

SEAMEN．－Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens，and who，subsequently to such deciaration． have served three years on hoard a mer－ chant vessel of the United States may be admitted to citizenship．
NAVY OR MARIND CORPS．－Any alien， twenty－one years of age，or over，who has served dive yeals，or over，in the Cnited States Nary or United States Marine Corps and has been honorably discharged． may，upon application，proof of good moral character，five years＇service and honorab：e discharge，be admitted a citizen of the United States．

WIFE．－A wife becomes a citizen by her husband＇s naturalization，if she might her－ self be lawfully naturalized．

MINORS．－Any alien under the age of twenty－one．who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty－first birthday，and has continned to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen，mas． after he arrives at the age of twenty－one， and after he has resided five years within the United States，moluding the three years of his minorlty，be admitted a cit：－ zen：but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two vears next precel－ ing it has beer his bona－fide intention to become a cilizen．

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITI－ ZENS．－The children of persons who have been duly naturalized，heing under twenty－ one at the time of the naturalization of their parents．shall．if dwelling in the United states．be considered as citizens．

## CITIZENS＇CHILDREN BORN

 ABROAD．－The chiluren of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens， though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the Tnited states．CIIINESE．The Naturalization laws of the Cnited States have never allowed other than＂free white persons＂and＂persons of African nativity or descent＂to be natural－ lzed．The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14. Chapter 120，Laws of $15 S 2$ ．

PROTECTION OF N゙ITVRALIZED CITIZENS．－Section 2．000 of the Revised

Statutes of the United States cxpressly declares that＂all naturalized citlze．ss of the Lnited States while in foreign coun－ tries are entltled to and shall receive from thls Government the samc protection of person and property which is accorded to natlve－born citizens．
THE RIGHT OF SLFFPAGE．The right to rote is conferred by the State， naturalization by the Linited States．In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote ellually with naturalized or native－born citizens．But the Federal Naturalization laws apply to the whole Cinlon alike，and no alien may be naturalized until after five years＇residence，except an honorainly discharged so：dier or a person whose par－ ents have been naturalized while he was under twenty－one vears of age，as above recited．Even after five years residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State con－ fer the privilege upun hlm．

## IASSPORT REGLLATIONS．

The law forbids the Eranting of a pass－ port to any person who ls not a citizen of the United States．A person who has made only the declaration of intention to become a citizen oi the Lnited states can－ not receive a passport．

No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States．A citizen of the U゙nited States desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be：or，in the absence of a diplomatic representative．to the Consul－General of the United States；or，in the absence of both，to the Consul of the United States． The necessary statements may be made hefore the nearest consular officer of the Enited States．To procure a passport a written application，in the form of an affidavit，must be made，which must be attested by an officer authorized to ad－ minister oaths，and if he has an official seal it must be affixed；if he has no seal． his official character must be authenti－ cated by certificate of the proper legal officer．If the applicant signs by mark， two attesting witnesses to his signature are required：he is also required to state his age．the piace of his birth，his occupa－ tion，place of permanent residence，and that he goes ahroad for temporary so－ juurn and intends to return to the Enited States to reside and perform the duties of citizenship therein．He must also take the oath of allegiance，and the application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness as to the identi＊：of the applicant，and other facts， and aisn by a description of the person applying．An application containing the information indicated will be sufficient eviounce in the casc of native citizens．

A person born abroad，whose father was a native citizen of the Enlted States， must show，in addition to the above，that his father was born in the United States， resided therein and was a clizen at the time of the apolicant＇s birth．A natural－ ized citizen is required，in addition to giving information as above，to transmit
his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in. where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization, The signature to the appication should conform in orthography to the appiicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization. The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must, in addition to other statements required, transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

The child of a raturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen

A passport explres two years from the date of its lssuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant, who is an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor chiidren and servant under the above-named conditions. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports. By act of Congress approved March 23, IS8S, a fee of $\$ 1$ is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application wial be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or ciaim through the naturalization of hushand or parent. Communications should be addressed to the Departinent of State, Passport Division, and each communication should give the postoffice address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. The Secretary of State may refuse to lssue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is
unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

Passports are not required in the Ar gentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, China, Coiombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions. France and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Samoa, Sweden, Switzerland nor Uruguay, It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit the Argentine Repubiic, Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Morocco, Peru, I'ortugal and Switzerland be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption.

The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Rumania, Russia. Servia. Transvaal (South Africa Republic), Turkey and possessions and Venezuela.

Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports vised (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish Consular representative in this country before sailing.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

CLASSES OF DOMESTIC MAIL MAT-TER.-Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows:

First Class-Letters, postal cards and 1.1atter wholly or partly in writing. whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage-Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. Private mailing cards with written messages, conforming to Government cards in slze and quality, and to the regulations prescribed by the PostmasterGeneral, one cent each. On "drop", letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier's office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.
Second Class-Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of postage-For publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class-Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not ircluded in second class). proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the
same. Rate of postage One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants, and also correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed are mailable at third-class rates.

Fourth Class-Merchandise-namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy. deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of pustageOne cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, nne cent for each two ounces or fraction therenf

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.-On firstclass matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery:

On second-class, third-class and fourthclass matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT.-A jackage must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second-class matter is not subject to the four-pound limitation.
REGISTRY SYSTEM.-All mailab!e matter, including drop letters, may be registered: but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses.

The registry fee is eight cents in addition to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

MONEV ORDER SYSTEM. The folloring are the fees for domestic money orders: For orders not exceeding $\$ 250$ 3c.; exceeding $\$ 250$ and not above $\$ 5.5 \mathrm{c} . ;$ exceeding s., and not ahove $\$ 10$. Sc. ; exceeding $\$ 10$ and not above $\$ 20,10 \mathrm{c}$. ; exceeding $\$ 20$ and not above $\$ 30$, 12 c ; exceeding $\$ 30$ and not above $\$ 40$, $15 \mathrm{c} . ;$ exceeding $\$ 40$ and not above \$50. Isc. excecding $\$ 00$ and not above $\$ 60,20 \mathrm{c}$; exceeding $\$ 60$ and not a bore $\$ 75$, 25c.; exceeding $\$ 75$ and not above $\$ 100$, 30c. The maximum amount of a single order is şlou; and the maximum amount which may be issued at a "Limited Mone. Order Office" is sí. International money orders may be issued in most instances up to $\$ 100$, which is the maximum, and the rate is 10 cents on each $\$ 10$ or fraction thereof. Postal connections are now in operation for the excliange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain. Switzerland. Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland. Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand. Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Lirenada St. V'incent and sit. Lucia), LeeFrand Islands Antigua. St. ChristopherNevis. Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Relgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira). Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Tapan, Denmark, Netherlands. Eahania Islands, Trinilad and Tobago, Austria, Hungary, Eritish Guiana, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, Brltish Honduras, Cuba and Porto Rlco.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.-The regulations
governing "rapid" or "special delivery"
provide that any article of mallable matter bearlng a lu-cent speclal dellvery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to 1 mm medate delivery on 1 s arrival at the office of address, between the hours of 7 a. $m$. and $11 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., if the office be of the free-dellvery class, and between the hours of $\bar{i}$ a. $m$. and $\bar{T} p . m$. if the office be other than a Iree-delivery office. To entitle such a letter to lmmediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be frithin the carrier limits of a free-delfvery office, and within one mlle of any other office. Special delivery stamps are not available for the payment of postaze, nor can ordinary postage stamps be used to secure immediate dellvery of mail matter.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.-The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Can "a and Mexico) are as follows:
Ietters, 15 grams ( $16 / 2$ ounce)....... 5 cents. Postal cards, eaclı................... 2 cents. Double postal cards, each........... 4 cents. Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces............. I cent.
Commercial papers:
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces
j cents.
Packets in excess uf iv ounces,
for each 2 ounces or fraction thereor
Samples of merchandise:
Packets not $1 n$ excess of 4 ounces

1 cent.

Packets in excess of 4 ounces. for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof

2 cents.

1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles

Scents.
Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whetiler $2 n y$ postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Matter mailed in the Lnited States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditlons as it rould be if it were addressed for delivery in the Cnited States.

The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable in the United States on mail maiter for foreign countries. Articles destined for places marked "b" cannot be sent under registration through to destination. Prepasment of postage upon ordinary letters is optional with senders. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles: and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full. double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. On articles for places marked "d' additional postage may be collected on delivers. the rates stated in the table below being fixed to cover the postage charges to the port of deluarkation only. The rate on "conmercial papers." per 2 ounces, is the Sante as fur "printid matter." except that the lonest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise, per two ounces, ls also the same as for "prlnted matter" except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is two cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE OF RATES.

${ }^{1}$ Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid, in all cases, by means of United States postage stamps on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes: First-class matter, 5 cents for each one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce. Postal cards, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each. Second and third class matter, and samples of merchandise, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Packages of third and fourth class matter (except single volumes of printed books) must not exceed four pounds in weight. Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers. Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, namely: Chefoo (Yentai), Chin Kiang, Chung King, Hankow, Hung Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kaigan, Kinkiang, Nanking, New-Chwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku, Tientsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhn and Yentai, are transmissible in the mails of the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai; but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

## 1＇ルICEL．

The first parcels post convention between the United States and any country in Eu－ rope was signed between the C゙nited states and Germany on Aupust 25,1595 ，and went into operation October 1．It was the beginning of a postal service by means of which artictes of merchandise may be ex－ changed by mail between the two coun－ tries，provided they are put up in packages which do not exceed eleven pounds in weight．The postage rate for parcels going from the Ínited States to Germany is fixed at 12 cents for each pound or frac－ tion of a pound．The rale in Germany
on nircels fur the［illted］Staless is fixed at ：marks fll pfonnigs a pircel，whatever its weight，lut a reduced rate of 1 mark 60 pfennigs may be adopted for a parcel not cxerending in weight one kilugrant， rquibalent to twoy piunds thref ounces． Irovision is marar for custions declaration and payment．

The i＇nited states had warcels pust con－ ventions with several countries in central and South America and the Wiest India Istands，but this was the first convention nade with any country in Europe．The law empowers the Postmaster General to make such conventions ly and with the advice and consint of the Presidunt．

## WEATHER BUREAU AND SIGNALS．

The Weather Bureau furnishes，when practicable，for the benefit of the general public and those interests dependent to a greater or less extent upon weather condi－ ditions，the＂Forecasts＂which are pre－ pared at the central office in Washington， D．C．，and certain designated stations daily，at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ ．and 10 p ．m．for the rol－
lowing day．These weather foreasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau，railway olficials，postmasters and many others，in be communicated to the public by means of flags．The flage adopted for this purpuse are five in number．and of the furm and colors indi－ cated below：

FLAG SIGNALS．

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { No. 1. } & \text { No. } 2 . \\
\text { White Flag. } & \text { Blue Flag. }
\end{array}
$$

No．シ．N゙o． 4.
No．$\%$


White and Blue Black Triang
Flag．
bl＇k so．in centr：


No． 1 indicates clear or fair weather： No．2，rain or snow：No．3．local rain or snow：No． 4 always refers to temperature （when piaced above ㅅos．1， 2 or 3 it in－ dicates warmer weather：when placed be－ low Nos．1， 2 or 3 it indicates colder w－ather；when not displayed the indica－ tions are that the temperature will remain stationary）；No．5，a cold wave，or the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature．During the late spring and early fall the cold－wave flag is also used as a frost－warning flag along the Gulf coast and in Florida to indicate anticlpated frosts．When No． 5 is displayed No． 4 is alwass omitted．When displayed on poles the signals should be arranged to read duwnwasd；when displayed from horizontal supports a small streamer should be at－ tached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read．

There are also storm，information and hurricane signals，the combinations being made with a white triangular flag，a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre．With the square flag below the red triangular flag． it foretells northeast winds；the square flag above the red trlangular foretells southeast winds：the square flag below the white trangular，northwest winds；the square flag above the white trianoular，southwest winds：two square flags－one above the other－indicate a hurricane．The informa－ tion signal at seaboard and Gulf stations consists of a red pennant，and indicates that the display man has received informa－
tion of a storm covering a limited area． dangerous only for vessels about to sall to certain points．The signal will serve as a notification to shipmasters that im－ portant information will be given them upon application to the display man．

As far as practicable the forecast mes－ sages will be telographed at the expense of the Weather Bureau；but if this is im－ practicable they will be furnished at the regular commerclal rates and sent＂col－ lect．＂Persons desiring to display signals should communicate with the Wrather Bureau official in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States， the central stations of which are as fol－ 10ws：
Montgomery，Ala．：Phenlx，Ariz．：Little Rock，Ark．；San Francisco，Cal．；Denv゙er， Col．：Jaoksonville，Fla．：Atlanta．Ga．： Boise City．Idaho；Chicago，In．：Indianap－ olis，Ind．；Des Moines，Iowa；Topeka， Kan！．：Louisville，$k y$ ．：Ner－Orleans，La．； Baltimore．Md．（for Delaware and Mary－ land）；Eoston，Mass．（for New－Fngland）： Lansing．Mich．：Minneapolls，Minn．；Vicks－ burg，Miss．；Columbia，Mo．：Helena，Mont．； Lincoln，Xeb．；Carson City，Ner．：New－ Brunswick，N．J．Santa Fe，N．Mex．： thaca，N゙．Y．：Raleigh，ざ．C．：Bismarck， N．D．；Columbus，Ohlo：Oklahoma，Okla．： Portland，Ore．：Philadelphia，Penn．： Columbia，S．C．；Huron，S．D．：Nashrille， Tenn．：Galveston，Tex．；Salt Lake City， L＇tah；Richmond，Va．：Seattle，Wash．： Parkersburg．W．，Va．：Milwaukee，W＇is．： Cheyenne，Wyo．

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES．
Prepared by United States Weather Bureau．The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows：＂M．A．R．＂ mean annual rainfall（including snow melted），in inches．＇M．A．T．＇＇mean an－ nual temperature．＂H．R．T．，＂highast recorded temperature at the station．＂IL． R．T．，＂lowest recorded temperature at the station．

| Stations． | $\begin{aligned} & ? \\ & p \\ & > \\ & \hdashline ⿴ 囗 十 \end{aligned}$ | ？ | － | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama， |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona，Pre | 16.1 |  |  |  |
| Arkansas，Little Rock | 53.6 | 62 |  | 2 |
| California，San Fra | 23.7 |  |  |  |
| Colorado，De | 14 | 4 |  | 29 |
| Connecticut，New－Haven． | 49.7 | 49 | 100 | 14 |
| Florida，Jacksonvill | 54.0 | 69 | 104 | 10 |
| Georgia，Atlan | 52 |  |  |  |
| Idaho，Boise | 13.1 |  | 107 |  |
| Illinois，Springfie | 35.0 | 52 |  | 22 |
| Indiana，India |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa，Des Moi | 33 | 49．0 | 104 |  |
| Kansas，Leave | 38.4 | 53 |  |  |
| Kentucky，Louis |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana，New－Or |  |  | 99 |  |
| Maine，Portland， | 42.3 | 43.3 | ${ }_{102}^{97}$ |  |
| Massachusetts． | 45.8 |  |  |  |
| Michigan，Detroi |  | 48 |  |  |
| Minnesota，St．P | 27.5 |  |  |  |
| Mississippi，Vick | 51．7 |  |  |  |
| ssour | 41.1 | 56.1 |  |  |
| Nebraska．Oma | 31.7 | 49 |  |  |
| Nevada， | 8.5 |  |  |  |
| New－H＇pshire．M＇cheste | 43.1 |  |  |  |
| New－Jersey，Atl＇tic Cit | 12.7 |  |  |  |
| ew－Mexico，Santa ew－York，Albany． | 14.2 |  |  |  |
| Now－York Carolina，Ral | 55.5 | 48.2 |  |  |
| North Dakota，＇Bisma | 18.4 | 39.9 | 10 |  |
| io，Columbus |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma， | 31.6 | 60．5 |  |  |
| Oregon，Portland | 46. | 53.1 |  |  |
| Pennsylvania，P＇delphia．： Rhode Island：Block Isl＇d |  | 53．9 |  |  |
| South Carolina，Ch＇1sto |  |  | 104 |  |
| South Dakota，Yankto | ． 26.8 | 46 | 107 |  |
| Tennessee，Nashvil |  |  |  |  |
| Texas，San Anton Utah，Salt Lake | 16.2 | 51 |  |  |
| Vermont，Bur | 32. | 5 |  |  |
| Virginia，Lyn | 42.8 |  | 102 |  |
| Washington，Oly | 53 |  |  |  |
| Washington，Virginia．Parkers | 43. | 53. |  |  |
| Wisconsin，Milp |  | 45 |  |  |
| Wyoming，＇Cheyenne． | 12.2 |  |  |  |

## ${ }^{1}$ Indicates temperature below zero． <br> 2Temperature above zero．

## LABOR LAWS OF THE U．S．

LABOR COMMISSIONER．－The U．S． Statutes at Large provide for a Commis－ sioner of Labor at the seat of Govern－ ment，who is specially charged to＂ascer－ tain at as early a date as possible，and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential，the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States，in
leading countries where such articles are produced，by fully specified units of pro－ duction and under a classification show－ ing the different elements of cost，or ap－ proximate cost，of such articles of produc－ tion，including the wages paid in such in－ dustries per day，week，month，or year，or by the piece；and hours employed per day； and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles：and the com－ parative cost of living，and the kind of living．．．what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinatlons of capital， business operations，or labor，and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital，business operations，or labor have on production and prices．He shall also establish a system of reports by which，at intervals of not less than two years，he can report the general condition，so far as production is concerned，of the leading in－ dustries of the country．The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to in－ vestigate the causes of，and facts relating to，all controversies and disputes betwcen employers and employes，as they may oc－ cur，and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States，and report thereon to Congress．The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain such information upon various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations，and what，if any，convict made goods are imported into this country，and if so from where．＂－ （Chap．380，acts of Congress，1887－＇88．）
＂The Commissioner of Labor is also au－ thorized to prepare and publish a bulletin containing reports on the condition of labor in this and other countries，conden－ sations of State and foreign labor reports． facts as to conditions of employment，an annual abstract of the main features of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over thirty（30） thousand population，and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the indus－ trial interests of the country．There shall be printed one edition of not exceeding fifteen thousand copies of each issue of said bulletin for distribution．＂（Chap． 177，acts of Congress， 1894 －$^{-95}$ ，as amend－ ed．）
BOYCOTTING．－In an article entitled Employer and Employe Under the Com－ mon Law，＂nublished in the U．S．De－ partment of Labor Bulletin No．1，pages 98 and 99，the common law on the subject of boycotting，as laid down by the courts， is stated as follows：

Every one has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases，or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases；and a number of per－ sons，if they have no unlawful object in view，have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain per－ sons，or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions． The right of employes to refuse to work， either singly or in combination，except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves．is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of any one for any reason they deem proper．The master may fix the wages， and other conditions not unlawful，upon which he will employ workmen，and has
the right to refuse to employ them upon any other torms. In short, both employers and employes are entitled to exercige the fullest llberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to cnter into such contracts. It has been held, however, that employers in separate, independent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preveniing workmen who have incurred the hostility of one of tleem from securing emplosment upon any terms and by the method commonly known as blacklisting. debarring such workmen from exercislng their vocatlon, such a combination belng regarded as a criminal conspiracy. On the other hand. a comhination of employes having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is un!awful: for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an emplover by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of force, threats or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination. Unlawful interference by employes, or former employes, or persons acting in sympathy with them, with the business of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court."
HOURS OF LABOR.-The U. S. Statutes at Large nrovide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United states, by the District of Columbia, ol by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the publle works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also. that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such lahorer of mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. (Chap. 352, acts of Congress, 1891-'92.)

In 1857 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 30s, acts of Congress, $155 i-{ }^{-8} 8$. .)

HOLIDAY PAY.-All persons of the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidass, for whlch they shall receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22. May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, December 25, and such days as the President may appolnt as days for National thanissglving. (Resolution No. acts of Congress. 18st-s. Sa and Resolution No. 6, acts of Congress, 1856-'S7.)

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DIS-PUTES.-Chapter 370, acts of Congress, 159 - 0 , provides that when a controversy
arises hetween a common carrier, engaged in interstate or forelgn commerce, and its employes, which interrugts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chalrman of the Interstate commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Lalmor shall, upon the request of either party. communicate wilth the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy, and If their efforts are unsuccessful they shall then try to liring about an arbltration of said controversy; that if the effort at medlation as above does not succeed the controversy may, by the consent of the parties, be submitted to the arbltration of a beard of three persons, one to be samed by the empioying carrier, one to he named by the employes, and the third to be chosen by the two first named, or, if they cannot agree on any one, then by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commlssion and the Commissioner of Labor: that a majority of said arbltrators may make a valid and binding award, whlch must be found and filed In the clerk's offlee of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, within thirty dass from the date of the appolntment of the third arbitrator; that the submission of the controversy shall be in Writing and signed by both partles, and must be filed with the award and with a transcript of all the testimony: that these papers so filed in court with the award shall have the force and effect of a blll of exceptions; that the award shall be final and conclusive upon both parties unless set aside by the court for error of law apparent on the record; that the awaid shall go into practical operation and jutigment shall be entered thereon at the expiration of ten days from the filing unless, within sald ten days, either party, shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record: that at the expiration of ten days from the judgment of the circuit court upon exceptions taken as above, judgment shall be entered $\ln$ accordance with the decislon of the court unless, Within said ten days, either party shall appeal to the circuit court of appeals: the decision of the circuit court of appeals shall be final: that employes dissatisfied with the award must not quit the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of the award without giving thirty days notice In writing of their intention, and that an employer so dissatisfied must not, on account of said dissatisfaction, dismiss an employe before the expiration of said three months without giving the same notice: that during the pendency of such arbitrathon it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to discharge employes parties thereto, except for inefficiencs, violation of law or neglect of duts: nor for the emploses to unite 10 , ald or abet strikes against sald employer. and that for a period of three montbs after an award under such an arbltration it shall not be lawful for an emploser to discharge employes, except for the causes aforesaid. Without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention so to do, nor for any employes, during a like periw. to quit the service of the employer without
just cause wlthout giving a like notice; that each member of such board of arbitration shali receive a compensation of $\$ 10$ per day for the tlme he is actually employed and aiso his travelling and other necessary expenses.

## COPYRIGHT IN THE U. S.

Under the International Copyright act (approved March 3, 1591; took effect Juiy 1, 1891) any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign natlons granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing. reprinting, publlshing. completing. copying. executing. finishing and vending his work; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. Thls term of security is renewable for fourteen years more. The right of eltizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States, on January 1. 1896, had been extended by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Beigium, Denmark and Switzerland. On February 27, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to citlzens of Mexico by proclamation of the President: and on May 25, 1896. copyright benefits were extended to Chili in the same manner.

A bill of Congress. signed by the President January 6, 1897, makes an injunction against the unlawful production of a play obtained in a United States District Court operative in all districts. Insteady of oniy in the one in which it is granted. as formerly. It also makes the unlawful production of a play punishable by imprisonment, under certain conditions.

To aid in having the law strictly complied with. so that no question can arise as to the valldity of the entry recorded, and that the application shail be in such a form that the Copyright Office can, upon its receipt, promptiy make the entries desired, and thus avoid delay through the necesslty for correspondence, an appiication form has been prepared, which can be obtained by addressing "Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington. D. C." By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for securing copyrights, etc., may be obtained. The law imposes a penaity of $\$ 100$ upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright. or words of the same purport. upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such artlcle be subject to copyright or otherwise; or Who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shali import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyrlght or words of the same purport, which is not copyrighted in this country.
The presldent of the American Copyright League is Edmund Ciarence Stedman. and the secretary is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17 th-st.. New-York City, N. Y.

## CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an Act of Congress "to reguiate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883. which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons. not more than two of whom shail be adherents of the same party, as a Commission, with authority to prescribe reguiations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service Act. The terms used in the regulations are: "Classified Service," referring to all that part of the executive Civil Service of the United States included within the prqvisions of the act; "Grade," referring to a group of employes or positions in the classified service arranged upon a basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received; "Class," referring to a group of employes or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, and "Excepted Position "' referring to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but ex ${ }^{\circ}$ pted from the requirement of competitive examination or reglstration for appointment thereto.

The rules promulgated by the President on May 6, 1896, as a mended July 27, 1897, and May 29,1899 , show that aimost everything in the District of Columbia between the grade of mere iaborer or workman and the grade of Presidential appointment is included in the classified service. The following places are brought into the ciassification outside the District of Columbia: All executive officers and employes who are serving in a clerical capacity, or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature; or in the capacity of a watchman or messenger, or physician. hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature: or as draughtsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical enginear, computer or fireman; or in the service of the Supervising Architect's office in the capacity of superintendent of construction or of repair, or foreman: or in the service of the Treasury Department in any caracity. The latter section shows that outside the District of Columbia, as well as within the District. $\in \mathbb{H} \in \mathrm{y}$ yhing in the Treasury Department is classified. Within the classified branches there are a certain number of positions now excepted from the requirements of competitive examination, including deputy collectors of interaal revenue, office deputy marshals, pension examining surgeons, private secretaries, certain customs service deputies, certain inspectors in the Interior Department, and other miscellaneous positions to the number of about five thousand. About seven thousand classified positions in the Navy yards are subject to the registration system, and about as many others of similar nature in the War Department are to be so subjected.

In branches of the service outside the District of Columbia connected with other departments the ciassification is somewhat more restricted. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act until he shali have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is especially exempt from examination by the provisions of the
act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. It is provided that examinations shall bc held at such piaces and on such dates 8 s the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service. It is also provided that persons In the Government service may be appolnted as Boards of Examiners. but the members of such boards are not all to be adherents of one political narty when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve.

On July 2-. 1597. President Mckinley promulgated an amendment to Rule II restricting the power of removal from competitive positions, which, as further amended on May 29, Is99, reads as follows:
"No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing: and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished with a cops of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Coples of such rcasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal. shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office; and the reasons for any change of rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper department or office."
Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make his afplication under oath, upon a form prescribed by the commission, to be accompanied by such certificates as may be required. The age liroitations are fixed by the Commission, and vary for different branches of the scrvice. The Commission may, in lts discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who may be physically disabled to perform the duties required: or who has been guilty of crime or infamous or disgraceful conduct: or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding tbe date of his application: or has made a false statement or practised or attempted to practise deception in securing his registration or appointment. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or more shall be elizible for appointment to the position for which he has been examined. Competitors whose claims to preference under the law have been allowed, and who attain an average of 63 or over. shall be placed. in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the register of eligibles. Persons who served in the mulitary or naval service in the Civil WVar and were honorably discharged thcrefrom, and persons who have been separated from positions through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the register in the order of their fulfilments of requirements. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered upon the register. When vacancies occur in classified positions the appointing or nominating officer shall request certificatlon to him of the names of eligibles for the position racant, the certification being of the three names at the
head of the register of eligibles, and which names must not have been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists.

Certificates for appointments of persons In or on direct detall from any department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be made so as to malntaln as nearly as possible the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and District of Columbla upon the basis of population, except as to appointments $\ln$ a fers places.

## LOCAL LaW'S.

There are four States having State Civll Service laws. The system in lew-York was originally established by Chapter $3 \overline{4} 4$ of the Laws of 1853. whicb was amended from time to time in varlous Important respects until. finally, a new act (Chapter 370 of the Laws of I839) was passed, codifying and uniting all previous acts and extending very considerably the area of their operaticn. An act was pased by the Legislature of Massachusetts in Isot. In these two atates every city is included Within the general system.

ILLIN゚OIs-Act passed in 1595, permitting the several cities to establish the system by popular rote. In pursuance of this act. rules were adopted by large popular majorities in the cities of Chicago and Evanston.

WiSCONSIN-There is a similar state act applying to cities of the first class. and in actual operation, therefore, only in the city of Milwaukee.

In several other States Civil Service rules are in operation $1 n$ isolated cities. establisbed commonly by amendments 10 their charters.

PHILADELPHIA - Examinations are provided by the so called "Bullltt bill." Persons admitted to competition mus:, however, be satisfactory to the appolnting officer, and the examinations are conducted by boards within the departments, so that in actual operation the system amounts practically to nothing.
SAN゙ FRANC1SCO, CAL. and SEATTLE. WFASH., have rules applying to all branches of the city service, recently placed in operation through charter amendments adopted by popular vote. Simllar rules are in operation as the result of charter amendments coming from legislative enactment or from charter commissions in New-Orleans. La., and New-Haven., Conn. A set of rules is also provided for by the charter of Indianapolis, but the system in that city has been temporarily set aside by the arbitrary action of the Mayor in 1896. In Portland. Ore. and Louisville, Ky:. there are rules applying to certain depariments, but not to all.

NET-YORE STATE-The original act fcliowed closely the form of the Federal act. It provlded for the classification of all State offices and for the various depart. ments of cities of 50,000 and over. The application of the system to cities, however, was permissive merely. In list the latter provicion was made mandatory and Tras amended to include all cities in the State. In IS94 a salutary method of enforcement was provided by an enactment forbidding Controllers or other fiscal ofcers to pay the salaries of persons ap-
polnted in viclation of the rules, and making those officers personally responsible for improper disbursements of the sort. In 1897 the act commonly known as the "Black Act" was adopted, dividing the control of examinations between the Civil Service boards and appointing officers; provlding that a rating of not more than half the total should be given for "merit" by the regular examiners, and that those passing this test should be given a further rating for "fitness," not exceeding onehaif the total. and to be determined by the officers themselves. Finally, on March 31, 1898, an act was passed the effect of which was the repeal of the "Black Act", in all cities and the restoration of the system of $1883 \sim^{-84}$. In this act it was also provided that no removal should be. made from a position subject to competitive examination except for reasons to be stated in writing. and after an opportunity for explanation had been granted to the person affected. The Legislature of 1899 passed an act, which became a law, with the signature of Governor Roosevelt, on April 19, the effect of which was to repeal the Black Act outright and to re-establish completely. both in the State and in the cities the original plan of 1883, with certain extensions and improvements the necessity of which experience had shown.

The general Civil Service statutes of the State were reinforced very materially by an amendment to the State Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Conventlon of 1894 and adopted by the people. This provision is as follows:
"Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including towns and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which so far as practicable shall be compttitive: provided. however, that soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions shall be made.'

The courts of the State have construed this provision broadly, and as a part result all non-competitive examinations, except for positions in State hospitals and asylums, have been abolished. The original rules and classification of New-York City were drawn under the permissive act of 1883 and under the supervision of a commission of experts appointed by Mayor Edson in 1884. Rules were adopted in the same manner and at about the same time in Buffalo and Brooklyn. The New-Tork City Board was replaced in 1889 by Tammany Commissioners. During the five years following the administration of the rules was more or less imperfect. Under Mayor Strong the old Commission was restored, and the membership of the Board increased to five. In 1896, through the actlon of this Commission, approved by Mayor Strong, the application of the rules was greatly extended, until, excepting heads of departments, not more than sixty positions were omitted from the competitive classification. The system of labor registration was also adopted, There were approximately 24,000 positions in the Civil Service
on the 1st of January, 1898, of whleh 6,000 in the educational department were subject to a separate system. The classifications included 6,000 in the police force, also subject to a separate system, 5,000 in the labor service under the registration system and 7,000 in the general competitlve schedules. The competitive schedules embraced positions of every character, both clerical, technical and professional. Examinations were conducted by a board of nine examiners, chosen with especial reference to their expert ability, and the examinations generaily were of the most practical character. The rules required that the higher places should be filled by promotion, unless the appointing officer certified to the Civll Service Commission that none in the lower grades were fit for the higher duties to be performed. Through careful work the system had been well developed and placed on a highly satisfactory basis.
The Greater New-York charter, which contained provisions for the appointment of a municipal Civil Service Commiss!on and for the promulgation of rules, was held by the law officers of the present administration to constitute a separate system of appointment and tenure, having no relation to the general system throughout the State. Under previous statutes all municipal Civil Service rules were required to be submitted to the State Civil Service Board for approval before going into effect. It is claimed that under the charter provisions such approval is not required for the new rules for New-York.

The charter provided that the rules in operation in New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City on December 31, 1897, should be continued in full force until new rules were promulgated. Mayor Van Wyck appointed as Civil Service Commissioners Messrs. Charles H. Knox, William N. Dyckman and Robert E. Deyo (later succeeded by Alexander T. Mason), but the new rules were not promulgated until March 5, on which date they received the approval of the Mayor. They differed radically from the rules previously in force, chiefly in the fact that they excepted from examination a greatly increased number of positions, and that they removed the labor service from the competitive registration system. A great deal of laxity was permitted in the matter of temporary appointments in the absence of eliglble lists; persons dismissed at any time within three years were permitted to be appolnted without examination; the scope of selection from the eligible list was materially broadened. The operation of the charter repeaied the Black act in New-York City on January 1, three months before the repeal of that act in the other cities of the State, so that none of the new provisions were framed in the lines of that statute. Early in 1899 the Court of Appeals decided that the contentlon of the city officers that the charter constituted a senarate system was unfounded and that the city rules must conform to the standards required by the State Commission. Before três decision was complied with, however, the present law was passed, and on July 11 new rules were put in force by the State Board which restored all of the essentlal feat-
ures of the genuine merit system omitted from the charter rules, and are expected in future to keep the city service on a fairly competitive basis open to all cilfzens. Stringent inhibitions upon payment of salaries to persons improperly appointed, reinforcing those previously in force, add to the effectiveness of the system. Since the adoption of the act of 1899 new rules have been framed for Buffalo. Albany and other large cities, which are well caiculated to give effect to the existing constitutional and statutory provisions and that will firml: maintain the "merit system" in thesc cther parts of the state. The act provides also for the extension of the syslem to the large counties, and by January 1. 1000 , eleven of these will have been included.

## FOREIGN RULES.

In all of the principal foreign countries an entrance examination, both mental anc physical, is required before appointment in the civil service. The tenure of office is, as a rule, permanent, or during good behavior, and after the employe has become incapacitated by reason of age. length of service or physical infirmity: he is retired with a pension, the amount of which varies, in proportion to length of service, from one-sixth to four-fifths of actual salary. In some countries it is optional with the employe to retire after fifteen years of service, while in other countries from thirty to thirty-five years of service are required before returement. The salaries paid to clerks and other subordinate employes are lower than those paid by the United States Government: but in the principal countries the salaries of higher officials-such as heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions-are, as a rule, higher than those paid in the United States. The hours of labor "ars in the different countries. In the fan Northern as well as in the tropical and semitropical countries the hours of labor are short; in nearly all of the countries, as well as in the United States, the hours of postal employes are longer than those of other governmental employes. The time allowed for lunch. the amount of annual leave with pay, and the amount of sick leave with pay. vary in the different countries: in some the time for lunch or rest, or a mount of annual leave. is fixed according to the grade of the employe, the higher grade of employes being ailowed more time than those of inferior rank: many of the countries are more liberal in regard to sick leave than the United States. An unusually large number of holidays is allowed, especially in Oriental countries: these holidays are, as a rule. rcligious ones-Christmas and New Year's being generally observed in the European countries: in some countries, however, national events are also celebrated. In some countries females are not employed at all. whlle their employment in other countries is, as a rule, limited to work of teachers, telegraph operators and positions in the postal service. In Morocco salaries are made up from bribes and presents, and employes hold their places so long as they can squeeze enough money out of subordinates to satisfy their superiors.

## THE ARMY HEEF SCANDAL.

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Presıdent to inquire into the charges made by Major-General Nelsun A. Miles in icspect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department of the Army to the troops in the field during the operations in Cuba and Porto Rico In the war againse Spain was composed of Major-General James F. Warde, Brigadier-General George II. Davis, Colonel George W. Gillespie and Lieutenant-Colonel George $\mathbf{B}$. Davis. The Investlgation began at Washington on February 17; it ended on April 24 ; the report Was submitted to the President on April 29. and the President approved of it on May 6. The following is a summary of the allegations made by General Miles:

1. That the refrigerated beef furnished to the troops in Cuba, Porto Rico. Tampa, Chickamauga and Jacksonville was embalmed. or treated with chemicals to preserve it. of which overwhelming proof existed.
2. That refrigerated beef was a serious cause of sickness and distress among the troops in the places above named.
3. That the canned roast beef was furnished to the Army under pretence of an experiment.
4. That the canned roast beef was also a cause of sickness and distress amorig the troons, and is unfit for issue as food in any country.
5. That what is called canned roast becf is really beef pulp from which the beef extract of commerce had been boiled out.
G. That the bacon issued to the troops in Porto Rico was not suitable food for use in the tropics.

The following list of instructions. divided into trenty items. was submitted to the court by the President:

1. The character and quality of the meat. refrigerated and canned, furnished to the Army: how purchased: how shipped to the soldiers; if good when shipped; what the cause of its detericration. if any.
2. If the meat was doctored, did the Commissary-General or any of his officers have any knowledge of it or means of know ledge?
3. Was it the meat of commerce?
4. Was it inspected by the Government inspectors. as provided by law?
5. Was lt an authorized ration in the Army?
6. If good when purchased, what maie it bad?
7. Was it anybody's neglect or fault. and if so whose?
S. When unfit for use, if you should so find. was the fact made known to the War Department: when and by' whom?
8. If, after leaving the depot commicsary it was not cared for and properly preserved. whose fault?
9. Was it a suitable ration for the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico?
10. Was there anything better that was macticable?
11. Would it have been prudent for our troops to have made the expeditions in santiago and Porto Rico without the preserved meats, either refrlgerated or canned. with which they were supplied?
12. Could the Army, with any certainty.
rely upon the cattle on the hoof on those islands?
13. Did the commarding officers in Santiago or Porto Rico, or the Major-General commanding, report during the war that either the refrigerated or canned beef wias an unfit ration?
14. When were these reports first inade, and by whom?
15. If the allegations of the Majer-General commanding are established, I want the court to find the cause and fix the responsibility for the fact, that the guilty may be properly punished.
16. Did the cattle in Porto Rico make a wholesome ratiun?
17. If the packers of the ccuntry are guilty it must be known.
18. If the oflicers of the Comninssary Denartment are guilty it must be known.
19. If any officer of the Army is guilty it must be known.

## REPORT OF THE COURT.

The substance of the report was as follows:

1. Canned beef has been very extensively used for a quarter of a century; its consumption by the mercantile marine is very large, but its use is limited to circumstances and conditions that do not permit of the supply of beef freshiy slaughtered: it is fresh beef that has been sterilized by heat and hermetically sealed in the ca.ss: there was no evidence of any of it of earlier date than 1894.
2. The refrigerated beef furnished under contract was not doctored or treated witi any other agent than cold air.
3. Both kinds, refrigerated and canned. were such as are well known as commercial articles, largely used by the trade. in the Lnited States Navy and by armies and navies of Eurcpe.
4. The Army regulations do not provide for inspections of supplies at time of purchase or delivery, but a provision of the "subsistence manual" requires all subsistence stores to be inspected at time of purchase. A very large part of the purchase of canned meat was made in cper. marlet. More or less of the canned roast beef was carefully inspected. The Bureau of Animal Industry inspects carcasses of a! 1 slaught $\in$ red cattle, comprising refrigerated and canned beef.
5. Refrigerated fresh teef is an article of the authorized ratior; canned beef is authorized for the travel ration, but has never been prescribed as a component of the field ration, and was first used as such ration in the war with Spain.
6. On account of the haste required in its delivery and shipment to Tampa the meat was not given the time to settle and harden usually allowed for that purpose, this course being insisted upon by the Subsistence Department to secure prompt deliveries. Some injury was undoubtedly caused by rough handling in transportation or by exposure to the climatic infliences of the tropics, causing oxidation of cans, opening of seams, etc.
7. Subject to the qualifications contained in answer No. 4 in respect to methods of inspecting the beef on its delivery to the Subsistence Department, the court answered this question in the negative.
8. The court was unable to learn of any
report of unfitness made known to the Department respecting canned roast beef until December 21, 1898, when General Miles so stated before the commission appointed to investigate the war with Spain. General Miles also stated, in substance, that the refrigerated beef was unfit for issue. In October. 1898, there was fied in the War Department a report of the inspection at Chickamauga of supplies of the 6th United States Volunteers. made by a board appointed by General Miles. Chief Surgeon Daly, of the board, reported to Colonel Maus, the president, that his inspection showed that the beef had been chemically preserved. "which gave the meat an unnatural, mawkish, sickening odor, like the odor of a human cadaver after the undertaker had injected the body with preservatives," and that it was hurtful to health and unfit for food. The court dealt with Lieutenant-Colonel Maus with severity, especially with regard to his neglect in not ailuding to the bad quality ascribed to the fresh beef by Surgeon Daly, and personally known to himself, and characterized tis silence upon this point as remarkable. The court declared that General Miles was guilty of neglect in not instantly taking the most effective measures within his control to correct the wrong when he formed a belief at Ponce, in August, that the beef guaranteed to keep seventy-two hours had been processed, and that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food. Other witnesses who testified in respect to the chemicalization of the beef spoke of the peculiarities in its odor and its physical appearance, accompanied by putrefactive changes, but the court deciared that none of them was able to swear positively to a sufficiently close examination of the beef to satisfy them that particular preservatives had been used, and none had deemed it of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a report to superior authority. It appeared that upon two occasions an employe of Armour \& Co. stated in presence of witnesses that beef tendered by him at Lakewood. Fla., had been treated with preservatives, but he later denied the statement, hence the court discredited his testimony.
9. As respects the canned beef there was no neglect: as respects the time consumed in transportation of refrigerated beef, the arrangement for delivery and care after delivery, there was neglect in Cuba, and, to a lesser degree, in Purto Rico. Wagons were not always clean and often no protection from sun and rain: but the most serious mistake was the failure to arrange systematically for rapid converance and prompt delivery. It was in evidence that beef rarely reached the camps of consumers before $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., and it was after 12 . or even 3 o'clock. before the troops received their daily allowance. The fault. if any, rested with brigade and higher commanding officers. and their commissaries and quartermasters. There was a contract with Swift \& Co. to erect cold storage facilities on shore; the apparatus reached Santiago July 27 , but it was not ready till September 21 owing to delays of officiais to act, which delays resulted in considerable damage and loss.
10. The canned roast beef was not suita-
ble as a tiavel ration on transports, but for use on shore as a tield ration, where the companies have their camp, and cooklng equipment, and vegetables are available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue two days in ten, but not for tro dars in succession. In some organizations it constituted at least one-half of the meat ration. The refrigerator beef is a suitable ration when it can be issued in good condition.
11. The ration is fixed by law but authority is rested in the President to vary its components. The use of canned roast beef had never been authorized save as a travel ration. and it did not appear at any time during the war. or shortly before, any proposition was submitted to the Presldent fir any change in the meat components of the ration for tronps on land. The reliance for the Santiago and Porto Rico royages on canned, fresh and corned beef was wise and there was no other available that was better. cooking facilities being available: but the court believed that canned roast beef was far less desirable than canned corned beef. While bacon is not regarded as a suitable constant fond for troops in campaisn serving in the tropics, it would have been more suitable than the unknown and unfamiliar canned roast beef eaten direct from the can. There was no better food available or practicable than the refrigerated beef after the troops had landed and secured convenient harbors and landing facilities.
12. As respects the canned beef the answer was, yes; but as respects refrigerated beef. no.
13. In Cuba there were no beef cattle available, and, although there were many in Porto Rico, the testimony was conclusive that the enemy would take the precautions to drive back or destroy all means of subslstence in the country that could be utilized by the American forces: hence, no reliance could $b=$ placed on the cattle of either island as a certain means of subsistence.
14. No such reports were forwarded to the Nar Department by any general officer in Cuba or Porto Rico while field operations were in progress, nor was any such report received until more than a month after hostilities ceased.
15. Answered in replies to Nos. $s$ and 14.
16. The court decided that the allegation of General Miles that chemical preservatives had been used was not proven. but that the charge that the canned fresh beef was unsuitable for food. as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long continued use as a field ration wias sustained. None of the other allegations in relation to the canned fresh bcef were sustaired. Colonel John F: Weston was declared responsible for recommending the canned roast beef as a field ration. The court also characterized the action of the commissary-general of subsistence (General Charles P. Eagan). as unwarranted and reckless, in that he ordered the purchase of enormous quantities of a foof that was practically untried and unknown, and that his act was a colossal error, for which there was no palliation.
17. The evidence was declared conflicting. but the court found that no other fresh beef thar that derived from the native cattle was available for hostile opera-
tions extending beyond a fer miles from the coast: but for tronps encamped near the points of practlcable landing of fresl beef the refrlgerated beef was pleferable.

1s. The court found that in April. INis: the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an artlcle of standard quality under the name of canned roast beef, and that the methods of packing were the same as habitually emploved in Its preparation as an article of commerce, and that no change in the methods was made during the progress of the war.

1月. Replied to in answers to Nos. \& and 11 .
20. Beyond the fault suggested in answers to questions $\$$ and 16 the court found that agalnst none of the officers commanding corps, divisions brigades, or reglments, and their staff officers, should a charge of suilty be brought. It was declared that the major-general (General Miles) commanding the Army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed. or was unfit for issue to the troops; that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress. that some of it was supplied under the pretense of experiment. that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the Secretary of Niar. to the end that a proper remedy might be promplly applied.

## LEGISLITERE OF NEW-IORK.

The following is a summary of the most important laws enacted by the New-York Legislature in 18:39:
AMERICAN FLAG.-An act, which became a law on February 22. 1593, to take effect September 1, following, provided that any person who shouid place or cause to be placed any inscription, design, device. symhol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks or notice whatever upon any flag or ensign of the tinited states or of New-York State, or who shall display any flag purporting to be the National or State flag, or who pubicicly mutilates, tramples upon or otherrise defaces or defies any of said thags, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, that any such flag that may be the property of or used in the serviee of the L'nited States or the State of New-Tork may have inscriptions, names of actions, words. marks or symbols placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations.
AISTERDAM-AY゙E. RAILTH T TRACKS.-This bill was fought againgt with marked determination by its opponents, but was finally passed and approved by the Governor on April 13.
Section 1 of the bill provided that it shall not be lawful to operate upon Am-sterdam-ave. between Seventy-secon. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth sts.. any street surface railroad upon the road or tracks of any street surface railroad company by any motive power other than horse power, unless the tracks or rails upon which said road is or shall be operated are so located in said avenue that they shall be at all points at least twenty feet distant from the nearest curb line of said a venue.
Sec. 2. Any street surface railroad com-
pany having a valid right to operate a street surface railroad by any power other then horse power upon the portion of Am -sterdam-ave. lying between Seventy-second and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth sts. shall have the right to place one or more of its rails between the rails or use the tracks of any other company operating on that portion of Amsterdam-ave., subject to the provisions of the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall not be construed so as to authorize the change of motive power on any street surface railroad in the city of New-York without a due compliance with all the requirements of law relating thereto.

Sec. 4. If any controversy arises as to the respective rights, if any, of the Ninth Avenue Railroad. or its lessee, and of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad to the use of the said portion of Amsterdam-ave. for rallrcad purposes, or to locate within or to use the tracks of the other company, it shall be determined by the Supreme Court, in an action to be brought by either of said companies, with the right of appeal to the Appellate Division and to the Court of Appeals; and the Court shall determine whether it is practicable and for the pubiic good that both companies shall use the same tracks, and if so, on what terms, the compensation to be fixed and determined by 2 jury in said action. If it appears impracticable for both railroad companies to use the same tracks, the Court shall determine, with like right of appeal, which company shall have the exclusive use of that portion of the avenue and the compensation to be paid by it to the other rallroad company on account of its exclusion therefrom. such compensation to be fixed by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court.

It was provided that the act should not be construed as conferring any franchise or authority to construct or operate a rallroad upon said avenue, not heretofore conferred, nor to withdraw in such action from said court the question of the right of any party to such action to occupy said avenue or any part thereof with its tracks nor the question of its right to the manner in or motive power by which it proposes to operate its railroad.

BEET SUGAR.-An 2ct, which became a law on February 23, appropriated $\$ 30,000$, in continuation of the policy adopted at the session of 1897 , to make direct appropriations for not less than five years in aid of the permanent establishment of the beet sugar industry of the State.

BICYCLES: SIX-DAY RACES.-In a bicycie race, or other contest of skill, speed or endurance, wherein one or more persons shall be a contestant or contestants, it shall be unlawful for any contestant to continue in such race or contest for a longer time than twelve hours during any twenty-four hours. The proprietor, oceupant or lessee of the place where such race or contest takes place, consenting to, allowing or permitting any violation of the foregoing provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The manager or superintendent of such race or contest consenting to, permitting or allowing any viola-
tion of the provisions of the first sentence of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. BICYCLES: SIDEPATHS.-The County Judge of any county, except Albany and Monroe, is authorized by Chapter 152, upon the petition of fifty resident wheelmen, to appoint five or seven Sidepath Commissioners, which Board is authorized to construct and maintain sidepaths along any public road or sections there of of the county, outside limits of incorporated cities and villages, or outside the corporation tax district thereof. with the written approval of the Commissioner of Highways or other officer performing similar duties, or with the written approval of the Supervlsor of each town in which the sidepath is built. No sidepath shall be constructed upon or along any regularly constructed or maintained sidewalk, except by the consent of persons owning the abutting lands. The paths shall not be less than three nor more than six feet wide, without the consent of persons owning the abutting lands, and shall be constructed within the outside lines and along and upon either side of said public roads. The Board of Sidepath Commissioners is to adopt a form of license suitable to be affixed to a bicycle. Any person, upon the payment of a fee of not less than 50 cents nor more than $\$ 1$, shall be entitled to receive such license, which shall be good during the calendar year for which it is issued, and for no longer.

ELECTION BILL (Raines). -The law allows the Attorney-General to assign a deputy to conduct special prosecutions in any county in the metropolitan elections district and act as counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections. Whenever the Attorney-General shall advise the Governor that there is occasion for an extraordinary term in any such county. to inquire into and try cases arising under Title 5 of the Penal Code. the Governor may appoint an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court for the trial of criminal cases in the county. pursuant to Section 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it is made the duty of the District-Attorney of the ccunty, and of the assistants, clerks and employes in his office, and of all police authorities, officers and men, within such county to render the Attorney-General and his deputy, whenever requested, all aid and assistance within their power in such prosecutions and in the conduct of such cases.

LABOR LAAV AMENDMENT. - No minor under the age of eighteen years, and no female, shall be employed at labor in any factory in this State before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than ten hours in any one day or sixty hours in any one week. except to make a shorter workday on the last day of the week; or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days so worked. A printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons. and the time when such work shall begin and end. shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in tach room where they are employed. But such persons may begin their work after the time for beginning. and stop before
the time for ending such rork，mentioned in such notice，but they shall not be re－ quired to perform any labor in such fac－ tory，except as stated therein．

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMLLIES．－An amendment to the Poor law，in relation to the relief of soldiers， sailors and thelr families．approved March It．I89\％，provides that no poor or Indigent soldier．sailor or marine who has served in the Army or Niary of the Unjted States nor his family nor the families of any wlo may be deceased．shall bc sent to any almshouse except with the ap－ proval of the commarder and quarter－ master of the post of the Grand Army of the Fept：blic of the city or town where such pcrsons reside，or the nearest post thereto．but shall be relieved and provided for at their homes in the city or town where they may reside，so far as practica－ ble，provided such soldier，sallor or ma－ rlne．or the families of those deceased， are and have been residents of the State for one year．The Auditing Board of such city or town，or in those counties where the poor are a county charge，or the Su－ perintendent of Poor，is required to pro－ vide such money as may be necessary to be drawn upon by the chief officers of the post authorized by the lan to act．

ROOMS IN WHICH JUSTICES COURTS MAY BE HELD．－An act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure，ap－ proved March 21，1599，provides that a justice of peace must hold．Within his town or city，a court for the trial of any action or special proceeding，of which he has jurisdiction，brought before him；but such a court shall not be held in a room in ary part of which trafficking in liquors is authorized，or in an adjoining room． The act took effect on September 1， 1899.
SOLDIERS VOTES．－The act to pro－ Vide for the return and canvass of sol－ diers＇votes was amended so as to read： ＂After all such baliots shall have been cast．said inspectors of election shall im－ mediately proceed to canvass the same． and make a statement and return thereof as provided by law．and forthwith for－ ward the same to the County Cierk by one of their number．The County Board of Canvassers，or such other Board as nerforms like duties，shall convene on the seventh Thursday after the Election Day． at their usual place of meeting．at $i$ of clock in the afternoon，for the purpose of canvassing such statements and re－ turns．＇

W゙．AGON－TIRE W゙IDTHS．－The Buard of Supervisors of a county may enact local and private laws regulating the width of tires used on vehicles built to carry a Weight of fifteen hundred pounds or up－ riard，and may provide penalties for the
violation thereof．

## ENTRA SESSION：

The Legislature conrcned in extraordi－ nary session on llay 22 for the purpose of consıdering amendments to the Franchise Tax Law passed in regular session，and withheld by the Governor with the hope that the extra session would remedy cer－ tain defocts．The extra session ended on May 25．Below will be found the text of the Franchise Tax law as finally passed by the Legislature and signed by the

Governor on May 20．Othur bills passed In extra session were an alpropriation of ST．．00 to celebrate the homecoming of Admiral Derses：silu， 1 or fur the expenses of the state Board in connection with the en－ forcement of the Franchlse law，and $\$ 12,060$ for the expenses of the spectal sesslon．

## FRAC゚CHISE TAX L．AW：

Section I．Subdivision 3 of Sectlon 2 of the tax law is hereby amended to read is follows：（3）The terms＂iand，＂＂real es－ tate，＂and＂real property＂＂as used in this chapter，Include the land itseif above an－1 under water，all buildings and other ar－ ticles and structures，substructures，and superstructures，erected upon，under or above，or affixed to the same：all wharves and piers，including the value of the right to collect wharfage，cranage or dockage thereon：all bridges，all telegraph llnes， wires，poles and appurtenances；all su； ports and inclosures for electrlcal conduct－ ors and other appurterances upon，above and under ground；all surface，under－ ground or elevated railroads，including the valuc of all franchises，rlghts，or permis－ slon to construct，maintain or operate the same in，under，above，on，or through streets，highways，or public places；ali railroad structures，substructures and su－ perstructures，tracks，and the lron thereon， branches，switches，and other fixtures per－ mitted or authorized to be made，laid，ir placed on，upon，above or under any public or private road，street，or grounds；all mains，pipes and tanks lald or placed in， upon．above or under any public or private street or place for conducting steam，heat． water，oil，electricity，or any property． substance or product capable of transpor－ tation or conveyance therein，or that is protected thereby．Including the value of all franchises，rlghts，authority or permis－ sion to construct，maintain or operate $\ln$ ， under，above，upon or through any streets， highrays or public places，any mains， pipes，tanks，conduits or wires，with their appurtenances，for conducting water， steam，heat，light，power，gas，ofl or other substance，or electricity for telegraphic． telephonic or other purposes；all trees and underwood growing upon land，and all mines，minerals，quarries and fossils in and under the same，except mines belons－ ing to the state．A franchise，right，au－ thority or permission．specified in this sul）－ division，shall，for the purpose of taxa－ tion，be known as a＂snecial franchise．＂ A special franchise shali be deemed to in－ clude the value of the tangible property of a person，copartnership，association or corporation，situated in，upon，under or above any street．highway．public place or public waters $\ln$ connection with the spe－ cial franchlse．The tangible property so included shall be taxed as a part of the speclal franchlse．No property of a mu－ nicipal corporation shaif be subject to a special franchise tax．

Sec．2．Article 2 of the Tax law is hereby amended I）y adding at the end thereof Sections 42，43，44，45，46 and 47， to read as foliows：

Sec．42．The State Board of Tax Com－ missioners shall annually fix and determine the raluation of each special franchise sub－ ject to assessment in each city，town，vil－
lage or tax district. Such Board shall, not less than ten nor more than thirty days next preceding the date when an annual assessment is required by law, to be completed in any such city, town or village, file with the clerk of such city, town or village a written statement of the valuation of each special franchise in such city, town, village or tax district as determined by such Board, and the valuation so fixed shall be the assessed valuation on which all taxes based on such special franchise in such city, town or village tor State, municipal, school or highway purposes shall be levied during the next ensuing year. The assessors or other taxing officers or other local officer in any city, town or village. or any State or county officer, shall on demand furnish to the State Board of Tax Commissioners any information required by such Board for the purpose of determining the value of a special franchise. Each city, town or village clerk shall, within five dass after the receipt by him of a statement of assessment of a special franchise by the Etate Board of Tax Commissioners, deliver a copy of such statement certified by him to the assessors or other officers charged with the duty of making local assessments, in each tax district in such city, town or village. The valuation of a special franchise as so fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall be entered by the assessors or other officers in the proper column of the assessment roll.

Sec. 43. Every person, copartnership, association or corporation subject to taxation on a special franchise shall, within thirty days after this section takes effect, or within thirty days after such special franchise is acquired, make a written report to the State Board of Tax Commissioners contalning a full description of every special franchise possessed or enjoyed by such person, copartnership, association or corporation; a copy of the special law, grant. ordinance or contract under which the same is held, or, if possessed or enjoyed under a general law, a reference to such law; a statement of any condition, obligation or burden imposed upon such special franchise or under which the same is enjoyed, together with any other information relating to the value of such special franchises, required by the State Board. The State Board of Tax Commissioners may from time to time require a further or supplemental report from any such person, copartnership, association or corporation, containing information and data upon such matters as it may specify. Every report required by this section shall have annexed thereto the affidavit of the president, vicepresident. secretary or treasurer of the assoclation or corporation, or one of the persons or one of the members of the copartnership making the same, to the effect that the statements contained therein are true. Such Board may prepare blanks to be used in making the reports required by this section. Every person, copartnership, association or corporation failing to make the report required by this section, or failing to make any special report required by the State Board of Tax Commissioners within a reasonable time specified by it, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of $\$ 100$ for every such fail-
ure, and the additional sum of $\$ 10$ for each day that such failure continues, and shall not be entitled to review the assessment by certiorari as provided by Section 45 , Chapter III.

Sec. 44. On making assessment of a special franchise, the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall immediately give notice in writing to the person, copartnership, association or corporation affected, stating in substance that such assessment has been made, the total valuation of such special franchise, and the valuation thereof in each city. town, village or tax district. and that the Board will meet at its office in the city of Albany on a day specified in such notice. which must not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the date of the notice, to hear and determine any complaint concerning such assessment. Such notice must be served at least ten days before the day fixed for the hearing, and it may be served on a copartnership, association or corporation by mailing a copy thereof to it at its principal office or place of business, and on a person either personally or by mailing it to him at his place of business or last-known place of residence. Secticn 36 of this chapter applies, so far as practicable, to a hearing by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under this section.

Sec. 45. An assessment of a special franchise by the State Board of Tax Commissioners may be reviewed in the manner prescribed by Article II of this chapter, and that article applies, so far as practicable, to such an assessment, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the assessment had been made by local assessors; except that a petition for a writ of certiorari to review the assessment must be presented within fifteen days after notice of the filing of the statement of the valuation of a special franchise with the clerk of the clty, town or village, as prescribed by Section 42 of this chapter. Such writ must run to and be answered by said State Board of Tax Commissioners, and no writ of certiorari to review any assessment of a special franchise shall run to any other Board or officer unless otherwise directed by the court or judge granting the writ. An adjudication made in the proceedings instituted by such writ of certiorari shall be binding upon the local assessors, and any ministerial officer who perfarms any duty in the collection of said assessment in the same manner as though said local assesscrs or officers had been partles to the proceeding. The State Board of Tax Commissioners, on filing with the city, town or village clerk a statement of the valuation of a special franchise, shall give to the person, copartnership association or corporation affected written notice that such statement has been filed, and such notice may be served on a copartnershlp. association or corporation by mailing a copy thereof to it at its principal office or place of business, or on a person either personally or by mailing to him at his place of business or last-known place of residence.

Sec. 46. If, when the tax assessed on any special franchise is due and payable under the provlslons of law applicable to the city, town or village in which the tangible property is located, it shall appear that the
person, copartnership, association or corporation affected has paid to such clty, torn or village for its exclusive use within the next preceding year, under any agreement therefor, or under any statute requiring the same, any sum based upon a percentage of gross earnings, or any otherincome, or any license fec, or any sum of money on account of such spccial franchise, granted to or possessed by such person, copartnership, association or corporation, amounts so paid for the exclusive use of such city, town or village, except money paid or expended for paving or repairing of pavement of any street, highway or public place, shall be deducted from any tax based on the assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, for city. town or village purposes, but not otherwise; and the remainder shall be the tax on such special franchise payable for city, town or village purposes. The Chamberlain or Treasurer of a city, the Treasurer of a village. the Supervisor of a town, or other officer to whom any sum is naid for which a person, copartnership, association or corporation is entitled to credit as provided in this section. shall, not less than five or more than twenty days before a tax on a special franchise is payable, make and deliver to the Collector or Receiver of Taxes or other officer authorized to receive taxes for such city. town or village, his certificate showing the several amounts which have been paid during the year ending on the day of the date of the certificate. On the receipt of such certificate the Collector, Receiver or other officer shall immediately credit on the tax roll, to the person, copartnership, association or corporation affected, the amount stated in such certificate, on any tax levied against such person. copartnership. association or corporation on any assessment of the special franchise for city. fown or village purposes only, but no credit shall be given on account of such payment or certificate in any other year, nor for a greater sum than the amount of the special franchise tax for city, town or village purposes, for the current year, and he shall collect and receive the balance. if any, of such tax as required by law

Sec. 47. The imposition or payment of a special franchise tax, as provided in this chapter, shall not relieve any association, copartnership or corporation from the payment of any organization tax or franchise tax or any other tax otherwise imposed by Article IX of this chapter, or by any other provision of law. but tangible property situated in, upon, under or above any street, highway, public place or public waters. as described in Sub-division 3 of Section 2. shall not be taxable except upon the assessment made as herein provided by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 3. Sections 21 and 31 of the Tax lam are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21. They shall prepare an assessment roll containing six separate columns. and shall. according to the best information in their nower, set down: First-1n the first column, the names of all the taxable persons in the tax district. Second-In the second column, the quantity of real property laxable to each person, with a statement thereof In such form as the Commlssioners of Taxes shall prescribe.

Third-in the third column, the full value of such real property. Fourth-1n the fourth column, the full value of all the taxable personal property owned by each person, respectively; after deducting the just debts owing by hlm. Fifth-In the fifth column, the value of taxable rents reserved and chargeable upon lands within the tax district. estlmated at a principal sum the interest of which, at the legal rate per annum, shall produce a sum equal to such annual rents, and If payable in any other thing except money the value of the rents in money to be ascertained by them and the value of each rent assessed separately: and if the name of the person entitled to receive the rent assessed cannot be ascertained by the assessors it shall be assessed agalnst the tenant in possession of the real property upon which the rents are chargeable. Slxth-In the sixth column, the value of every special franchlse, as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 31. The assessors shall assess corporations liable to taxation in their respective tax districts upon their assessment rolls in the folloring manner: First -In the first column, the name of each corporation, and under its name the amount of its capital stock pald in and secured to be paid in; the amount paid by it for real property then owned by It, wherever situated: the amount of all surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding 10 per cent of the capital, after deducting therefrom the amount of its stock, if any, belonging to the state and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions. Sec-ond-In the second column, the quantity of real property. except special franchises owned by such corporation and situated within their tax district. Third-1n the third column. the actual value of such real property, except special franchises. Fourth-ln the fourth column, the amount of the capital stock paid in and secured to be paid in, and of all such surplus profits or reserve funds as aforesaid. after deducting the sums paid out for all the real estate of the company, wherever the same may be situated, and then belonging to it, and the amount of stock, if anys belonging to the people of the State and to incorporated literary and charitable lnstitutions. Fifth-In the fifth column. the value of any special franchise owned by it, as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 4. Sub-divislon $G$ of Sectlon 171 of the Tax law is hereby amended to read as follows: Sixth-Employ a clerk, prescribe his duties and fix his salary at a sum not exceeding $\$ 2.000$, and also other needed assistants. prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, which shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount annually appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

Sec. 5. When the assessors, or a majority of them, shall have completed their roll, they shall severally anoear before any officer of their county authorized by law to administer oaths and shall severally make and subscribe before such officer an oath in the following form: "We, the underslgned, do severally depose and swear that we have set down in the foregoing assessment roll all the real estate
situated in the tax district in which we are assessors, according to our best information, and that, with the exception of those cases in which the value of the said real estate has been changed by reason of proof produced before us, and with the exception of those cases in which the value of any special franchise has been fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, we have estimated the value of the said real estate at the sums which a majority of the assessors have declded to be the full value thereof; and. also, that the said assessment roll con-
tains a true statement of the aggregate amount of taxable personal estate of each and every person named in such roll over and above the amount of debts due from such persons respectively, and excluding such stocks as are otherwlse taxable, and such other property as is exempt by law from taxation, at the full value thereof, according to our best judgment and belief." which oath shall be written or printed on said roll, signed by the assessors and certified by the officer.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on October 1, 1899.

## POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

## CALIFORNIA.

Two bills to restrict the license of newspapers of the State became laws by riction of the Legislature of 1899 . Both were the result of savage cartoons and libellous articles in San Francisco newspapers. The first, the Anti-Cartoon bill, was as follows:
"It shall be unlawful to publish in any newspaper. handbill, poster, book or serial publication, or supplement thereto, the portrait of any living person, a resident of California, other than that of a person holding a public office in this State, without the written consent of such person first had and obtained; provided, that it shall be lawful to publish the portrait of a person convicted of a crime. It shall likewise be unlawful to publish in any newspaper, handbill, poster, book or serial publication, or supplement thereto, any caricature of any person residing in this State which caricature will in any manner refiect upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation or business or nolitical motives of the person so caricatured, or which tends to expose the individual so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule or contempt.
"A violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $\$ 100$ nor more than $\$ 500$, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six montins, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The other bill ls known as the "Newspaper Signature" bill. It provided that "every article, statement or editorial contained In any newspaper or other printed publication printed or published in this State, which by writing or printing tends to blacken the memory of one who is dead or to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation or publish the nacural or alleged defects of one who is alive, and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, must be supplemented by the true name of the writer of such article." etc.

A penalty for violation of either of these laws is provided. The leading lawyers expressed their oplnions that the Anti-Cartoon law was unconstltutional, but were not so sure about the other law.

On March 31, 1899. the Governor approved of a bill which legallzes prize fighting contests up to twenty rounds.

## NEVADA.

The 1898 State election was contested, on Governorship, by Mr. MeMilian, the Republican candidate, and the supreme Court rendered a decision on September 20, 1899, declaring that Reinhold Sadler had won by 60 pluraiity. The official returns promulgated by the Secretary of State in November, 1898, gave Mc-Millan (Rep.), 3,548; Russell (Dem.), 2,057; Sadler (Sil. Rep.), 3,570. The Supreme Court decision gave Sadler a plurality of 60 , or 38 more than the figures of the Secretary of State.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

An amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina limiting suffrage was passed by the lower house of the Legislature on February 17, 1899, by a vote of 81 to 27 . and by the Senate on the following day by a vote of 41 to 6 . It will be submitted to a vote of the people in August, 1901, at the same time State officers are to be voted for. Educational. property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed, the avowed object being to eliminate the ignorant negro vote, since there is a further provision in the interest of the white voter to the effect that any person can vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or any time prlor thereto, or whose ancestors were so $\epsilon n-$ titled to vote,

## PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the incidents of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of 1899 , relating to the Quay contest for the U. S. Senatorship, was a bill introduced early in the session materially to change the law which gave the District-Attorney unlimited powers in the selection of juries in trials for misdemeanors. The McCarrell bill (so-called because introduced by a member of that name) amended the law in a way that would give the defendant the same rights in the selection of a jury as the DistrictAttorney. As the bill was supposed to be designed in the interest of Quay at thls time, his Republican opponents Ceclared that they would fight it. They were strengthened in their presumption with regard to the bill when, on January 24, a proposition to exempt criminal cases from its provislons at that time before the courts in which true bills had been found
was voted down by the Quay majority. Subsequently there were rumors that bribery would be attempted to control action on the hill. and the Eusiness Men's League of Philadelphia offered $\$ 25,000$ reward for the discovery of sny such attempt. The Senate voted on the bill on Feloruary 1, and it was passed by 25 ayes to 17 noes. Senator McCarrell, who framed the bill, claimed that the old law was unfair and unjust, a relic of barbarism that had been wiped out by every other State in the Unlon. The bill came up in the House on the second reading on February 9 , when it was vooted to postpone action until March 21, by a vote of 93 ayes to 92 noes. seventeen Democrats voted with the minority.

On F'ebruary 24 a resolution of the House prevailed for the appointment of a conimittee to investigate charges of attempted lrihery. to the effect that two members had been offered money if they would vote for a reconsideration of the vote by which the McCarrell bill was postponed to March 21. The committee held its first meeting March 2. When Mr. Koontz, an anti-Quay member, declared that the action of the Quay majority on the committee was irregular, and that he should move In the House on the next day to reorganize the committee. To prevent Mr. Koontz from carrying his plan into effect the Quay members combined to delay proceedings, and the Speaker promptly, at 11 o'clock, adjourned the House before the resolution could be offered. The antiQuay men then reassembled and elected Mr. Bliss as Speaker. Questions were raised as to the powers of the reorganlzed House and they were referred to a committee. Indignation prevailed against speaker Farr throughout the day, and there were several meetings and such great confusion that further action was deferred. The lnvestigating committee was increased to nine members on March 6 , and the investigation occupied more than a month. The following questions were framed to be put to each member of the House:

First- Whether there was ever, directly or indirectly, offered any money or other consideration to the witness to vote for or against the McCarrell Jury bill or any particular candidate for the United States Senate.

Second-Whether the witness knows or ever heard of any other member being corruptly approached.

Third-Whether there was offered to the witness, or to any friend or relative of his, any mosition or preference in return for his vote by any member or outsider.

A large amount of testimony was taken, and on April 17 a majority and minority report were presented. The majority report was signed by five of the nine members, and recited at length from the testimony and declared the evidence disclosed clearly that undue means were taken by many persons corruptly to solicit members of the House to influence their official action upon the McCarrell bill, and also as to the election of a U. S. Senator. The concluding paragraph reported that nlne persons. some of them Democrats and others Republicans, were gully of unlawful conspiracy, and read as follows:
"In conclusion, your committee respect-
fully report that there $1 s$, In thelr oplnion, sufficlent evidence against Charles $B$. Spatz, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Kulp. Thomas 11. Nloyles, Lobert Evans, John J. Coyle and M. J. Costello for this House to cirect that crlminal proceedings be brought against them in the courts of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, and it is recommended that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted by the authority of this House."

The minority report of the other four members reached substantlally the same conclusions as the majority report. It. however, relieved from censure some of the persons who were named for rebuke by the majorlty report, and it recommended "that the testimony of and against Messrs, Coyle, Costello, Spatz, Evans, Moyles, Kulp, Byrne, Titus and Jones he referred to the proper tribunal for determination.

The sessions of the I.egislature were ful: of interest throughout by reason of the spirited contest for U. S. Senator. Although lt left a multitude of bills with the Governor for hls action, a large number of these being appropriatlons for private charlties, the session was remarkable in that lt passed very few hllls of general interest. One bill that pasced both houses early in the sesslon and was approved by the Governor provided for a joint commlttee to confer with the legislatures of other States as to the advisability of submitting an amendment to the Constltution of the United States whereby the President, VicePresident and Unlted States Senators mav. be elected by direct popular vote, the committee to report back to the Legislature at its sesslon $\ln 1901$.

Of the revenue raisers the Mercantile Tax bill, providing that all merchants of the State shall pay a flat tax-retail merchants, \$2, wholesale merchants, \$3, and an additional tax of one mill on the dollar on the gross volume of business by retail merchants during the year, and a tax of one-half mill on the dollar of the buslness of the wholesale merchants-passed both houses and became a law.

Another law permits existlng Pennsylvania corporatlons to increase their capital stock to any amount. Another provides for the incorporation of companles to do all kinds of buslness.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature, composed of 26 nembers of the Senate and 70 members of the House, met on January 11. 1899. The Sinate had 17 Republicans and 9 Demozrats and the House 35 Democrats and $3 t$ Pepublicans, and one seat in doubt since the November election. Five of the Democrats and two Republicans were serred with notices of contest. The Demorrats also claimed that the seats of Senators Pierson and Getzendanner were vacant because they had accepted commissions in the Army during the war with spaln, rut which they had resigned before the Lexislature convened. The Democrats failed to unseat Via (R.) in the House on January 14 by reason of two Democrats voting with the Republicans, but secured a postponement of the announcement until the

16th, when Logan (D.) was seated by the two Democrats voting with their pariy. In the meanwhile the Senate refused to regard the House as organized. The Senate also referred the cases of Kidd, Marcum and Ashby, all Democrats, occupying contested seats, to the Committee on Elections. The Governor recognized the or ranization of the House on January 19. On January 23 the Senate unseated Kidd (D.) and seated Morris (R.), the contestant. On the same day the House adopted a resolution questioning the titles to seats of Redmond, Scherr, Cutrlght and Legg. all Republicans. Finally, on January 25. both houses ratified an agreement of the
evening before postponing all contesved seats. On the same day the ballot for United States Senator was taken, resulting in the election of Nathan B. Scott (R.). (See under chapter of "United States S $\in$ nators' ').

The suspended contests came up inder special order on February 7 , when, as a result of a conference between the Democrats and Republicans, Kidd (D.) was seated in the Senate and Dent (D.) was seated in the House by a strict party vote. This gives the Democrats an additional vote in 1901, when another United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Stephen B. Elkins (R.).

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

| States and Territories. | Interest laws. |  | Statute of limitations. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Legal } \\ \text { rate, } \\ \text { Per cent. } \end{gathered}$ | Rate allowed by contract, Per cent. | Judgments, years. | Notes, years. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Open } \\ \text { accounts, } \\ \text { years. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Days of grace. |
| Alabama | 8 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Arizona. | 7 | Any | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| California | 6 | Any | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Colorado | 8 | Any | 20 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 6 | ${ }^{1}$ Any | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Delaware | 6 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| District of Columbia | 6 | 10 | 12 |  | 3 | 0 |
| Florida. | 8 | 10 | 20 | 5 | 22 | 0 |
| Georgia | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| Idaho. | 7 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Illinois | 5 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Indiana | 6 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| Iowa | 6 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| Kansas | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Kentucky. | 6 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 0 |
| Louisiana. | 5 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Maine | 6 | Any | 6 | 320 | 0 | 3 |
| Maryland | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 6 | Any | 20 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Michigan . | 15 | 7 | 6 \& 10 | 6 | 6 | 43 |
| Minnesota | 16 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Missouri | 16 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 1. 5 | 3 |
| Montana | 7 | 12 | 510 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Nebraska. | 18 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| Nevada. | 17 | A 7 y | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| New-Hampshire | 16 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| New-Jersey . . . | 1. 6 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| New-Mexico | . 6 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| New-York ... | 16 | 6 | 20 | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| North Dakota. | 16 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Ohio | 6 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 7 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Oregon . . . . | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | . 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Rhode Island. | 16 | Any | 20 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| South Carolina. | \| 7 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 16 | 3 |
| South Dakota. | 17 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 3 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 3 |
| Texas | 5 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| Utah | 8 | 1 Any | 7 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Vermont | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Virginia | 6 | 6 | 620 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Washington | 8 | Any | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| West Virginia. | - 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Wisconsin .... | - 7 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Wyoming . . . . . . . . | . 8 | 112 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0 |

${ }^{1}$ Orer 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. ${ }^{2}$ Three years for merchants. ${ }^{3}$ Not witnessed, six years. ${ }^{4}$ Not on notes or drafts on demand. ${ }^{5}$ Not courts of record, five years. When return not made on execution, ten years.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RELERS OF' THE CHIEF COLNTRIES OF TIE WORLD.
(Titles and terms in parentheses.)

| Country. | Ruler. | Acceded. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abyssinia........ | Menelek Il (Emp | March 12, 18s9 |
| Afghanistan | Abdur Rahman Khan (Amir | July 22, Is80 |
| Argentine Republi | Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, (i years). | October 12, 1598 |
| Austria-Hungary | IFrarcis Joseph I (Emperor).......... | December 2. 1sts |
| Lavaria | IOtho ( 1 (king)...... | June 13, Issis |
| Belgium | Leopold II (King) | Decernber 10, 1805 |
| Bolivia | Jose Manuel Pando (President) | October, 1899 |
| Brazil. | Senhor Campos Salles (President) | November 15, 1595 |
| Bulgari | Ferdinand I (Prince).... | July 7, 1*si |
| Chili. | \|Federico Errazuris (President) | September 18, 1596 |
| China | Kuang Hsü (Emperor)...... | January 12, 1875 |
| Colombia | Don Miguel A. Ca |  |
| Costa Ric | Rafael Iglesias (Pres | May S. 1894 |
| Denmark | Chrisuan IX (King) | November I5, 1863 |
| Dominican Repul | Juan Isidro Jiminez | November 11. 1595 |
| Ecuador........ | IEloy Alfaro (Preside | February 6, 1s97 |
| Egypt. | A bbas II (Khedive). | January 7, 1892 |
| France. | Emile Loubet (President. 7 years) | February 1s, 1599 |
| Germany | William II (Emperor and King of Prussia) | June 15, 15¢ |
| Great Br | Victoria QQueen). | June 20, 1837 |
| Greece | George I (King of the Hellene | June 5, 1863 |
| Guatema | Manuel Estrada Cabrera. | February 8, 1838 |
| Hayti. | \|Theresias Augustin Simon Sam (President)| | March 24. 1596 |
| Hondura | P Policarpo Bonilla (President)........... | January 1, 1855 |
| Italy. | Humbert I (King).. | January 9, 1578 |
| Japan. | Mutsu Hito (Emper | February 13. 1567 |
| Korea. | Li Hui (King)..... | January. 1s64 |
| Liberia. | IW. D. Coleman (President) | ovember 13, 1596 |
| Mexico | \|Porfirio Diaz (President, \& years) | December 1, 1sm** |
| Monteneg | 1 Nicholas I (Prince) | August 14. 1 (6) |
| Morocco | Muley Abdul Aziz (Sultan) | June 7, I894, |
| - $\operatorname{Cetherlan~}$ | \| Wilhelmina (Queen)... | \| November 23. 1590 |
| Nicaragua | (3ose Santos Zelaya (President. 4 years)\| | December I, 1836; |
| Norway. | IOscar II (King). | \|September 1s, Isio |
| Orange Fr | M. Th. Steyn (Preside | March t. $15!6$ |
| Paragu | Emilio Aceval (President) | November 25.1895 |
| Persia | Mozaffer-ed-Din (Emperor) | May 1, 1896 |
| Peru. | \| Eduardo Romana (Preside | June, 1899 |
| Portugal | \| Carlos I (King). | October 19, IS89 |
| Prussia. | \|(See Germany).. |  |
| Rumania | ICharles J (Ǩing). | May 10, IS66 |
| Rus ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a. | NNicholas II (Czar) | November 1, 1894 |
| Salvador | (Don Tomas Regalado (President) |  |
| Saxony | Albert (King). | Oclober 29. 1573 |
| Servia. | 1 Alexander I (Kin | March 6, 1859 |
| Siam. | Choulalonkorn (Kin | Oclober 1, 186s |
| Spain | Alfonso - | May 17, 1s8c |
| Sweden | Same as Norway |  |
| Transvaal (south | S. J. Paul Krüger (President) | May 12. 1593 |
| Tripoli.......... | IAhmed Rassim Pacha (Governor-General) | November, 1851 |
| Tunis. | \|Sidi Ali Pacha (Bey). | October 2s. 1ss2 |
| Turke | Abdul Hamid II (Sultan). | August 31. 1576 |
| Urugua | ISenor Luis Cuestas (President) | August 25. Indi |
| Venezuela........ | Ion Cipriano Castro (President)........ | December 1. 18,9 |

*Fictlected fourth quadrennial term.

FOIREIGN NATIONSOINEIBTEDNESS, IPOLLITION AND IREA


FOREIGN NATIONS-INDEBTEDNEGS, POPULATION AND AREA (continued).

|  | Area, Sq. miles. | Population. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Debt, } \\ & 1898 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bulgarla | 38,390 | 3,310,713 | \$38,000,000 |
| Chili ... | 293,970 | 3,317,264 | 121,670,350 |
| China and dependencies | 4,218,401 | * $402,680,000$ | *200,000,000 |
| Colombia, United States | -502,000 | *5, 000,000 | ${ }^{7} 18,360,585$ |
| Costa Rica.. | 37,000 | *262,681 | 11,125,145 |
| Denmark | 14,775 | 2,299,564 | 57,896,67ล |
| Dominican Republic. | 20,596 | *500,000 | 1,562,500 |
| Ecuador ...... | 120,000 | *1,270,000 | 12,500,000 |
| Egypt | $\dagger$ ¢94,240 | *9,750,000 | 481,358,630 |
| France | 204,146 | 38,518,975 | 6,101,251,060 |
| Germany, by States- \| |  |  |  |
| Anhalt :.. | 917 | 293,123 |  |
| Alsace-Lorraine | 5,601 | 1,640,986 | 6,028,750 |
| Baden | 5,891 | 1,725,470 | 82,257,315 |
| Bavaria | 29,634 | 5,797,414 | 35],596,025 |
| Bremen | 99 | 196,278 |  |
| Brunswick | 1,4.41 | 433,986 | 15,260,595 |
| Hamburg | 160 | 717,095 | 88,194,695 |
| Hesse | 2,966 | 1,039,020 | 40,850,000 |
| Lippe | 475 | 134,617 |  |
| Lubeck .. | 115 | 83,324 | 4,717,753 |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin Mecklenburg-Strelitz | 5,197 1,144 | 596,436 | 27,826,375 |
| Oldenburg ......... | 1,144 | 101,739 | 10,638,2\% |
| Prussia | 134,531 | 31,849,795 | 1,621,305,515 |
| Reuss (elder). | 123 | 67,454 |  |
| Reuss (younger) | 323 | 131,469 |  |
| Saxe-Altenburg | 517 | 180,012 |  |
| Saxe-Coburg and Goth | 765 | 216,624 |  |
| Saxe-Meiningen | 964 1,388 | 234,005 |  |
| Saxony | 5,856 | 3,783,014 | 188,623,247 |
| Schaumburg-Lippe | 133 | 41,224 |  |
| Schwarzburg-Rudolstad | 367 | 88,590 |  |
| Schwarzburg-Sondersha | 337 | 78,248 |  |
| Waldeck | 438 | 57,766 | 509.250 |
| Wurtemburg | 7,619 | 2,080,898 | 138,500,505 |
| Germany: Total......... | 211,168 | 52,246,589 | 2,436,829,797 |
| Great Britain-Dependencies: ${ }_{\text {G }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bahama Islands....... | 5,794 | 51,517 | 595.000 |
| Barbadoes | 166 | 186,000 | 2,045,750 |
| British Guiana. | 109,000 | 283,000 | 5,262,935 |
| British Honduras | 7,502 | 33,811 | 169,015 |
| Cape Colony | 19 292000 | 15,952 | 230,500 |
| Cape Colony | 292,000 | 2,011,305 | 129,328,840 |
| Canada | $3,315,647$ 25,365 | *5,230,000 | 357,008.200 |
| Ceylon .... | 25,365 7,451 | 3,298,342 | 19,000,000 |
| Grenada .. | 7,451 $\mathbf{2 5 2}$ | 3121,798 $\mathbf{5 3 , 2 0 9}$ | 1,066,280 |
| Hong Kong | 32 | 248,710 | 1,709,000 |
| India | 1,560,160 | 287,223,431 | 746,613,330 |
| Jamaica | 4,429 | 697,859 | 8,125.745 |
| Leeward 1sland | 704 | 129,760 | 1,678,105 |
| Malta ... | 117 | 176,331 | 395,840 |
| Mauritius | 705 | 378,041 | 6,196.505 |
| Natal ${ }^{\text {Newfoundiand }}$ | 20,461 | 598,621 | 40,095,715 |
| New South Wales | 310,700 | 208,000 $1,277,870$ | 15,000,000 |
| New-Zealand .... | 104,235 | 1,277,870 | 305,372,490 $\mathbf{2 2 1 , 8 3 3}, 090$ |
| Queensland | 668,224 | 472,179 | 173,002,070 |
| St. Lucia. | 233 | 47.332 | 17359,890 |
| St. Vincent. | 140 | 41,054 |  |
| Sierra Leone. | 15,000 | 180,000 |  |
| South Australia.. | 903,425 | 352,053 | 119,570,000 |
| Straits Settlements. | 1,4721/2 | 549,000 |  |
| Tasmania .......... | 26,375 | 160,270 | 42,174,185 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,868 | 268,404 | 4,630,090 |
| Victoria Western Australia | 87,884 | 1,179,029 | 242,940,440 |
| Western Austral | 975,920 | , 152,840 | 40,000,000 |
| Guaternala | 24,977 | - $\mathbf{+} \mathbf{1 , 5 1 0 , 0 0 6}$ | 179,143,300 |
| Hayti | 9.242 | 1,244,650 | 16,103,923 |
| Honduras | 42,658 | 398,877 | 32,429,785 |

FOREIGN NATIONS-INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA (continued).

|  | Area. Sq. miles. | Population. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Debt } \\ & 15 y: \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{6}$ Hungary | 124.44 S | 17,463.791 | \$ $307,365,700$ |
| Italy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 110.623 | 31,475,217 | \%2,550,920,000 |
| Japan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 | 162,655 | $43,228,963$ | $207.345,080$ |
| Korea . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | S2,000 | 10,550,000 |  |
| Liberia | 45,000 | * 1,510, 0 H3 0 |  |
| Luxem burg | 999 | 217.5s3 | 2,316,020 |
| Mexico | 751,175 | 10,447.994 | 83,500,001 |
| Montenegro | 3,456 | *227.000 | 815,000 |
| Moroceo | 314.1000 | * $41 / 2$ to 5 mll . |  |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of Holland).. I | 12,582 | 4,553.451 | 453,246,935 |
| Nicaragua ............................ | 51,600 | *310.000 | 3,000,000 |
| Norway ...... | 124.590 | 2,135,500 | - 45, 606,625 |
| Orange Free State | 48,326 | 207,503 | 225,000 |
| Paraguay | 145,700 | \% $6000.0(\mathrm{k})$ |  |
| Persia | (230,000 | $=(1.1000,000$ |  |
| Peru | 455,000 | *2.972.000 | 23, 295,880 |
| Portugal | 34,606 | 5,082, 247 | 763,863,725 |
| Rumania | 46,314 | *5,500.500 | 240,000,000 |
| Russia | 8,450,081 | 124,211,113 | 3,991,390,000 |
| Salvador | 7.223 | 750,000 | 37,605,395 |
| Samoa | 1.076 | 36,240 |  |
| Semia | 18,757 | 2.314,153 | -2,075,000 |
| Siam | 2*0,000 | * 12,000.040 |  |
| Spain . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 | 196.173 | 17,550,216 | 91,845,225,500 |
| Sweden ................................ | 172,57 | \%.009,632 | 79,152.830 |
| Switzerland | 15,469 | 2.933 .334 | 14.935.000 |
| Transvaal, South Africa | 119,200 | . 550000 | 13,275,450 |
| Tunis . . ...... | 44,920 | * 1,500,000 | 28,2-3,750 |
| Turkey (Europe. Asia and Africa)... | 1.710 .000 | *39,500,000 | $10 \$ 15,250.000$ |
| Uruguay . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 72.172 | 757.053 | 125,550,000 |
| Venezuela .............................. | 566,154 | 2.323 .527 | 37.657 .600 |

${ }^{1}$ Of this Great Britain possesses 2,500.000 square miles: France, $3,500,000$ square miles; Germany, 900,000 square miles; Congo Free State, 900,000 square miles: Portugal, 800.000 square miles: Italy. 200,000 square miles: Spain. $2 \overline{0} 0,000$ square miles: Egypt and Tripoli, 500,000 square miles. ${ }^{2}$ Including Patagonia. 33.401 only of Europeans. ${ }^{6}$ Common debt of Austria-Hungary, in December, 1896, was $\$ 1.505,225,530$. Tinclusive of $\$ 8,004.710$ arrears of interest. EExclusive of $\$ 118,045.000$ accrued interest. E Exclusive of $\$ 98,139,730$ accrued interest. ${ }^{10}$ Inclusive of \$157.750,000 indemnlties owed. Estimated. Not including the provinces reconquered in the Soudan.

## AFRICA.

NILE VALLEX BOL'NDARIES.
The convention between Great Britain and France to mark their respective frontiers in the Valley of the Nile was signed in London on March 21. 1899. The terms are that the exact frontier from the northern line of Belgian Congo to latitude $15 \mathrm{de}-$ grees is to be determined by a mixed commission, it being agreed that Great Britain shall retain Bahr-el-Ghazal, with Darfu:: France keeping Wadai (or Waday). west of Darfur; Bagirmi, south of Lake Chad: Kanom, north of Lake Chad, and, generally speaking. the territory east and north of Lake Chad lwing north of the fifteenth parallel. The French sphere will extend south of the Tropic of Cancer to the western limit of the Libyan Desert.

The signatories agree to equality of commercial treatment from the Nile to Lake Chad. and between the fifth and fifteenth parallels of latitude.

The latter clause permits France to establish commercial houses on the Nile and its affluents.

The signatories undertake to refrain from exercising political or territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the convention.

## ORANGE FREE STATE TPEATY

The treaty with the Orange Free State providing for extradition was ratified on

April 20, 1599, at Washington. 1t does not require the surrender of fugitives from justi e who are citizens of the country where their extradition is sought, but the provision is permissive, enabling a country to surrender its citizens in its discretion.
(For Transvaal War, see index.)

## AUSTRIA.

The Parliamentary deadlock over the question of a reneval of the constitutional measure uniting Austria and Hun-gary-or over that portion of it which is renerrable every ten years-continued througnout 1898 and until September 23. 1899, When the Austrian Cabinet tendered their resignations. A provisional renewal of the Dual Jonarchy for a year was arranged at the close of 1897, and in December, 180\%. a temporary expedient mas again resorted to. The opposition to the union was due to the desire of the dissidents to sever economic relations betreen the tro countries, and emphasize thus the Independence of Hungary. There were exceedingly stormy sessions of the Hungarian Diet in the latter part of 1898 , and several duels were the outcome of personal encounters and the interchange of insults. A compromise was effected with the opposition early in March by conceding to it the measures it demanded regarding the franchise and corrupt practices at elections.

Further disputes arose, and on June 10 , 1899, a conference of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers concluded an agreement by which the existing "Ausgleich" was to be maintained, with certain modifcations. The modifications provided for the duration of the customs and commercial union and the Austro-Hungarian Bank charter until 1907. The renewal of ali these was to depend upon equally free action on the part of both countries. The Hungarian Reichstag confirmed the action, but the Austrian Reichsrath opposed it, and as there seemed an impossibility of terminating the deadlock the Austrian Cabinet resigned, A new Cabinet was formed on October 2, with Count Clary Aldringen as Fresident of the Council.

## BELGIUM.

The introduction of the Electoral Reform bill in the Chamber of Deputies in June, 1899, caused many riotous demonstrations that neariy resulted in rebellion. The bill provided for a proportional representation in districts electing more than three members, and the Liberais and Socialists declared that its effect would be to maintain the Catholic representation in the smaller constituencies and practically to exclude the Liberals and Socialists from the larger districts. The crisis was one of the most serious that had occurred in Belgian history. For several days Brussels, liege, Alost and other cities wore a revolutionary aspect. The storm burst in the Chamber of Deputies on June 27, and the Socialist members were especially noisy in their shouts and the singing of the "Marseillaise." Riots occurred on the principal thoroughfares; the tramcars were overturned and used as barricades; street lamps were smashed, and mass meetings that were held to protest against the electoral bill were violent demonstrations. These scenes continued for several days, and there were frequent engagements between the rioters and the geridarmes, the latter using their bayonets and swords in charging into the crowds and firing ball cartridges. Many of the horses of the gendarmes were killed by the pricks of poisoned needies in the hands of the rioters.

On July 1 the Burgomasters of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Liege appeared before the King and informed him that they could no longer be responsible for the maintenance of order if the Ministry did not withdraw the Electoral biil. On July 2 the Socialists of the cities named, also of Alost, organized demonstrations against the passage of the bill. On the next day the factions of the Left and the Chamber adopted resolutions favoring the withdrawal of the bill, and urged dissolution instead of referendum. On July 4 the members of the Right agreed to a proposal of the Government to refer all the electoral bills before the Chamber to a committee of fifteen representing all of the factions. On July 31 the committee reported back that none of the bills were satisfactory, and on tbe following day the Cabinet placed their resignations in the King's hands.

## RRAZIL.

In March. 1899, the United States gunbeat Wilmington was sent by the Govern-
ment to Brazil on a mission to cultivate friendly political and commercial relations and to ascend the Amazon River as far as she could go, and to explore the region above Manaos. When the commander of the Wilmington proposed going above Manaos, the supposed head of deep navigation, the Manaos officials expressed disapproval. The vessel proceded, however, and went a thousand miles above without the riecessary papers from the Government. The ship left Manaos on April 5, and four days later the mob attacked the American Consulate with stones and tore down the Consulate coat of arms. The mob also attacked the office of the Amazon Steamship Company, an English concern, because the agent had procured pilots for the Wilmington. The vessel returned to Manaos on April 22, having gone as far as Iquitos, 3,000 miles from the Atlantic and only 500 miles from the Pacific, and was prevented from going 200 miles further on the upper Amazon only because of insufficient coal.

## BUKGARIA.

The Cabinet that was formed in January, 1899, resigned on October 9, owing to the discontent inspired by M. Stoiloff'g adherence to the schemes for Macedonian autonomy, they being considered antagonistic to the aspiration of the Bulgarians to obtain predominant influence in lacedonia. A new Cabinet was formed four days later.

## CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN.-The British authorities were strongly opposed by the natives in the occupation of the territory of KowLoon adjoining Victoria Island (Hong Kong), a part of the territory ceded to Great Britain by the Peking officials in 1898. It was intended to take possession on April 17, 1899, but the native cpposition was renewed and British troops and warships were sent there to drive the Chinese rebels back. About the middle of May the Chinese garrison was disarmed, the British flag was hoisted and British forces were put in charge. Sam-Chun, in the hinterland of Hong Kong, was occupied by the British troops on May 16.

On February 1 a contract was signed, granting a mining concession in SzeChuan to William P. Morgan, Member of Parliament, of Wales. It was stated that it secured for Mr. Morgan, in partnership with an American syndicate and the Chinese authorities, control of all the mines and oil fields in the Province. It received the Imperial consent on April 26. The French Government, through its Minister at Peking, made a demand on May 7 for mining concessions in the Province to the value of $1,200,000$ taels, as indemnity for the recent imprisonment of a French missionary.
ANGLO - RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. Great Britain and Russia, "animated by a sincere desire"' (as the preamble of the agreement reads) "to avoid in China all cause of confict on the question where interests meet, and taking into consideration economic and geographical gravitation to certain parts of that empire," agreed in the latter part of April to the following: (1) Great Britain engages not to seek
either for lierself or in behalf of others rallway concessions north of the Great Wiall, and not to olsstruct Russlan applications for concessions in that region. (2) Russia makes a similar agreement toward Great Britain relative to the basin of the Yang-tse-Kiang. (3) The contracting parties having in nowise in view to infringe in any way on the sovereign rights of China or existing treaties, will not fall to communicate to the Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by averting all cause of complications beiween them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East and serve the primordial interests of China herself. An addendum to the above was made, which begins: "In order to complete the notes exchanged respecting partition of spheres for concessions for railways in Chlna." and then proceeds to record an agreement regarding the Shanghai, Kuan and New Chwang Railway, protecting rights acquired under the loan contract and providing that the railsiay must remain a Chinese line, subject to the Central Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

RUSSIA.-The Russian Government on May 7 made a demand for a new railroad concession, connecting Peking with Russia's railroad system in Manchuria. Tha Germans and the Japanese were made particularly uneasy on the subject. A week later the Tsung-li-Yamen replied to the Russian Minister at Peking that jt could not accede to the demand. The Russian Minister at Peking declined, on May 17, to accept the refusal of the Chinese Government to grant the railway concession.

The Russian Emperor, on August 15, issued an Imperial order that Russia had obtained her "lnistoric aim, having ob" tained the use of two Chinese harborsTalien Wan and Port Arthur-with a large teritory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian Railway to the Fellom Sea is secured." The Emperor declared Talien Wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations, and that a new city would be built in the neightrorhood of sald part.

On August 27 news was sent from Shanghai that as an outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some land at Hankow, purchased in 1563 by Jardine. Matheson \& Co.. an English firm, but afterward included in the concessions to Russia, the owner, under the advice and protection of the Britlsh Consul, sent workmen to fence in the tract. After the work began a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared and forcibly. ejected the workmen. The captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, after consulting with the Consul. mored his vessel within firing distance of the Russian Consulate and landed a detail of men. Subsequently the Russians withdrew and the English detail was recalled. Tro days later the British and Russian diplomatic officials arranged to submit the dispute to arbitration.

ITALI.-On March 6, to enforce Italy's demand for a share in the partition of China, some of her warships landed marines at San Jun Bay, Province of Chi-Klang (midway between Formosa and Shanghai), thus virtually taking posees-
sion as a coaling station or naval base. Italy's demand was for a ninety-nlne year lease of San Mun Bay and the concesslon of the islands off the coast of Chl-kiang, with the rlght to construct a rallroad from San Mun Bay to I'o Iong Lake, and to preferential rallroad and minlng privileges withln a sphere of influence covering the southern two-thirds of Chl-Kiang Irovince. The Italian Government also asked the United Sitates for an expression of its attitude, 10 whlch a reply was made that it would pursue the same course as toward the Russian, Britlsh and German occupation of Chinese ports, i. e., dislnterested neutrality.

JAPAN.-The latter part of July the Empress Dowager addressed the Emperor of Japan on a proposed alllance between the two countries. The Empress declared that the European Powers were pressing for a portion of the Empire; that England, France, Germany, and, last of all. Italy, had presented demands and the Empress was embarrassed by them. England was represented as overbearing, for she not only had disguised her longings for the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, but had evidently set on Italy to claim Fuh-Kien; that England had also attempted to frustrate her (the Empress's) relations wilh Russia, and openly protested against her advancing in North China. Such Indlgnitles had become insufferable, hence she appealed to the Emperor of Japan for succor in her distress, She made promises of subsidies, to appoint Japanese to commands in the fleets and armies, of freedom of trade to Japanese ships and merchants, and asked Japan to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, to get rid of "these dangerous enemies." On August $T$ the Russian Minister at Peking addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Iamen warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offence to Russia and that the consequences to Russla would be most serious.

## COLOMBIA.

In August, 1S99, Candinamarca and Santander, two of the interlor departments. were placed under martial law because of one of those periodic insurrectlons so common with the people in Central America. In October the revolution assumed alarming proportions, the insurgents seizlng many of the river steamers and arming them for active service. and at the same time burning a number of the important railroad bridges. On October 2t the insurgents suffered two serlous defeats, but six days later they defeated the Government forces in an important battle near Barranquilla. The revolution ended on November 12.

## FINLAND.

When the present Continental system in Europe began to take definite shape the geographlcal position of Finland became a bone of contention between Sweden and Russia, but in 1808 Russia conquered. A year latel the Finnish Parliament recognlzed the czar as their ruler, and he confirmed all the rights of the Finlanders and pledged himself to allow them to
maintain their customs, usages and religious and national identity. These rights were confirmed by each of the successors of Alexander $I$ on ascending the throne, and the Flnms remained loyal subjects to Russia. But on February 15, 1899, the Czar issued a manifesto which practically annulled the constitutional and autonomous rights of the Grand Duchy of Finland. Under it the hitherto separate Finnish army was made to conform to the law of service in force throughout the empire; the Finns must use Russian money and Russian postage stamps; the Russian language must be the official language and the Russian Church the State Church; the Finnish press must be subject to Russian censorship; the Finnish schools and colleges must come down to the lower Russian level, and the Finns must look to St. Petersburg and not to Helsingfors for government. A deputation of Finns went to St. Petersburg in June to petition the Czar for amelioration of his policy, but were refused audience of His Majesty, as well as consideration of their request. The Czar, however, issued a rescript pledging preservation to Finland of the internal legislation conferred on it by his forefathers, and expressing hope for the loyal devotion of the people.

## FRANCE.

M. Felix Faure, President of France, died on February 16, 1899, at the age of fifty-eight years. The National Assembly convened at Versailles on February 18 anc elected M. Emile Loubet President, he receiving 483 votes against $2 \overline{7} 0$ for $M$. Meline.

At the time of President Faure's funeral the officials unearthed telegrams sent by the Duke of Orleans from Brussels, showing the existence of a conspiracy against the Government and proving that an insurrection had been planned. Later, durlng the trial of Déroulède, in May. there were discovered fresh plots to change the form of government. During the trial of Dreyfus, on August 12. Déroulède and other agitators of the Patriotic League and the anti-Semites were arrested as the result of a discovery of a plot to overthrow the Government in favor of the Orleanists. Additional arrests followed for several days, and on August 14 there was much excitement because of the siege of the police over MM. Guérin and Max Regis at the offices of the Anti-Semite League, and an anti-Jewish demonstration was threatened.

On August 20 a mob of Anarchists and Sccialists, influenced by revolutionary harangues, broke into a number of churches in Paris and wrecked the interiors with sacrilegious fury. There was fierce fighting by the police and the Republican Guards before the rioting was suppressed.

## DREYFUS CASE.

The "Dreyfus Case," which had brought to woe so many people and which at one time seemed seriously to imperil the French Republic, commanded much pclitical attention at the opening of 1899, as it did at the close of 189S. The history of the case, in brief, is as follows: Albert Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew and a captain in the 14th Artillery of the French Army,
and detailed for service at the Information Bureau of the Ministry of War, was arrested October 15, 1894, on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign Power. Public opinion in France became much influenced, and under these circumstances Dreyfus was brought before a military court, found guilty and condemned to be degraded from his military rank and imprisoned for life in a penal settlement on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. The sentence was put into execution, but Dreyfus continued to deny his guilt, as did many others who had interested themselves in the case. The trial was begun on December 19, 1894, and on January 5, 1895, the sentence was pronounced. On February 9 the French Chamber voted to send Dreyfus to French Guiana. Colonel Picquart was appointed to succeed Dreyfus on June 1, 1895, and on July 1, 1896, he acquainted General Boisdeffre with evidence against Esterhazy and the discovery of Drevfus's innocence. On November 16 following Picquart was succeeded by Colonel Henry, who two weeks before had forged evidence against Dreyfus. In October, 1897. Esterhazy was charged with having written the bordereau (documents found in bits among the waste paper at the German Embassy, pieced together, and attributed to Dreyfus. It offered secret information, but was unsigned and undated). On November 15 Mathieu Dreyfus denounced Esterhazy as its author. January 2, 1898, General Saussier ordered the court martial of Esterhazy, and nine days later he was acquitted. On the following day Picquart was arrested by the military authorities, and the latter part of February he was expelled from the French Army. On July 7. 1898, Cavaignac displayed Henry's forgery in the Chamber of Deputies. On July 13 Esterhazy was arrested and taken to the civil court prison, but later secured his release and fled from France. On August 30 Henry avowed his forgery, and on the next day committed suicide. On September 20 Picquart was arrested by the Governor of Paris on a charge of forgery and secretly confined in a military prison. On September 26 the Dreyfus verdict was referred to the Court of Cassation (highest French Court of Appeals) for revision, and on February 7, 1899, it finished its report and sent it to the Chamber of Deputies, which adopted a bill for rehearing. On June 3 the full Court of Cassation completed its investigation of the Deputies' bill and ordered a new trial to be held at Rennes upon the following: "Is Albert Dreyfus, brevet captain, 14 th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the General Staff. guilty of having. in 1894, entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign Power, or one of its agents. in order to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or to procure for it the means therefor, by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau?"

The decision of the Court of Cassation was well received by the majority of the people of France, but the royalist pretenders were busy behind the scenes, and they played their game on Sunday, June 4. the day after the Court of Cassation had
given its decislon, when President Loubet, in arcordance with the French official cusiom. Was present at the races at the Auteuil course, and was assaulted by the loung scions of the families attached to the royalist traditions. Many arrests were made, and Count Christiani and two others were tried and sentenced. It was determined on the part of all the supporters of the Republic to make on the followlng Sunday an immense demonstration of an entirely peaceable character in honor and support of the President, when he would drlve to the Longchamps course to witness the most important racing event of the sear. the Granil ['rix. The officlals of laris also adonted rigorous measures to meserve order along the route. The plans of the supporters of the Republic were well carried out and gocd order and good temper prevailed. The IJupuy Cabinet had fallen into disfavor, it had lost friends on every side, and on the day following the races at Longchamps the Chamber of Deputies tork up the question of the Ministry's policy and recorded a rote of 321 to 173 against it, whereupon the Dupuy Cabinet. which had been in office since October 31, 1898. resigned. 3. Poincaré was called to form a new Cabinet, but he declined because of the objections of the Radicals to MM. Ribot and Barton. M. Delcasse was then asked to form a Cabinet, and he declined. Then \$1. WialdeckRousseau was asked to form one, and he failed. JI. Bourgeois was then recalled flom the Peace Congress at The Hague, and when asked to iry his hand he advised that M. Waldeck-Rousseau be urged 'to try again. The suggestion w.as carried out and on June 22 the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet was completed and it organized on the following day.

The cruiser Sfax was sent to Devil's Island to bring Drevifus to France, and he was landed at Quiberon on June 30 , and arrised at Rennes prison on the following day:

The retrial of Drez'fus began at Rennes on August 7. and there were many dramatic scenes on the days that testimon $3^{\circ}$ was taken. On August 8.9. 10 and 11 the Court met in secret session to examine the dossier (document linown as the D'Avignon document). the terms of which were about as follows: "Doubt the proofs; service letters: situation dangerous for me with French officer: no information from an officer of the line: lmportant as only coming from the Miristry; already somewhere else:" the document containing the words "Celle canaille de D"—a document containing the report of a journey to Switzerland made in behalf of a foreisn Power.

On August It Maitre Labori, chief counsel for Drevfus. Was shot from ambush at Rennes while on his way from his home to the court. He wias confined to his quarters under surglcal treatment until Ausust 2. when he reappeared at the court martial, and continued in attendance until the case was finished.

The taking of testimony was finished on September $\overline{\text { S }}$, and the counsel on both sides began their summing up. Major Carrière summed up for the Government. and he finished on the same das. N. Demange began the summing up for the
prisoner on the following day and concluded on the oth. M. Labori walreal his jrisilege of arguing the case for Dicsofus. The final session cof the court martlal was held in segrel, following the closc of M . Demange's argument, and it voted by 5 til 2 that Dreyfus was gullty of holding treasonable relatirns with a foreign Power, and sentenced him to a detention of ten years. Members of the court recommended clemencs: and then waited on Presldent Loubet to appeal in behalf of the prlsoner.

The Council of Ministers met on September 19, and decided to pardon Dreyfus "in principle," these words being an ldlom sometimes used in seml-official announcements of forthcoming action. On the same day M!. Scheurer-Kestner, the first champion of Dresfus, died. At 3 o'clock on the following day Drestus left the prison at Rennes, accompanied by his hrother, and proceeded to Nantes. Dreyfus issued this statenment to the public on the day of his release: "The Government of the Republic has given me my liberty. But liberts is nothing to me without honor. From to-day 1 shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definitlve judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remalns not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

The Senate met as a High Court of Justice on september 18 for the purpose of trying twenty-two politicians, including VM. Déroulede. Guérin. De Ionicourt. Marcel-Habert. Thiebaud and Baron de Vaux, on the charge of conspirlng agalnst the Government. On September 20 Guerin. who had defended a six weeks" siege against the French authorities, surrendered to the Municipal Guards, and was taken to the prison, where he was examired on the same day by members of the High Court for the purpose of establishing his identits. On the same day there occurred anti-Jeswish riots in Algiers, led by ex-Masor Regis, who desired to emulate the notoriets of Jules Guerin. Several were killed and wounded.

## GERMANI.

Spain concluded an agreement with Germans on February 12. 183\%, by whlch she ceded to the latter the Caroline, Ladrune and Pelew islands. As Baron von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, put it. Germany" "considered it our duty to take care of this group. so that in case of a change in osinership it should not be los? to Germany." The text of the agreement is as follows:

First-Spaln cedes to Germany the Caroline. Peles and Ladrone islands. except the island of Guam. in consideration of a compensation of 25.040 .000 pesetas.
":Second-Germany concedes to the Spanish trade and asriculturas enterprises in these islands the same treatment and facilities as conceded to German trade, and concedes to the Spanish religious orders in the islands the same rights and liberties as the German orders.
"Third-Spain will establish nasal, mercantile and coaling stations in the Caroline. Pelew and Ladrone islands, and wi!l
be allowed to retain them in case of war.
"Fourth-This agreement is to be submitted for the constitutional sanction of the two countries, and is to be ratified as soon as this sanction is given."

An understanding was also arrived at with Spain regarding the mutual granting of conventional tariffs, such as correspond with the wishes and interests of German as well as Spanish trade.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Considerable excitement was created in March, 1899, by the attempt of "The Daily Telegraph" and "The Daily Mail" of London to establish the American system of seven-day journalism. The former took the initiative and the latter followed the example early in April, but so much opposition was aroused and formal protests were made that in less than two months both newspapers suspended the Sunday issue, one of them declaring that it did so in deference to public opinion, the other making no explanation.

## GREECE.

The Zaimis Cabinet resigned on April 3, 1899, owing to the declaration of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the election of M. Zaimis, president of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs. was invalid, because of bribery and intimidation. On April 13, M. Theotokis formed a Cabinet, taking the portfolio of the Interior and making $M$. Romanos Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## GUAM.

Captain Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, was assigned to duty as Military Governor of the island of Guam, ceded to the United States by Spain under the terms of Articie II of the Peace Treaty, and also as commander of the naval station established there. He sailed from New-Fork on the warship Yosemite on May 10, and went direct to the island.

## HAYTI.

The political situation in Hayti became alarming in the early part of August, 1899, owing to a number of arrests being made following the discovery of an alleged weil organized plot to overthrow the administration of President Sam in favor of M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance. The plot was discovered on the eve of the time arranged for its consummation, and arms were found concealed ready for distribution on the premises occupied by Fouchard and elsewhere about the city. Fouchard and the leaders charged with being associated with him, twenty-six in all. among them being some of the most prominent and popular people of Port-auPrince, were arrested and thrown into prison. Among those arrested was M. Due Vivier, a newspaper man, who was dragged from the American Legation, where he had taken refuge. The United States Minister filed a protest against the action of the Haytian officials, and after some parleying Due Vivier was released, and he returned to the American Legation, where many of the innocent residents had taken refuge. The Haytian of-
ficials later sent an apology to the American Minister for their action.

## KOREA.

The Cabinet or Council of State, which succeeded the Ministry that resigned in October, 1898, when the question of the formation of a Parliament for Korea was raised by a leading political organization at Seoul, was dismissed on March 22, 1899. Two of the members were banished kecause of changes made by the Cabinet in provincial offices.

## nicaragua.

The entire eastern half of Nicaragua onganized early in February and began a revolution against President Zelaya, selecting General Pablo Reyes as their leader. General Rey $\in$ s had been until a short time before Governor-in-Chief of the eastern coast, but President Zelaya had become jealous of his growing popularity and deposed him on the plea of irregularities in the accounts of his department. General Aurelio Estrada was appointed to succeed him, and he was permitted to take charge at Bluefields without opposition; but the soldiers soon rebelled, and after several shots Estrada was wounded and was given protection at the home of the United States Consular Agent. Then Reyes was declared by the revolutionists as General-in-Chief in Nicaragua. and te and many prominent natives at Bluefields issued a proclamation declaring against Zelaya's tyrannies. On February 15 President Zelaya issued a decree declaring the republic to be in a state of siege. General Reyes surrendered to the commanders of the United States gunboat Marietta and the British cruiser Intrepid on February 28, and thus ended the rebellion. On April 18, after the Marietta had left, the American merchants were served with notice that the customs duties paid in the Reyes revolution must be paid again or their stores would be closed. The merchants replied that they would close their stores if such an attempt was made and place on each an American flag. Advantage was taken of the absence of the American and British consuls and threats were made that enough goods would be seized to cover the amount of duties demanded. On the following day a band of Nicaraguan soldiers took possession of Bluefields. firing. into the crowds promiscuously. It was asserted that persons high in the Nicaraguan Government were intent upon a policy to crush the American interests in Nicaragua. From the time of the Clarence rebellion, several years ago. the Nicaraguan Government has appeared to be jealous of the growing importance of the American settlements. and the Reyes rebellion seems to have confirmed it in the determination to destroy American influence in that section. The Nicaraguans held the American merchants responsible for the Reyes rebellion, consequently they determined to impose upon the American merchants the entire expense to which the Government was put in suppressing the revolt, amounting to about $\$ 600,000$. This could not be done without a breach of international law,
hence the attempt was made to collect a large part of it through a demand upon tise merchants for a second payment on lmports pald to the de facto government at Bluefields while Reyes was in possession of the place. The reports showed that the government of Reyes was actuaily de facto in the full sense of the term. The dues collected on Imports were collected for Reyes by the same treasurer who had held the place for three vears. The American interests in Bluefields alone are estimated to be fully 52.000 .000 in gold. On May 6 United States Minister Merry made a temporary arrangement with the Nicaraguan Government hy whlch the additional sums collected were to be turned over to the British Consul at Bluefields, the appointed custodian of the funds, pending diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua as to a permanent settlement of the question. On July as the United States Gorernment instructed Minister Merry to demand from the Nicaraguan Government the return of $\$ 9.000$ collected by General Torres from the American merchants at Bluefields.

## NORWAY.

Sixty members of the Left in the Storthing (the Legislative Assembly of Norway) on March 16. 1s39, declined an invitation to dine with the Swedish Crown Prince Gustav, then acting as Regent of Sweden and Norway during the abserce of King Oscar II, because of ill health. This action was a resentment provoked by a recent utterance of the Crown Prince at Stockholm that he would not hesitate to lead the Swedes against the headstrong Norwezians in a resort to arms to settle the quarrel between the two countrles. It was interpreted as a political protest against the continuance of the union with Sweden.

## SAMOA.

Affairs in Samoa were alarming when the year 1599 opened, the trouble originat-ing with the rival pretensions of Matafa and Malietoa Tanu to the kingdom. On June 14, 1859, an agreement, since known as the Berlin Treaty, was entered into between the United States, Great Britain and Germans, by which the responslbility for preserving order and protecting property on the islands was divided between the three Powers mentioned. According to its provisions the natives were to elect their own King and decide in their own way all questions having no reference to the foreign residents. Each of the Powers, however, was to be represented by a consul: the Chief Justice of the supreme court and the President of the Municipal Council of Apia were to be appointees of the thrce powers acting in conjunction. In case of a disagreement the King of Sweden and Norway was to be the arbiter. In August. 1898, the ruling King. Malietoa, died, and the election of his successor was set for November 14. Some of the natives ihrust Mataafa forward as a candidate. and the followers of Malietoa Tanu, a former candidate who withdrew his claims in favor of Malietoa at a previous election, made him the opposing candidate. Mataza received the majority of rotes.
but his ellgthility Wras disputed for the reason that he had been exiled in 189.3 as a disturber of the peace, and he was allowed to return in 1818 only on the express understanding that he shou:d lay aside all rosal ambitlons, Malietoa's counsel made the claim that Mataafa had not been elected according to Samoan custom and law, and the questlon was referred to Chief Justice Chambers, an Alabaman. who gave several hearings, and on December 31 decided that Malietoa Tanu was rightfully and legally King of Samoa and should be recognized as such.
This disposition of the case was not agreeable to Mataafa's followers, who, it was asserted, were encouraged by the German Consul and his resident countrymen to $r=b e l$. Then. on January 1. 1599. the followers of Mataafa ambushed and defeated the followers of Malletoa and Tamasese and burned the town of Upolu. The defeated chiefs and Chief Justice Chambers and his famlly sought refuge on the British חarship Porpoise. The Amerlcan, English and German consuls later recognized a provisional government set up by Mataafa, with Dr. Raffel, President of the Municipal Council. as head, pendlng the recelpt of instructions from the
Powers. Paffel and the German consul Powers. Paffel and the German consul
closed the Supreme Court on January 6 , and claimed all powers were vested in them, against the protest of the American and Britlsh consuls, who appealed to the captaln of the Porpoise, resulting in landing an armed force from her and the reseating of Chief Justice Chambers.
On January 24, Lloyd Ostorne, United States Consul at Apia, sent a protest to the German Consul against the "unjustifiable slanders and insults which the Germans have heaped upon Chief Justice Chambers" and declaring "the lack of a proper regard for the dignity of the American flag demands that I should decline further interviews with you or with the President of the Municipality (Dr. Raffel), except in writung, until an apology, with a retraction, is given." The British Consul at Apia also sent a note in which he indorsed the views of the American Consul. Some time afterward Captain Sturdy, of the Porpolse, protested to Dr. Raffel and the German Consul against the natives boycotting hls ship and Chief Justice Chambers, who wras a guest on the Porpoise, else he would take decisive steps at once. Immediately following this the German Consul recelved orders from Berlin to recognize the authority of Chief Justice Chambers.
On January 31 the United States crulser Philadelphia, With Admiral Kautz on
board. sailed from California for Samoa. The orders to Admiral Kautz were to carry out the conditions of the Berlin Treaty. in accordance with the views of a majority of the consular reports. He reached Apia on Barch 6, and at a meeting of the consuls and senior officers on his ship following hls arrival Admiral Kautz explained his position: That under the treaty there could bo no Provisional Government, and the agreement under which it had been recognized, under pecusiar and trsing circumstances for the protection of life and property. was just as provislonal as the government itself. He had to stand by the

Supreme Court, and he hoped that a plan of actlon would be decided upon for restoring peace to the islands without the intervention of an armed force. The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with him.
On March 11, Admiral Kautz issued this proclamation:
"To His Highness Mataafa, and the thirteen chiefs associated with him in partlcular, and to all the people of Samoa, both forelgn and native, in general:
"Flrst-Whereas, at a meeting held this day on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, at anchor at Apia, at which were present the consuiar representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty of 1889 and the three senior naval officers of the same Powers, it was agreed that the so-called Provisional Government under High Chief Mataafa and thirteen other chiefs can have no legal status under the Berlin Treaty, and can, therefore, not be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, it is hereby ordered that the High Chief and the thirteen other chiefs go quietly to their homes and obey the laws of Samoa and respect the Berlin Treaty.
"Second-It is further ordered that all the chiefs and their people who have been ejected from their homes and who have been sent to different points in the Samoan Islands return quietiy to their aforesaid homes without molestation.
" "rhird-The guarantee of protection as far as lies in the power of the naval force now in this harbor is given to all who quietly obey this order; on the other liand, It wlll be used against all who disregard it or the rights of quiet and peaceably disposed people.
"Fourth-The Treaty of Berlin recoznizes the Chief Justice of Samoa as the highest officer under the existing Government, and as long as he holds his office his authorlty must be respected and the decree of the Court must be carried out.
"Flfth-Trusting that al! residents of Samoa will have the good sense to observe the requirements of this proclamation, which is issued in the interest of peace, with an earnest regard for the rights of all, both foreign and native, and so there may be no occasion to use power to enforce it."

After the proclamation was read to Mataafa he made no response, but he and his chiefs quietly left Apia and went to the western portion of the municipality. Two days later the German Consul, Herr Rose, issued a counter proclamation in the Samoan language and caused it to be dis.trlbuted among the Mataafans. It read: "Notlce to All Samoans.
"By the proclamation of the Admiral of the United States dated March 11 it was made known that the three consuls of the slgnatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, as well as the three commanders of men-ofwar, had been unanimous to no more recognize the Provisional Government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.
"I therefors make known to you that thls proclamation is quite false. $I$, the German Consul General, continue to recognize the Provisional Government of

Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my Government."

The immediate result of the proclaniation of the German Consul was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war. declaring that they would not obey the American Admiral's orders, and would prevent any food supplies being brought into Samoa for the Malietoan natives. The next day Apia was surrounded by Mataafa's warriors and forces were landed from the Phaladelphia and the Porpjise to protect the loyal natives. On March 21, Mataafa having failed to appear, Admiral Kautz's flag lieutenant was sent to dellver an ultimatum. Hostilities began on that afternoon when half a dozen Malietoa men were taken by the Mataafans. Admiral Kautz sent a final ultimatum to Mataafa on the following morning, and no answer being returned signal guns were fired, and the foreign population were taken on board their respective warships. A combined armed force was landed from the English and American warships, and as soon as stationed on shore the Philadelphia opened fire by throwing a shell in the outskirts of Apia. The Royalist followed with 6 -inch shells, and the Porpoise went down the coast a couple of miles and shelled the village of Valusu, where there was a large force of rebels. All of the outskirts of Apia were shelled, about seventy charges being fired before it ceased. About dusk the rebels made an attack on the British at the Tivoli Hotel, but were driven back. The rebel village of Valaaia was burned in order to prevent an attack upon the consulate by the rebels. The German warship Falke attempted to leave port on a secret mission, but was stopped by Admiral Kautz.

In the mean while the Germans signed a protest against the retention of Chief Justice Chambers and ? further maintenance of the Berlin Treat: , which they characterized as no longer bearable. This was recelved by the German Government on March 22.

On March 23 Malietoa Tanu was crowned King at Mulinuu, the ceremony being attended by the United States and British representatives. The German officials were conspicuous by their absence.

Garly in March the Mataafans threatened to burn the Malietoa villages on the Island of Savail unless the taxes levied on them were paid. The British Consul then went with the Porpoise to Savaii and threatened to shell Mataafa's villages if peace was disturbed there. The British and American consuls next issued a proclamation threatening strong action if the Provisional Government intervened with the Royalists. The German Consul refused to join in such action, and issued a proclamation upholding the Provisional Government, and expressed the hope that it "would be able to encounter the daniber caused anew to the peace of the country and the safecy of the inhabitants by English and American proclamations."
The Mataafans continued their depredatlons, destroying much property and barrlcading roads. The rebels made an attack upon the friendlies on March 29, after which the latter paraded through the streets of Apia carrying the head of a rebel.

This resulted in an appeal by the Brltish naval captain to the King, who issued a proclamation forbidding the practice. The German Consul also protested to Admiral Fautz, in which he asked if two great nations approved of such inluman and barbarous practices. Admiral Kautz replied that such practices would not be toierated, adding that had the German Consul upheld the Berlin treaty there would have been no bloodshed; that the custom complained of was an old Samoan one, but "ifrst made known to the world ten years ago when the heads of nonest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa. whom the representative of the great Christian nation Germany is now supporting."

On April 1 a party of 214 British and American sailors and 150 friendlies were surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vailete, near Hufnagel, when the Mataafa warriors opened fire and killed and beheaded Lieutenant $P$. V. Lansdale and Ensign J. B. Monaghan, of the Philadelphia: Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the English warship Tauranga, and two British and two American sailors. The manager of the plantation was arrested and taken on board of the Tauranga, and was subsequently transferred to the German warship and later released.

The friendly natives, under command of Lieutenant $R$. A. Gaunt. of the British cruiser Porpoise, were attacked on April 12 by the rebels, who had a German flag flying from their forts. Another fight took place at Mangia. fifteen miles east of Apia, on April 15. When about two thousand rebels attacked a Gaunt landing party of about a hundred men and drove them back to their boats. Two days afterward another encounter took place and the enemy was routed. The rebels retreated to a second fort. which was lound to be too strong for capture, and the friendlies returned.

Von Bulow, an ex-lieutenant of the German Army, who organized the forces of Mataafa, started for Savaii with thirteen boats and four hundred rebels, when the commander of the British cruiser Tauranga demanded of the German Consul that he be returned, and on the next day the German cruiser Falke returned to Apia with him. Later he left samoa for the Tonga 1slands.

## COMMISSION APPOINTTED.

Subsequenty Dr. Wilhelm Solf was appointed by the German Government to succeed Dr. Raffel as President of the municipality of Apia. He came to the United Slates and held numerous conferences before sailing for Samoa, which resulted in the appointment of a joint high commission to adjust affairs in Samoa. An agreement was reached that the commission should take over the provisional government of the islands and to consider what provisions it should regard as necessary for the future government of the country or the modification of the Berlin act and to report back to their respective governments the concluslons reached by the commission. The commission was appointed In Aprij. as follows: Charles N゙. E. Eliot. Great Britain, on A pril T; Bartlett Tripp. for the Ijnited States, April 10. and Baron Speck von Sternberg. for Germany, on

April 13. The Commission sailed from San Francisco on April 26 .

On April 23 Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart adrjessell a ietter to Matasfa glvine notice of the appointment of the Julnt High Commission, and suggesting that to avoid useless conflict Mataafa and his peopie keep besond a certain line. Mataafa replied agreeing to the suggestion only on condition that he had assurance that the Consuls of the three Powers concurred. To this Kautz and Stuart replied sharply, regretting that Mataafa had not seen fit to abide by the suggestlon, adding that unless he and all his people were outside the prescribed line by a certain time they would open fire on hlm on the morning of April 2f. Mataafa at once agreed to abide hy the command.

The Commission arrived on May 14 , and immediately took control of affairs, electing Mr. Tripp as chairman and Mr. Morgan as secretary. The Commissioners held interviews on Jiay 19 , first with King Salietoa and then with Dataafa. A condition was made with Mataafa to send a boat from the vessel of each of the three Powers and guaranteeing a safe return before sundown. At the time agreed upon the three boats went after Mataafa and his chiefs, and fourd them in boats of their own, with the Samoan flag flying, and singing songs. In spite of the objections offered by the British and American oficers to the display of the Samoan flag and going in their own boats, the German officers took the three Samoan boats in tow, with the British and American cutters astern. At the conference Mataafa and hls chiefs agreed to recognize any government fixed upon by the Commission, but hoped that a King rould be permitted. They also agreed to give up their arms, surrendering eighteen hundred rifles. They also asked that they be permitted to be represented by counsel before the Commission, which was refused. Malietoa also said that he was willing to do anything for the good of Samoa, and at the suggestion of the Commission he tendered his reslgnation as King, which the Commlssion accepted. first adopting a resolution that "the declaration of the Chief Justice declaring Malietoa to be King is considered by the High Commission as valid and binding." Malietoa also turned in about two thousand rifes. Pruclamation was also made for the establishment of a proVisional government. Dr. Solf was authorized to act as President of the municipalits of Apia. The provisional government was composed of the Consuls of the three Powers. The cruiser Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz on board, sailed from Apia on Mas 21. and Consul Rose and the British Consul, Maxse, sailed on June 17 . On June 28 the Mataafa chiefs met the Malietoan chiefs on board the Enited States transport Badger, in the presence of the Internatlonal Commissioners, shook hands and made peace.

In september the thirteen chiefs who were associated with the rebel government, and later piedged their allegiance to tbe Samoan Government. issued a proclamation to the three Consuls that a poil tax of $\$ 1$ a head would be collected from all the able bodied natives and co:ored men outsicie of the town of Apia on November 1. Immediately following President

Solf
issued a proclamation that a poll tax would be levied at the end of the year. Many of the people were surprised at Dr. Solf's action, and some of the Consuls took exception.

Early in October the natives prociaimed Tamasese King, despite the recent agreement with the Powers to abolish the office.

## PARTITION AGREEMENT.

An agreement was signed between Germany ard Great Britain, subject to the approval of the United States, on November 8 , by virtue of which the Samoa act was repealed, and the islands of Upolu, Savaii and the small adjacent islands were given to Germany, and the island of Tutuila and its subsidiary islands fell to the United States. Great Britain renounced claim to the Samoan Islands, and Germany, in turn, renounced claim to the Tonga islands and to Savage Island, and ceded Choiseul and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Soiomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain. Germany made concessions to England at Zanzibar and other places in the agreement.

## SAN DOMINGO.

About the middle of July a financial crisis arose in the republic and an insurrection was threatened. President Heureaux, with six of his personal staff, went to the northwest of the island to prepare for future events. On July 26, as the President was about to leave Moca for Santiago de los Caballeros, he was shot by Ramon Caceres and was instantly killed. The assassination was believed to be the result of a carefully planned and understood plot of the adherents of Don Juan Isidero Jiminez to depose Heureaux, but Señor Jiminez later denied that he had any connection with Ramon Caceres. Upon the urgency of many of his friends Vice-President Wencesiao Figuereo accepted the Presidency on August 1, and formed a Cabinet, with Señor E. Henriquez as Minister of Foreign Affairs. About the same time an armed insurrection broke out at La Vega.

The popularity of the revolution spread with much slgnificance, and prominent men In civil and military circles took the field with the understanding that Jiminez was the prime mover and would soon arrive from Cuba with munitions of war. Several of the leading generals of the Heureaux Government took up arms in favor of Jiminez and, with their commands, occupied several of the towns that had been abandoned by the Government troops.

On August 9 the Haytian Government seized at Fort Liborti arms and ammunition destined for the Dominican insurgents. Several Domlnicans in Hayti were arrested for violating the neutrality laws, and Presldent Sam issued an edict that insurgents would not be permitted to use Haytian territory as a base for operations.

On August 15 the Government forces commanded by General Escoboza defeated the insurgents near Puerto Plata, and the rout was almost a massacre. There were reports of other engagements of a serious nature from day to day, but they were
looked upon as effusions of cable agents, such as have been so common at times of revolutions in the West Indies and Central America. The reports of organized expedltions by the revolutionists put the United States authorities on the alert to prevent the neutrality laws from being violated.

Jiminez, who aspired to the Presidency, left Havana on August 17 for Santiago de Cuba, intending to take a private yacht for San Domingo, with the purpose, as asserted by him, of uniting all the island (including Hayti) under one government. Instructions were sent by the military authorities at Havana to Cienfuegos to intercept Jiminez, and he was arrested just as he was about to leave there on one of the steamers. The legality of the arrest was protested by the people of Cienfuegos. Jiminez was released upon the order of Governor General Brooke on August 19, and he at once left for Manzanillo. On the same day reinforcements of Government troops sent to Monte Christi were defeated and driven back. The Province of San Pedro Macoris also proclaimed a revolution in favor of Jiminez.

August 24-A division of five hundred revolutionists, under command of Generals Caceres, Vasquez and Brache, occupied San Francisco de Macoris, and the towns of Sanchez Blanco and Moca declared in favor of the revolutionists.

August 25.-The commander of San Jose de las Matas declared in favor of the revolutionists.

August 26.-Puerto Plata was surrendered to the revolutionists.

August 27.-The city of Santiago de los Caballeros was surrendered to the revolutionists.

August 29.-The United States Consul cabled to the State Department that all towns in the Puerto Plata district, except Monte Christi, were in possession of the revolutionists, they being surrendered after only a little fighting.

August 31.-President Figuereo resigned, and the Government was placed in charge of the Ministry until a provisional government could be formed.

September 1.-The revolutionists formed a provisional government, with Horacio Vasquez as President.

September 8.-Jiminez arrived at Moca (the place where President Heureaux was killed by Ramon Caceres, who was made Minister of War in the I'rovisional Government), and was given an enthusiastic ovation. Four days later Jiminez reached San Domingo City. He issued a manifesto proposing a liberal government, based upon strict honesty and equity; called for leform of the tariff duties; advocated a strict gold basis, and favored the withdrawal of the national coin and paper money then in circulation; recommended the favoring of immigration and full guarantees to citizens and foreigners, and the improvement of roads, ports and public works. The foreign consuls met on September 18, and signed a jolnt protest against the decree to destroy the value of the paper currency. In the evening there was a popular demonstration against the "interference of foreigners."

On October 16 the Government Issued a decree declaring President Heureaux re-
sponsible for the mismanagement of puhlic funds, growing out of hls mixing public with private affairs and introducing unlawful currency, and ordered the Public Prosecutor to proceed against the heirs of the estate.

About the same tlme was dlscovered a plot to assassinate General Jlminez and General Vasquez, the Provlsional President. Many persons charged with complicity in the plot were arrested. Jiminez was proclaimed the President on November 11.

## SIAM.

The government of Siam ceded to France in April the Province of Luang-Prabang, in the northeastern part of the kingdom. France, in return, was to evacuate the town of Chantaboon, about 175 miles southeast of Bangkok, near the Gulf of Siam, and to withdraw from the so-called neutral zone.

## SPAIN.

In the Spanish Senate, on February 28, 1899, a counter measure to the blll for the cession of the Phllippines was rejected by a vote of 120 to 118 . On the following day the Sagasta Cabinet resigned office on the question of ceding the Philippines. On March 4 the new Cabinet, wlth Senor Silvela as Premier, took office.

## TONGA ISLANDS.

In December, 1895 . the German ViceConsul at Samoa went to Tonga and made a demand on the government for $£ 20,000$ for debts contracted by Tongans with German traders. Many of these debts were of thlrty years standing, and were repudiated by the Tongan Government. When Vice-Consul Grune could obtain no money he departed with a threat that a German man-of-war would arrlve within a few months and seize Vavau, the best harbor in the group. King George at once communicated with Sydney, and the British warshlp Tauranga was rushed for Tonga. She arrived in the early part of December. Her captain had a conference, after which it was announced that the sovereignty of the group had been transferred to England. and that the Tongan Government would remain a dependency of the British Crown. The Tauranga turned over to King George $£ 25,000$, the amount of Germany"s claims, and the next day the British flag was raised with much ceremony. England guarantees peace and order in the islands, and secures fixity of tenure of land and additional rights to foreigners settling in the group.

The Tonga Islands form a part of a small kingdom in the Pacific ruled by King George II, with a legislative assembly composed one-half of hereditary nobles and half of representatives elected for three vears by the people. The United States, Great Britain and Germany have treaties of friendship and trade. The population of the islands (in 1893 ) was about 17.000. including $2 \overline{0} 0$ foreigners, mostly British subjects. The islands consist of three groups: called respectively Tonga, Haapal and vavau. The area of the kingdom is about 3 it square miles, and the revenue ls chlefly from customs, a poll tax and leases, and amounts to about $\$ 100,000$ annually.

## VENEZUELA BOUXDARY QUESTION.

The Trlbunal of Arbltration appolnted under the terms of the Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty of 1897, to determlne the boundary lines between Venezuela and Brltlsh Guiana had varlous postponements before the formal proceedings were begun in Paris, on June 15, 1899. The sesslons Were held in the Salon des Ambassadeurs in the French Forelgn Office, the hall made famous as the meeting places of the Behring Sea Trlbunal of Arbltratlon in 1893, and the Spanish-Amerlcan 1'eace Commission in 189 s . The personnel of the Tribunal was as follows: President. Professor F. Martens, professor of international law in the Cniverslty of St. Petersburg, Russla. Amerlcan arblitatorsMelville W. Fuller, Chlef Justlce Unlted States Supreme Court, and Davld J. Brewer, Associate Justlce of Linited States Supreme Court. Brltish arbitrators-Baron Russell of Killowen. Lord Chlef Justlce of England, and Sir Rlchard Henn Colllns. Lord Justice of Appeals of England. Counsel representing Tenezuela, ex-Presldent Benjamin Harrlson and ex-secretary of the Navy Benjamln F. Tracy, of the United States; M. Mallet-Prevost. secretary of President Cleveland's Boundary Commission of 1996 , and the Marques de Rojas. Counsel representlng Great Britain. Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General of Great Britain; Slr Robert Reld and others.

Sir Richard Webster opened the case on behalf of Great Britaln In a speech occupying several sessions, finlshlng on July 13. He was followed by Mr. Asquith, of England, who began on July 21 and finIshed on August 10. Mr. Soley, of the United States, began to speak on August 12 and closed on August 27 . He was followed by Sir Robert Reid on the same day, and he concluded on September 4. General Tracy began his argument on September 7 and finished on September 15. Then Sir Rlchard Webster began the concluding argument on the same day and continued until September 19, when the sessions closed. On October 3 the Trlbunal made its award, whlch was as follows:

The undersigned, by these presents. give and publish our declsion determining and judging, touching and concerning the questions that have been submitted to us by said arbitration; and, in conformity with said arbitration. Te decide, declare and pronounce definltely that the line of frontier of the colony of Eritish Guiana and the Cnited states of Tenezuela is as follows:

Starting on the coast at Point Playa. the frontier shall follom a stralght line to the confluence of the Barima and the Maruima, thence following the thalweg of the latter to the source of the Corentin (otherwise called the Cutari) Plver; thence it shall proceed to the confluence of the Haiora and the Amakuru; thence, following the thalweg of the Amakuru to its source in the plain of lmataka; thence, in a southmesterly directlon, along the hlghest ridge of the Imataka Mountalns to the highest point of the Imataka chain, opposite the source of the Barima and the principal chain of the Imataka Mountains:
thence, in a southeast direction, to the source of the Acarabisl, following the thalweg of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, the northern bank of which it shall follow in a westerly direction to the confluence of the Cuyunt and the Vanamu; thence along the thalweg of the Vanamu to its westernmost source; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Roraima; thence to the source of the Cotinga. From this point the frontier shall follow the thalweg of the Cotinga to its confluence with the Takutu; thence along the thalweg of the Takutu to its source; thence in a straight line to the most western point of the Akarai Mountains, the highest ridge of which it shall follow to the source of the Corentin, whence it will follow the course of the river.

It is stipulated that the frontier hereby delimitated reserves and in no way prejudices questions actually existing or that may hereafter arise between Great Britain and the Republic of Brazil, or between the Republic of Brazil and Venezuela. In fixing the above delimitation the arbitrators consider and decide that, in time of peace, tbe rivers Amakuru and Barima shall be open to navigation by the merchant shipping of all nations, due reserve being made with regard to equitable regulations and the payment of light dues and other like imposts, on condition that the dues levied by Venezuela and British Guiana on ships traversing the parts of those rivers owned by them respectively shall be imposed in accordance with the same tariff on Venezuelan and British vessels. These tariffs are not to exceed those of all other countries. The award proceeds also upon the condition that neither Venezuela nor British Guiana shall impose any customs duty on goods carried in vessels, ships or boats passing through these rivers, such customs being levied only on goods landed upon Venezuelan territory or on the territory of Great Britain respectively."

The English claim was based on the alleged fact that, both in 1781 and in 1796 , when Great Britain seized the Dutch colonies, the British authorities marked the western boundary of their possessions as beginning at a point west of Point Barima, up the Orinoco River, and then following the watershed between the Orinoco and Essequibo valleys, In accordance with the claims of the Dutch. In 1814 England obtained from Holland, by treaty, formal title to the conquered territory, and maintained that its limitations were those of the boundaries already laid down. In 1840 Sir Robert Schomburgk was commissioned by the British Government to survey a boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. He recommended, according to Lord Salisbury, a compromise by which Great Britain should surrender her claims to an extended inland frontier, in return for the formal recognition of her right to Point Barima. Venezuela protested against this line, whereupon Great Britaln declared it to be "merely tentative," and ordered the stakes to be pulled up. "But," said Lord Sallsbury, "this concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby in any way abandon her claim to that position.'

Then Lord Aberdeen proposed a line running from the mouth of the Moroco River
west and southwest to the junction of the Yurnanl and Cuyuni rivers, and thence up the Cuyuni to Mount Roraima. In reply, Venezuela proposed to draw a straight line from the mouth of the Moroco River to the lieadwaters of the Essequlbo, practically coinclding with the 59 th meridian. Then Great Britain returned to the Schomburgk line. Still later Lord Granville proposed a line from the mouth of the Barima River to the junction of the Acarabici and the Cuyuni, whence it would coincide with the Aberdeen line. In her final claim Great Britain withdrew the "concessions" formerly made.

## VENEZUELA REVOLUTYON.

A revolution was started against Presi-dent Ignacio Andrade, on February 20 , 1899. by Ramon Guerra, President of the new State of Guarico. whom President Andrade had appointed. Mme. Crespo fomented the revolt and furnished the funds to pay Guerra's troops. The Government troops captured Calabojo. the capital of Guarico. on March 7. General Hernandez and other leaders of the insurgents were arrested, and peace was reestablished on May 5.
Early in August, 1899. another insurrection was started, under the leadership of General Cipriano Castro, with an army of ten thousand men. On August 14 sixtysix prominent politicians were arrested for aiding in the insurrection, and more than five hundred more arrests occurred within a few days following. The revolution was a result of a dispute over the division of Venezuela into States, the republic having consisted of nine self-governing divisions, or States, until a short time before. President Andrade, for the purpose of adding strength to his own political supporters, undertook to reorganize the republic into about twenty divisions. When General Castro, who was an opposing candidate for the Governorship of one of the States. saw that he was likely to be defeated by General Morales. a friend of President Andrade, lie organized a revolution. The following is a summary of the several engagements:
First encounter, August 23.-Rebel forces, under Castro, and Government troops, near San Cristobal and near Colombian line, in which rebels captured General Sarria and about 2,000 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition.
Second encounter.-Near San Cristobal, 1.000 Government troops against 2,000 rebels under Castro, resulting, after a battle of nine days, in rebel force withdrawing.
Third encounter.-Rebels engage with 1.500 Government troops under General Morales, the latter escaping with only 72 men and an ammunition train.
Fourth encounter.-Government troops (about 2,500 ) intercept 2,000 rehels at Lumbador Mountain, the fight resulting in a draw.
Fifth encounter.-At Cordero: Castro and a force of 3.000 were attacked by 5,000 Government troops under General Fernandez: after a terrible battle both sides withdrew. Government loss, 1,500 kil.ed and wounded.
Sixth encounter.-Rebels made assault at Tower, dispersing, 800 Government
troops under Guitterez and capturing arms, ammunition and supplies.

Seventh encounter.-Rebels attack 3,8u0 Government troops at Arenales, defeat them and capture many rifles and much ammunition.
September 15.-Valencia fell into the hands of insurgents and President Andrade retreated to Caracas.

On October 4 an armistice for five days was agreed to. pending a conference between the leader of the insurgents and the Government. The conference began on the next day. on board of the United States cruiser Detroit, and after five days the negotrations were suspended because of failure to agree. Immeóiateiy following. arother armistice was agreed upon and peacc negotiations were resumed. The final session was held on Octoler 19. (w)en General Castro propcsed that a popular convention be assemb:ed in twenty days for the elestion of a new President and the adoption of a new constitution. On the following day President Andrade, who was reported to have conselited to the ultimatum of General Castıo, transferred his authorlty to Vice-President Rojriguez and made his escapc tc L.a Guayra. On the following day, after disbanding and paying off his troops and returning their munitions of war to the authorities, President Andrade fled from La Guayra for Maracaibo, being accompanied by four gunboats.

General Castro rode into Caracas. the National capital. on Octover 23, and he and his troops received a malked ovation. Andrade's Cabinet resigned before Castro arrived, and on the folloring day Castro formed a new Cabinet, of which VicePresident Rodriguez was made Minister of Public Works, and General Hernandez. who led a revolution months before to overthrow the Andrade Government. wias made Minister of Commerce. Within the next fers days the followers of General Hernandez organized a revolution against the Castro Government. Hernandez was defeated in batlle within the next few days and he lost heavily. On October 26 the foreign Ministers met and decided not to recognize the Castro Government without instructions frcm their respective governments. President Andrade Fas later heard from at San Juan. Porto Rico. from which place he declarefi that he wrobld contirue as President. The Castro Govarnmert was officially recognized by the l'nited states on November 20 .

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

On dugust 24, 1sne. the Czar of Russia proposed to the several nations to take part in an international conference as a movement toward "the maintenance of peace and the possible reduction of the excesswe armaments which wrigh upon all nations." These are the points that were submitted in the circular of Cisunt Muravieff:
"1. An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and. at the same time, not tc increase the budgets pertaining thereto, a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.
"'2. To prohibit the use in the armies
and fletls of any new kind of firearms whatever of any new explosives or any pcwders more powerful than those now in use either for rifles or cannon.
3. To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from ballsons or by any simllar means.
"4. To prohibit the use in naval warfare of submarine torpedo boats or Dlungerz, or other slmilar engines of destruction: to give an undertaking not to construct vessels with rams in the future.
" $J$. To apply to naval warfare the stlpulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864. on the basis of the articles added to the Convention of 1868 .
6. To neutrallze ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.
-T To revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated In 1sit by the Conference of Brussels, which has remalned unratified to the present day.
"8. To accept in principle the employ:ment of the good offices of medlation and facultative arbltration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the ouject of prerenting armed conflicts between nations: an understarding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices. and the establishment of a unlform practice in using them."

## DELEGATES.

The following is a lisi of the delegates: Austria-Hungary-Count von Welsersheimb. First Secretary of the Austrian Foreign Office: his Excellency M. Okoliesanyé Okalicona, Minister 10 Holland: Court and Ministerial Councillor Mérey.
Belgium-M. Btelnaert, Minister for Fereign Affairs: Chevaller Descamp-David. Senator, ard Count de Grelle-Rogiar, Minister to Holland.

China-Yang Iu, Minister to Russia.
Denmark-His Excellency Fr. E. de Bille, Minister to England, Colonel Van Schnack.

France-M. Bourgeois. M. Bihourd, Minister to Holland: Baron Estournelles de Constant, Vice Admiral Pephan. Brigadier$G \in n e r a l$ Monnier. Louis IRenauli.

Germany-Count Münster. Ambassador at Paris: Baron Von Stengel. of the Munich University: Professor Dr. Zorn. of the University of Fönigsbera: Captain Siegel, Naval Attaché, Paris, and Colonel Gross von Schwarzhoff.
Great Britain-Sir Julian Pauncefote. Ambassador at NVashingion: Sir Henry Howard. Minister to Holland: Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher. and Major-General Sir John Ardagh.

Holland-Sir A. P. C. van Karnebeck. Major-General den Eieer Poortugael. Privy Councillor: 1'rofessor Asser, Prisy Councillor, anil M. F. N. Rahusen. member of the Upper House.

Italy-Count Nisra. Minister to Austria: Count Fernini. Ninicter to Holland: General Zuccari, captain lsianca, of the Navy.

Japan-Paron Ilayashi. Minister to Russia: Culonel l'yehara. Captain Sakomolo, nf the Navy; J. Monoto, Ambassador at Brussels.

Norway and Sweden-Baron Bildt. Minister to Italy.

Persia-General Mirza Riza-Khan, Minister to Russia.

Portugal-Count de Macedo, Minister to Spain; Angostino d'Ornellas, Minister to Russia; Count de Selir, Minister to Holland.

Rumania-M. Al Beldiman, Ambassador to Germany; M. T. Papinin, Minister to Holland; Colonel C. Coanda.

Russia-Baron de Staal, Colonel Jilinsky. Colonel Count Barantzew, Captain Scheine, of the Navy; Lieutenant Outchinnekow, of the Navy; Professor de Martens.

Servia-M. Myatovitch, Minister to England.

Siam-Phya Suriya. Ambassador; Dr. Ch. Corragioni d'Orelli, M. E. Rolin, Consul General in Belgium

Spain-Duke de Tetuan, M. de Villa Urrutia. Ambassador to Belgium; M. de Bageur, Minister to Holland.

Switzerland-Dr. S. Roth, Minister to Germany; Colonel A. Kuzli and M. E. Odier.

Turkey-Turkhan Pacha, Privy Councillor: Nourey Bey, Secretary General of the Foreign Office: Abdulla Pacha, Lieutenant General, and Rear Admiral Mehemed Pacha.

United States-Seth Low, Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany; Stanford Newel, Minister to Holland; Captain A. T. Mahan, of the Navy; Captain William Crozier, of the Army, and Frederick W. Holls, as secretary.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The measures to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations at the "House in the Woods" (the palace at The Hague) were most stringent. Both entrances to the gardens were closed with barred gates, guarded by picked sentries, and every applicant for admission was required to produce an orange colored card like those issued to the delegates, and to give the secret password. The Congress was opened on May 18, when Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, was elected to preside over the body. On the following day it was agreed to appoint three committees to deal with the respective groups of questions proposed for discussion, and these were appointed on May 23 . The American members appointed were as follows: Dis-armament-Messrs. White, Mahan and Crozier. Laws of War-Messrs. White, Newel, Mahan and Crozier. ArbitrationMessrs. White, Low and Holls. It was also decided that the proceedings should be conducted in secrecy, to which several of the delegates objected. On June 12 it was resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the proceedings of the committees as well as of the plenary sittings.

The discussions of the various questions were sincere and practical throughout, and they were also conducted with marked freedom. On May 25 serious differences of apinlon were manifested between the representatives of the United States and those of some of the other Powers on the subject of discussing the seizure of private property at sea, but on July 5 the Congress agreed to consider the proposals of the American delegates. On May 31 the American and British delegates submitted drafts of proposals on arbitration, but each differed materially in some lines. On June

12 the American delegates issued a manifesto to the effect that although the English proposals had been used as the basis of the arbitration discussion it did not mean the abandonment of the American plan.

On June 13 the Red Cross sub-committee reported in favor of applying the Geneva Convention of 1864 to naval warfare. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that this was just, and all the essential principles of the original scheme were agreed to.

The Congress held its final session on July 29. The agreements reached were tentative not final, remaining open until 1900 for ratifying signatures. The other Powers not represented at The Hague may sign, providing that no Power then present objects. The agreements referred to were three in number, and involve: (1) Regulations prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, projectiles from balloons and expanding bullets; (2) Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land: (3) Provisions for the pacific settlement of international disputes by mediation and arbitration. In addition to the three conventions the final and summarized act of the Conference contained the following expression of opinion: (1) That limitations of military charges, which at present oppress the world, are greatly to be desired; (2) That the questions of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date; (3) That questions relative to the types of rifles and naval artillery should be the subject of study by the different governments with a view of arriving at solutions by a future conference; (4) That an early conference be called to revise the Geneva Conventions: (5) That questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war be reserved for another conference.

It was announced that sixteen States had signed the arbitration convention, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, fifteen the use of expansive bullets, and fifteen the other two conventions. The three conventions dealing with arbitration. the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany. AustriaHungary, China, England, Italy, Japan. Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States only signed the arbitration convention, and that under reserve. Rumania also made reservation.
The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dumdum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England. Italy. Japan. Luxemburg. Servia or Switzerland, while the United States only signed the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons.

## ALASKA BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY.

The Joint High Commission appointed In 1898 by the United States, Great Britain and Canada Governments to consider and effect an amicable settlement of
several important questions at issue between the Linited States and Canada, and which began its sessions at Quebec on August 21. 1808, and adjourned on October 10 to meet in Nashington on November 10, continued its work until February 20, $18!9$, when the sessions were susperded. With the exception of the deaths of Congressnian Nelson Dingley, one of the American delegates, in whose place was appointed Congressman Sereno E. Payne, and of Lord Herschell. who Was succeeded by Lord Russell, the Commission was the same as published in the Almanac of 15 :99.

When the Commission adjourned it was stated that it would meet again on August 2. to act upon a report to he presented io the respective Governments. Later it was disclosed that the Commission had suspended its sessions because it had reached an apparently insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the Alaska Boundary question. The protocol of the proceedings of the Commission of February 18 was made public in the Canadian Parllament on June 7 . and it showed why the Commission failed. The British delegates had proposed the immediate appointment of an arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary between Alaska and Canada from the southernmost pnint. at Prince of Wiales Island, to Mount St. Elias, in accordance with the Anglo-Russian ireaty of February 2 S . $182 \%$, the tribunal to consist of three jurists, one nominated by the Privy Council, one by President MrKinley and the third to be selected by the two nominees. The Amelicans accepted the proposition as a basis of adjustment. but proposed, in addition to the Anglo-Russian treaty, that the boundary should be defined in accordance with the Russo-American treaty of cession, or as the same shall he established by tre tribunal. under rules to be laid down atterward; the tribunal to consist of six impartial jurists of repute, three to be nominated by the Privy Council and three hy the President of the United States. The Americans also submitted this as an amendment to Rule C:

In considering the 'coast' referred to in said treaties it is understood that the coast of the continent is intended, and that all towns and settlements on tidewater settled under authority of the Enited States and under jurisdictinn of the United States to the date of this treaty, stall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States."

The British delegates regretted that they were unable to accept the modification to their proposition. because the cuggested American tribunal did not provide a tribunal which would necessarily and, in the possible event of difference if opinion, finally dispose of the question, and because the amendment to Rule $C$ was a marked and important departure from the rules of the Venezuelan reference, which left all such questions to be determined by the tribunal, and because the words added by the United States claim that an effect should be given to their occupatlon of land in British terrltory, whlch justlce, reason and the equities of the case did not require. The British delegates also ohjected that the language used with reference to the coast was open to miscon-
struction, and they were of the opinion that it rias useless to press the negotiations further until it was referred to their Government for an exchange of views in respect to the constitutlon of the tribunal. To a questuon as to whether the British delegates had considered the questlon of selecting an umpire from the Amerlcan Continent, they replied in the affirmatlve. adding that they thought it most objectionable, In view of the pollcy long maintained and recently reasserted by the Government of the United Sitates toward other nations on the sald continent. The selection of an umpire by any such nation would not offer a guarantee of Impartiality. which was the first quallfication requisite.
The Americans then proposed to proceed to settle the remaining subjects, as they thought it rould be unwise to defer adjustments so nearly concluded. Several subjects were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. The British Commissioners replled that a:l questions should be deferred until the boundary was disposed of, either by agreement or by reference to arbitration. because the mai:ner in which ihey were prepared to adjust some other important matters must depend upon whether it would be possible to arrive at a rettlement of all questions which might at any time occasion acute controversy and cven conflict.

The boundary line between Alaska and Canada was determined in 182., upon lines laid down hy full porered agents acting under a formal document reclting that the King of Great Britain and the Fmperor of Pussia, "being desirnus of drawing still closer the ties of gnod understandlyg and friendship whlch unite them, by means of an agreemont which may settle (among otber things) the limits of their respective possessions on the Northwest coast of America, have named plenipotentiaries," etc. The boundary which they described, and which was shortly after shown on the maps, was signed. sealed, etc. and was mutually accepted on behalf of the respective Governments. For forty-two years after 18:3) Pussla held her American possessions. and in this period no question of boundary was raised. In 1867 the United Statcs bought from Russia her American possessions and became her successor in title. and this "ice farm in the Polar regions" was chrlsiened Alaska. The words in the treaty of 1525 thus determined the Alaska boundary: "Article III. The line of demarcation between the Fossessions of the High contraciing Portios upon the Coast of the Continent, and the Islands of America to the Northwest, siall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Frince of Wales Island, Which polnt lies in the parallel of $54 \mathrm{de}-$ grees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131 st and the 133 d degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwlch). the said llne shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel. as far as the point of the continent Where it strikes the 56 th degree of rorth latitude: from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel
to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141 st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said merician line of the 141 st degree. in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Dceari."

After the adjournment of the Commission the two governments took up the boundary question with a view to settling it and thus removing it from the path of the many other important issues involved. There were numerous delays, owing to the need of exchanging views between London, Washington and Ottawa, and the authorities here became convinced that an adjustment was hopeless. But the feeling in London was more hopeful, and when Sir Julian Pauncefote reached London on his way to The Hague he held conferences with Lord Salisbury, which resulted in a definite proposal for settling the boundary issue and removing it as an obstacle to the work of the Commission. The chief point of this proposal was that a separate tribunal of arbitration should pass on the poundary question. It was communicated to Ambassador Choate, and by lim to the State Department. When the plan was received the President was at Hot Springs, and it was felt desirable to await his return before giving a final answer. Just as the acceptance was about to be given the United States officials were surprised to have presented what they regarded as an extraordinary condition, which Canada imposed in connection with the submission of the question to arbitration. This condition was that in any event Canada should have Pyramid Harbor and a strip of territory on tha Lynn Canal. without reference to the general conclusions reached by the tribunal of arbitration. This port and the strip of territory on the coast would have carried also the back country leaing to the interior. It was concluded not to accept this condition.
In "The Canadian Donthly" for May an article on, the work of the Commission by John Charlton, one of its members, excited much criticism in the Canadian press. Mr. Charlton severely criticised the log export embargo law of Ontario, and asserted that it was a breach of faith toward American holders of Canadian timber limits whose purchases were made before the passage of the law, and that it was a serious obstacle in the way of successful regotiations before the Commission and detrimental to the true interests of Canada, as well as a blot upon the honor of that country. Mr. Charlton's press critics declared that it was bad tasle to discuss in the public press the matters under consideration by the Commission. and that he was out of place as a member of the Commission representing Canada and out of place as a citizen of Canada.

In May a conference was held at the British Foreign Office. London, between Lord Salisbury. Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambessador Choate, and the latter's leport gave encouragement that the negotiations would be resumed with scme prospect of reaching an agreement between the two branches of the Commission. The idea seemed to be that it would reconvene on a complete abandonment of the old hasis.

One change proposed was to submit the Alaska boundary question to arbitration independent of other issues, thus leaving the Commission free to resume its work on the many other pendlng questions.

Early in September John Hay. Secretary of State of the United States, and Reginald Tower, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, arranged for a modus vivendi respecting the boundary controversy. It was cabled to the Foreign Office at London for approval.

On October 12 the Canadian Minister of Marine gave Canada's consent to a temporary agreement upon the Alaska boundary line, and eight day's later the British Government announced to Necretary Hay its formal acceptance of the proposition. With this act the long expected modus vivendi relative to the vexed boundary question went into effcct. The text of the agreement was as follows:
'It is hereby agreed between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain that the boundary line between Canada and the Territory of Alaska in the region about the head of Lynn Canal shall be provisionally fixed, without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the international boundary, as follows:
"In the region of the Dalton Trail a line beginning at the peak west of Porcupine Creek, marked on the Map No. 10 of the United States Commission, December 31,1895 , and on Sheet No. 1S of the British Commission, December 31, 1895, with the number 6,500 ; thence running to the Klehini (or Klaheela) River in the direztion of the peak north of the river marked No. 5,020 on the aforesaid United States map and No. 5,025 on the aforesaid British map: thence following the high or riglit bank of the said Klehini River to the junction thedeof with the Chilkat River, a mile and a half, more or less, north of Klukwan; provided, that persons proceeding to or from Porcupine Creek shall be freely permitted to follow the trail between the said creek and the said junction of the rivers into and across the territory on the Canadian side of the temporary line wherever the trail crosses to such side, and, subject to such reasonable regulations for the protection of the revenue as the Canadian Government may prescribe, to carry with them over such part or parts of the trail between the said points as may lie on the Canadian side of the temporary line such goods and articles as they desire without being required to pay any customs duties on such goods and articles, and from said junction to the summit of the peak east of the Chilkat River, marked on the aforesaid Map No. 10 of the United States Commission with the number 5.410 and on the Map No. 17 of the aforesaid British Commission with the number 5.490.
"On the Dyea and Skaguay trails, the summits of the Chilkoot and White passes.
'It is understood, as formerly set forth in communications of the Department of State of the United States, that the citlzens or subjects of either Power found by this arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy.
"The Government of the United States will at once appoint an officer or officers
in conjunctlon with the offione or rilliens
 firitianile diajests to mark the tmatietat:
 stakes or ollorr alrmopriate temporials H1alks.

Sulsequently. on October 21. Conada delivered to Anibassador choate, at London, a final proposition for a permanent settlement ot the boundary question. It was as follows

That the boundary line be arbitraced upon terms similar to those imposed lys. llic lıited sitates and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those frovisions makins lifly years occupancy by eithmr side conclusive exidence of title: occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law.
"That as a condition precedent $t 0$ and ahsolutely oreliminary to arbitration Skaruay and Jyea would be conceded to the Enited sitates without further claim if Canada receised Pyramid Harbor."

In other words, Canada proposed to give up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport. but stipulated that she must get the latter hefore agreeing 10 arbitration of the boundary issue.

## CUBA.

On January 1,1599 , the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba was sielded to the Enited States at Havana, and the Stars and Stripes replaced the red and yellow standard of Spain. The ceremony was nne of impressive simplicity at the Palace of the Guvernor General for so many vears. The Kpanish alld American troops vere paraded facing each other: the American regimental hand first played "The March of C'adiz." the Spanish National air, in which the spanish buglers joined. and followed with "The Stars and siripes Forever." Promptly at noon the menmers of the Spanish and American Evacuation Commissions look their places. and Governor General Castellanos addressed General Wiade, president of the American Commission, and made the official transfer of authority to the [inited] States. Then, at the request of General W'ade, General Brooke accepted the sovereignty which was yielded by Spain to the United States. This done General Castellanos and his staff and the remainder of the Spanish troops embarked on the transports that were to take them to Spain. The last of the spanish soldiers nn the Island of Cuba embarked on February ti.

The island was divided into seven military departments, but on April 17 they were reorganized into five departmenis. those of Pinar del Rio and IIatanzas being fliminated. the former consolidated with the lyepartment of Ilavana, and the latter with that of santa clara.

The Island of Culba is 760 miles long. and ranges from 135 to 160 miles wirle. lieasuring from the extremities of the capes, the coastline is about 2.200 miles . but including all indentations it is aboilt G. 500 miles. There are 32 harbors on the northeri coast, of Which Havana, Mariel, Cabanas. Bahia, Honda, Matanzas, Cardena $\therefore$ Sagua, Caibarien, NVevitas and Gibarit are the most important. The south-

Gtn riset las. IE imputtillt harburs. Gualltinn:1m, simntiag's de cuba and Clrnfuegos lieins the liest. Mose of the important halbors will admit vessels drawing ol; feet of wilter. The exisct irw of the island is not known; it is r-stimated all the way
 average annual temperatures at Havana in the last decade have been: Mean, If.s degrees: highest. 114J.6: luwest. 4!.6. The temperatura at Matanzas is slighty higlier than at Hasana, and it is aloout four degrefs hisher at siantiago de Culaa. Tloe rainy stedsun beyins in dlay and ends with Octoher. The toval ropulation is alsout 1, $\bar{y} 00,0\left({ }^{4}\right)$.

## C'LB.t丸 APMY P.AlMENTS.

One of the conditions in Culsa which involvcu exasperating cumplicatuns early in 1895 was the disposition of the cuban Army and the ristribution of the $\$ 3,1 N(0,04(1)$ voted by Coneress. The Cuhan Military Assemty assumed an as̃ressive policy against the liberality of the United States, and demandel a nuch larger sum, and this in spite of the advice of General Maximo Gomez. Many of the rank and file were anxious to leave military life and go back to work, especially with the hope of receiving financial aid to start life anew. The planters and pruperty owners, as well as the military administration of Cuba, opposed the attitude of the Military Assembly, and werc tired of an army that had to subsist half upon charity and half upon contributions levied by threats. The Cuban Assemhly had never received official recognition from the Uniter Stites authoritles, and only unofficial consideration was given to the existence of such a body. The Commission that was drlegated to go to Wiashington, headed by General Calixto Garcia was received informally. And while it arranged for the payment of the $\$ 3.001$, (1010 the Administration gave neither to it nor to the Assembly the handling of the funds. The amount was not an out and out gift, but a gift in the sense that it was adranced without a specific arrangement for its repayment, simply that it was to be repaid out of the further revenues of the island. After it had been arranged by the Commission, Robert $P$. Porter visited General Gomez in cuba, and asked him to decide to accept the $\$ 3,000,000$ and to aid in its distribution and in the disarming of the Cuban army. This Gomez agreed to, and he went to Havana and completed the preliminary arrangements about the adjustment of the affairs of the Cuban army with General Brooke. The Assembly then called upon Gomez in visit its president for an unofficial excliange of ideas. This he complied with, but was arraigned as an accused, the crime heing that he had accepted of the offer of $\$ 3.0(\pi), 1100$ which the Assembly itself. through its representatives, had induced President Nickinley to promise. Ile declared that he had acted in the best of faith, and was then asked to array himself on the side of the Assembly in order to give strength to its demands. Ile declared that he could not hope to obtain more than the $\$ 3,000,000$, and disapprosed aslilng charity, adding that, as the soldiets were too great a burden upon the people, longer delay would be cruel. One reason for the opposition by the Assembly
was the hope to raise a private loan of $\$ 20,000,000$ through a syndicate.

Finally, on March 1I, the Military Assembly impeached Gomez and removed him from his command as General-in-Chief of the Cuban army, the vote being 26 to 4. The charge was "failure in his military duties and disobedience to the Assembly." On the same day the $\$ 3,000,000$ left NewYork on the transport Meade, with the arrangement that it was to be paid out by General Brooke and not through an agency. The general rules for the distribution were to exclude all men who had enlisted subsequent to July 17, 1898, and to exclude former soldiers who held Government places or belonged to the rural guards on April 5; first paying each private and non-commissioned officer $\$ 100$. Then, if a balance should remain, $\$ 100$ to be paid to each officer. If any balance should remain it was to be disposed of as the President should direet. Delay in the distribution was caused by the slow revision of the muster rolls.

On April 4 the Cuban Military Assembly voted to disband the army, there being only one dissenting vote. The Assembly prolonged its existence with the hope of raising an additional loan from the United States, but it was ultimately found that there was rothing to do but accept the inevitable and dissolve. Its disappear ance removed the last obstacle in the way of disbandment of the Cuban army and the return of the former soldiers to agricultural pursuits. On April 7 the Cuban generals decided to reinstate General Gomez as Commander-in-Chief, and to appoint an executive board to assist in the distribution of the $\$ 3,000,000$ to be paid to the Cuban soldiers. On April 13 the Cuban generals waited upon Gomez and said they desired him to represent the army in any negotiations with tbe United States military authorities in Cuba. On the same day the original rolls of the Cuban army were delivered to General Brooke, which showed a total of 48,000 officers and men.

The Society of Veterans of Independence, the revived Cuban Military Assembly, was organized, and it held its first meeting on May 14. under the presidency of General Andrade, who acted as President of the Assembly. The proceedings were devoted to-drawing up an agreement to be submitted on a later day. On the following evening the association met at Cerro and had a long debate on the question of Cuban troops surrendering their arms. Some were in favor of depositing the arms with the brigade chiefs of the Cuban municipalities, and others opposed a surrender of arms, claiming that it might be necessary to "use them against American pretensions." It was then proposed to send this telegram to Santiago: "General discontent. We refuse to surrender our arms. Opinion unanimous." General Andrade objected to the dispatch, and the following was agreed unon. "Reunited. Decided to agree to muster out on the basls of the decree of the former Assembly. Announced that Brooke will modify his decree. Await to see if satisfactory, Concert with you In final proceedings." The vote on this was 59 in favor and 36 opposed.

On May 15 General Gomez informed

General Brooke that he must withdraw from the plan for distributing the $\$ 3,000$, 000 , to the extent that he would not name other commissioners to replace those originally named by him and who had refused to serve. He expressed legret at being obliged to take such a course, but he felt that a cabal composed of many of the subordinate commanders existed to oppose and, if possible, to defeat the plans fer apportioning the money. He explained that former members of the Military Assembly and other malcontents had, apparently, organized a majority of the officers against him.

General Gomez issued a manifesto on May I8, in which he reviewed his negotiations with General Brooke for the payments to the Cuban army. He had protested against the sum offered by the United States as being insufficient to accomplish the good intended. but General Brooke announced his inability to add to it. Speculators then attempted to intervene and offered suggestions which Gomez refused, and which the Cuban Assembly could not carry out because the United States would not recognize its authority. He had many conferences with General Brooke on the plan of payment, and the latter insisted upon a surrender of arms before payment of the money, Gomes felt that it was compatible with obtaining peace to have an army with arms reserved to defend Cuba against her enemies, and, in the mean time, to be regarded as relics of a glorious struggle: and whether disposed of to the municipalities or the armorers it would be all the same under the intervening Government. The Cuban Commissioners declined to fix dates and places where the Cuban soldiers could deliver up the arms and receive the payment from the paymasters. Gomez advised the soldiers to return to their homes with the amounts offered by the United States, and to practise patience and to let no pretext interfere with the attainment of an independent government "promised by a noblc nation, pledged to obtain for us our rights.'

On the same day General Brooke submitted to the President a proposition to have the arms of the disbanded Cuban soldiers stored in the armories of the different municipalities, admitting that they were practically worthless for military purposes. This proposition was not a surrender, for Article iV of the agreement between General Gomez and Robert 1 . Porter read: "The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban Assembly or to its representative." Two days later Gener.al Brooke's plan was approved and an order was issued to begin at once the payment of the $\$ 3,000,000$. On May 22 General Brooke and General Gomez had a conference over the payment order, at the end of which Gomez declared himself entirely satisfied and felt convinced that it met all the objections which had been raised not only by himself but alsn by others outside his councils. The text of the article in the matter of disposing of the arms read:

The arms and equipments of the Cuban soldiers will be turned over to the civil governors or to the alcaldes of the municipalities, either at the place of residence of the soldiers or at the place of payment,
to the United States officers in charge. Said civil governors and alcaldes are hereby charged with the proper storage and care of the same until they can be collected for storage in Cuban arsenals at Havara and Santiago, as already arranged."

All the ex-members of the Military Assembly, aided by the opposition newspapers, united in advising the Cuban soldiers not to give up their arms. The first to respond to the adrice of the opponents was Colonel Acca's force of 300 men. in the Province of Pinar del Rio, on May 22. On the next day General Sanchez. in Santiago Province, sent this dispatch to Gomez: "The division will not accept money:" On the $23 \dot{d} 200$ Cubans under General Rodriguez, near Marianao, dispersed and went quietly to their homes with their arms, resolved netther to accept the monev nor to wait longer in a conditiun of suspense. A meeting of the Veterans of Independence on May 25 approved of the action of the soldiers and pledged to recommend that the others in the western provinces take the same course. A resolution was also adopted declaring against either giving up arms or accepting money from the United States. It was recognized that the muster rolis had been padded, and General Ludion declared that many of the rolls created a very strong impression "that ther had been made up for the occasion of this payment." it was asserted by the dissidents that 39,930 men were enrolled.

The payments began on May ${ }_{27}$ at Mavana, but only seven received any mones, this small nuinber being due to the cabal of the former Military Assembly. On the next day there were 111 applicants, but only thirty of these were on the rolls and only these were paid. The Enited States military authorities were agreed that the rolls were untrustworthy: that a large profortion of the names were fictitious, and a large number entitled to share in the gratuity were omitted, the object being to exhibit to the Cuban public tliat a majority of the Cuban troops refused to take American money. On the third day about 300 applied, but as it occupied so much time for each to prove lis claim only 112 received monev before the day closed. Colonel Delgado. in command at Guanajay, disbanded his men and ordered then to take their arms and proceed to their homes: but about thirty started to Havana to get their mones, whereupon General Delgado called upon the others to shoot any man who persisted in taking the road to Havana. On May 30 the payment of the cuban soldiers at santiago was hegun. and investigation showed that the rolls had been padded and that sereral oflicers gave certificates to men who had had no guns, and that some were enrolled who had been dead a year or more. Fortyfive were paid during the day. On June 1 about $1 \%$ soldiers at Melena were patd and in aprlicants were rejected. The pay car arrived at Guines on June 3. and there was a large crowd in waiting, of which 174 were paid and $3 \%$ were rejected. On June 6 2!t soldiers were paid at Consolacion. On June $\% 193$ soldiers were paid at Jarmo and 44 rere rejected. It was discovered that four Cubans were selling fraudulent certificates of service in the

Cubar Army. charging \$t for each certificate. The opposition on the part of the insurgerals to receiving gratuity from the United States practically ended on June 8

June 15-Five hundred soldiers arrived at Havaria from the councrivand requested to De allowed to set therr quota of the money.

June 1T-General Brooke addressed an official letter to Gomez asking him to take the necessary steps to ascertain if a numlber of men. llee paymert to whom was withheld hecause their names did not appear on the rolls, were entitled to pay. General Lrooke adled that it was the wish not te deprise any mar. who served in the Cuban Army of his just dues. Gomez at once touk up the task. At Remedios over 5.000 soldiers were awaiting payment when the car arrived. I'ayments at Cardenas began.

June 21-Colonel Cespedes declared that the rolls originally turned over to General Brooke failed to show ansthing like the true strength of the Cuban Army, and this was due to the fact that they contained only the names of those living in 1s!9. and that very few records were kept while the war was in progress, because the officers were urable to obtain ink and pens: and it was not censidered essential to maintain the rolls because the troops were not pard. Seven applicants were arrested ufon the charge of being impustors.

June 22-General Collazo, a former member of the staff of General Calixto Garcia. denounced the Cubates for accepting payments and called them cowarcs.

On August 21 Governor General Brooke decided not to make any more payments to Cuban troops on the basis of additional rells, as there had been brought to light such an amount of thievery and attempted swindling that supplementary payments were not to be approved of.

On September:-General Brocke reported that the payments to the Cuban Army had been completed. and that of the $\$ 3.000,060$ set apart for that purpose there was on hand a balance of $\$ 100.010$.

## CENSLES.

On August 17 President McKinley issued this proclamation "to the people of Cuba": "The disorganized condition of your island resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside frem the temporary military control of the tnited states have made it necessary that the United states should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps ly which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-gorernment.

- As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken. and have appointed competent and disinterested citızens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors.
'It is important for the proper arrangement of your new Government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately: given, and 1 request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties."
The work of taking the census was begun on October 16.


## PORTO RICO.

When the Spanish troops evacuated the capital, San Juan, and the American occupation of the island really began, on October 18, 1898, the affairs of the island were administered by an Insular Cabinet, or Council, composed of native Porto Ricans. of which Luiz Muroz Rivera was the President. General Brooke permitted these men to continue in office after his appointment as Governor General, and, althrugh they tendered their resignations, they were likewise retained by General Guy V. Henry when he succeeded General Brooke. All of the members of the Cabinet were Libera!s-i. e., they had been adherents of Prime Minister Sagasta of Spain-and the members of the Council had been chosen by a popular election, the first ever lield in the island. Their opponents were Radicals, or adherents of the Canovas party, while a third faction, selfstyled Independents, was composed of the disgruntled individuals of one or the other regular parties. General Henry endeavored to amalgamate them by appointing an equal number of Radicals and Liberals to the Common Councils of the different municipalities; but when he attempted to apply the same rule to the Insular Cabinet the Liberal members protested. The President of the Cabinet insisted on governing it, instead of permitting the members to go to the Governor General. On February 4, 1899. the Insular Cabinet tendered their resignations, and two days later General Henry issued an order dissolving it upon the ground that it was not compatible with American methods and progress. In its place were constituted four departmentsState, Justice, Finance and Interior-the duties or which were defined, and it was directed that each should be subject to the orders of the Governor General. On the next day the chiefs of these departments were appointed, as follows: General John Eaton, Chief of the Bureau of Education, and Major Francis L. Hills, Chief of the Bureau of Public Works.

Early in January the Mayor and City Council of San Juan remonstrated at what they ,"called "unwarranted military dictation." Permission had been given to a Porto Rican to place small business signs on the lampposts, but many of the Americans complained, and General Frederick D. Grant sent a peremptory summons to the Council to cancel the contract and remove the signs. The Councillors concluded that they enjoyed little real authority, and tendered their resignations to General Hemry. The latter agreed with their views, and assured them that there would be no further cause for complaint on the score of military coercion, and issued an order directing the Secretary of State to "inform the alcaldes of towns that there is no authority for any officer or soldier to enter Council meetings or to interefere with or dictate their proceedings."

On February 1 the new tariff law prepared by the United States Government was put into effect; also an order fixing the rates between United States and Porto Rican money.

On February 7 there was a public demonstration as a "celebration in honor of the incorporation of Porto Rico among the United States."

About the middle of February the question of killing cattle for municipal consumption was referred to General Henry, and after an investigation he issued an order regarding the matter, and the Mayor and members of the Council of San Juan declared they would resign rather than comply with the decree. General Henry declared that he was tired of their quarrelling and childish actions, and told them that if they did not stop trifling and obey orders he would have them imprisoned. A meeting of the Council was held on February 10, which resulted in the resignations of the Mayor and Councillors.

Owing to the result of old wounds and the impairment of his strength through assiduous service, General Henry was obliged to ask to be relieved from duty at Porto Rico on April 29, and Brigadier General George B. Davis succeeded him as Governor General. On April 17 Brigadier General F. D. Grant was relieved of duty in Porto Rico and came North. Subsequently he was given duty in the Philippines.

Two commissioners who were sent to the United States oresented to the President on May 8 a second memorial reiterating the requests of their first petition. They asked: (1) The cessation of military government and the establishment of civil rule in the island. (2) The establishment of absolute free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. (3) The reduction of the American troops and the enlistment of Porto Ricans. (4) The right of American citizenship in the island. On the subject of military control the point was made that "the subject of reforming the Porto Rican system does not properly belong to the Army officers who now control Porto Ricans, or the War Department, but to the Porto Rican people themselves." As to the question of free trade the commissioners asserted that the people were better off under Spanish rule than under the military control of the United States, and that "Porto Rico has done nothing to deserve to be forbidden admission to the American markets or to be starved to death through high duties promulgated by the War Department." They added that 'neither Cuba nor Porto Rico will ever be able to make a step in the road of progress and happiness as long, as a custom house stands upon their soil."

The following, known as the "Insular Commission," were appointed early in the year to investigate and report upon an adjustment of all matters of administration in Porto Rico: General Robert $I$. Kennedy, C. W. Watkins and II. G. Curtis. They went to Porto Rico a little later, arriving there on March 6. They filed their report to the Secretary of War on August 30. It recommended a form of civil government for the island to take the place of the existing military rule, and submitted a code of rules for adoption, suggesting that the rules could be put in operation by Executive decree, arguing that the enactment of general laws by Congress would change the status of the island toward the country and make it a part of the constitutional territory of the United States. In place of the Spanlsh system of courts an American system was provided.
cumplete, civil county, township and city
government was outlined, and all the officers of the civil administration were to be natives, the higher otticers to be apnointed by the President, the others by the Governor General and the County Commissioners. A publlc school system, conducted in English by American teachers, and night schools for illiterate adults was provided for, with the right to teach spanish when demanded. Full general corporation and railroad laws. with the right of cminent domain, were provlded, thus opening the island to competition and embing t!e system of franchises to favored cormirations. Taxes bearing heavily on the pour and all double taxes on non-residents were abrogated. A marriago law, like those of the Vnited States, was provided, with a plan for legalizing consent marriages and legitimatizing children, as half of those in the island were born out of wedlucl. Highway and poor laws, foreclosure of mortgages and the redemption of property were provided on the American plan.

No provision was made for any elections, as the, Commission felt satisfied that the people of the island were not ready to exerclse the elective franchise: not over 10 per cent of the inhabitants could read and write and own property, and to give control to 10 per cent over the other 90 per cent would not be establishing a government by the consent of the governed. After the proposed laws should be in force for a fer years and the schools be afforded an opportunity for the people to learn, the people would be better fitted to enter upon the work of Territorial ir State government. and this the Commission declared applied to municipal governments as well as to the whole island. The Commission also suggested a general revision of the tarifi rates on articles imported by the island from the Inited States, reductions made on articles of prime necessity, and total release on some articles. The Commission also laid stress on the need of currency reform in the island to be regulated by Congressional action.

One of the important movements early In the year was the formation of "Tlie Republlcan Party of Porto Rico" on Marih 23. Its founders were those known as Radicals under the Spanish domination. The platform declared sincere loyalty to the American flag and adherence to Anerican ideas, and hailed with pride the annexation of the island to the United states. It also encouraged the hope that the day was not far off when the island "shall have a place among the states of the Union." but recognized it to be the duty of the peonle to asrait the action of Congress. It also proposed that until the people of the island have demonstrated their fitness for self-government, with all its burdens and responsibilities. all civil offices be filled by men capable, honest and of unquestionable loyalty to the Government of the United States. It favored tho establishment of free public, non-sectarian schools. sufficient to afford to every child the opportunity of a good common school education, and the teaching of English in those schools: also. that commerce between the United States and the island should be as free as between the state:
and Territorics of the I'nion, and that the present "extremely oppressive taxation, the high tariff on agricultural implements and the excessive customs duties on the products of the snil should be so regulated as io afford relief to the agriculturist." The final paragraph read: "Ve congratulate ourselves and our country on being under the protection of the American flag. the recognized emblem of liberty: and will lend every effort to advance civilization, to teach loyalty. to love American institutions, and honor W.ashington, Lincoln and Mekinley, whose names are household words in the land."

The island is about 10 s miles long and 43 miles wide at the broadest part. It is nearly the shape of a parallelogram. Tlie area is about 3,6010 square miles. and the population nearly a million. The temperdture ranges about 97 degrees in the shade during the holtest hours, although as high as 117 degrees has been recorded. The nights are fairly comfortable, as the temperature falls below 70 degrees. The rainy season is from August to December.

## THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The International Expozition to be held in Paris this year will open on April 15 and close on November 5 . It will be held on the Champs Elysecs and neighboring grounds, and with buildings, etc., will cover a sbace of about 360 acres. of which 40 per cent was set apart for France and the remainder for all other nations. The allotment to the United States was abuut $2=0,040$ square reet.

The high olficials of the Exposition are the following: Commissioner General. M. Alfred Picard: Director General. M. De-launay-Belleville: Assistant Direct x General. M. Stephane Derville; Director of Architecture, M. Bousard: Director of Roads, Parks, Gardens, Water. Drainage and Light. M. Huet: Director of Finance. 11. Grison: Secretary General. M. Henri Chardon: Delegate to the Section of Fine Arts. AI. Rougon: Delegate to the Section of Agriculture. \$1. Tisseraud: Delegate t? the Sectlon of Colonles and Protectorate Countries. M. Dislere. The admission to the Exposition will be one franc.

## UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

The personnel of the United States Commission is: Conmissioner General, Ferdinand $W$. Pcek: Assistant Commissioner General. E. D. Woodward: Secretary. Frederick lirackett. Directors of Depart-ments-F. J. V:. Skiff. Fxhibit Department and Mines and Metallurgy: Fraricis E. Drake. Machinery and Electricity: Willard A. smith, Transportation and Civil Engineering: Charles R. Dodge, Agriculture: John B. Cauldwell. Fine Arts: Howard J. Rogers. Elucation and Social Economy: A. S. Capehart, Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries: Dr. Tarleton H. Beanı, Forestry and Fisheries: M. H. Hulbert. Varied Industries: Louis M. Hormand. Customs. Special Directors-I'aul Blackmar. Affairs: John H. JlcGibbons, Exploitations. sistant Directors-Charles H. Simons Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries; Lieutenant Commander A. G. Baker. U. S. N.. Transportation and Civil Engineering: $\stackrel{\mathrm{Mr}}{\mathrm{M}}$. W. S. Ward. Mines and Metallurgy; James O. Anthony. Machinery and Elec-
tricity; Henry G. Kittredge, Textiles;
Honry B. Snell, Fine Arts; J. H. Allen, H.onry B. Snell, Fine Arts: J. H. Allen, A. II. Mattox.

The strike in Paris interfered slightly with the construction work, but Commissioner Picard officially declased, late in 1599, that the buildings and grounds would be ready for the exhibits in tlme to insure the opening of the Exposition on the day first appointed. The money invested up to December 1, 1899. was about $\$ 6,600,000$.

The United States will have the largest and most imposing exhibit of the several nations, except that of France. It will be collected and attractively displayed with a view of extending trade. The central, or main building of the United States, known as the National Pavilion, is located on the Quay d'Orsey, on the hank of the River Seine, and is an imposing structure, comparing favorably with the Government buildings of other nations. It will be used as a general meeting place of Americans. The plan is square, with a large rotunda. Tirree sides of the rotunda have rooms 13 by 16 feet opening out of it . That on the left of the main entrance will be used as a lounging room for gentlemen; that on the right for women and that in the middle as a parlor for both women and men. The second story will be given to the States, where people who so desire can rest and register their names. The third story will be reserved for the private offices of the commissioner general and staff. The fourth flool will be given to the states and used in a simila. manner to the second. The huilding is 85 by 90 feet and 160 feet high from the lower level. There will be two eiectric American elevators. The main entrance is under a large portico which spans the esplanade, and under this every visitor who wallis to the other National buildings will be obliged to pass. In the centre arch of this portico. facing the River Seine. will he French's statue of Washington, while a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. In the front of the building on the river bank will he a boat landing which wi:l be highly ornamented as a classic barge. All the boats of the American line which connect with the American trolley system at Vincennes will make a landing at this pier.

The United States Publishers' building. an annes to tae Department of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries, is for the exclusive exhibition of American printing house machinery and its allied interests. It wili also be maintained as a headquarters for the publishers of the United States.

On the site of the Palais de l'Industrie, the principal buiding of the Exposition of 18S5, are the two art buildings known as the Great and the Little Palaces of Fine Arts. Across the Seine, on the Esplanade des Invalides. is the General Manufacturers' building, the largest of the Exposition and in architectural design most elaborate. Near it is the Education Building, in which the United States will have an extensive exhibit. showing the best and most advanced work being done in every grade of public school work and in college and university departments in the United States. On the south bank of the Seine are the Army and Navy Building and the
pavilions of all foreign nations. On the north bank are the Horticultural and Arricultural buildings.
The building for the exhibit of electrical industries is across the Seine from the Trocadero. In it thousands of motors wil] be in operation, and at night, when ablaze with electric lights, it will present a scene of great beauty. An electrical fountain, with a series of cascades, in the central courtyard, will be a briliant illumination of vari-colored lights. Electric light of various shades, color and devices, will be installed on the exterior, and on the topmost pinnacle of the building will he a mass of flashing electricity forming a statuesque group. To the west of the Electrical Puilding are the buildings derotel to chemical industries, transportation and civil engineering, liberal arts and instruments, letters, arts and forestry. On the east side are the buildings for machiners, mines and mining, textiles and narigation.

Several foot bridges have been built across the Seine for the convenience of visitors. Paris has also expended a large amount in the rearrangement of the puhlic gardens and squares and for the brushing up and cleaning of numerous monuments and arches, and the Bois de Boulogne, one of the finest promenades in the world, is to be improved.

## NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITRON.

The National Export Exposition was opened at Philadelphia September 14, 1804, and closed December 2. It comprised a comprehensive display of American manufactured products, and its purpose was to demonstrate the ability of the American manufacturer to supply the world with every article which may be needed in any foreign market. The Exposition was given under the authority of Congress, which appropriated $\$ 300,000$, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Frankin Institute. and was an outgrowth of the work of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in the interests of foreign commerce. It was also supported by State and municipal appropriations.

About $\$ 1.000 .000$ was spent in the erection of the buildings and the preparation of the grounds. Three large buildings cif striking and original architectural design with a total span of nearly 200,000 square feet and covering nine acres of ground. contained the exhibits, numhering nearly 1,000 in all and representing more than half a billion dollars of invester capital The main building was 1.000 feet long ant 400 feet wide. It included three parilions. two stories in height; the main exhibition hall and a spacious auditocium, with a seating capacity of 5,000 . Second in importance was the implement, vehicle and furniture building in the Flemish style of architecture. 450 feet long and 160 feet wide. The transportation bullding was 450 feet long and 75 feet wide.

One of the most important departments of the exposition, especially to American manufacturers. was the collection of samples of manufactured goods made in the commercial countries of Europe and successfully sold in all foreign markets American manufacturers were shown by this collection just what competition they
must meet in extending their foreign trade, and it also enabled them to study the peculiarities in the demands of every foreign market.

A wide avenue, 800 feet long and called the esplanade, extended flom the main -ntrance gates to the principal entrance of the main building, and formed the amusement section of the exposition. On each side there were structures of fantastic architccture, containing the features which form the lighter side of all expositions. During the eleren weeks of the exposition 1,250,010 penple passed through the gates. The exposition was not held for profit. hut it was a financial success and the management was enabled to repay a large portion of a fund of $\$ 106.000$ subscribed by the citizens of Philadelphia. As a result of the exposition American manufacturers who exhibited extended their foreign field and made important business connections all over the world. Foreign buyers and merchants who visited the exposttion placed orders at the exposition direct, or as the result of their visit, with manufacturers in all parts of the country, for American manufactured products aggregating several miltion dollars.

The officers of the Exposition were: $P$. A. B. Widener, president: W. W. Foulkrod, first vice-president: John Eirkinbine, second vice-president and engineer-inchief: Sydney L. Wright, third vice-president and treasurer: W. P. Wilson, director general: Edmund A. Felder, assistant director general: B. W. Hanna, secretary. F. W. Harold, chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion: W゙. E. Cash, chief of the Department of Admissions and Concessions.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL

## CONGRESS.

The International Commercial Congress was held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum at the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia during the last three weeks of October, 1899. and it was a gathering of delegates appointed by various nations as their official representatives, and members $\approx p-$ pointed to represent commercial and trade bodies throughout the rrorld. for the discussion of commercial conditions affecting trade relations between the United States and the countries represented in the Congress. Fifty-one governments were directly represented by nearly seventy delegates. Including these there were three hundred and fifty foreign delegates in the Congress, representing the sovereignty and the commercial interests of their countries. In addition, there were delegates registered from two hundred Chambers of Commerce of the Linited states.

The Congress was opened by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds. who presented Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, who, on behalf of the President. Felcomed the delegates to the hospitality of the Linited States. The proceedings of the Congress were entirely informal, and we:e presided over from day to day by men eminent in politlcal, financial and commercial aftairs. including Thomas B. Reed, Cornelius N. Bliss, Beth Low and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania. During the
sesslor of the Congress nearly two hundred papers were read and addresses made covering most of the questions of the commercial world from local polnts of view as well as in a broad and general nay.

Among the actions taken by the Congress were the following: That there should be an arsimilation of trade-mark laws throughout the morld for the protection of commerce: that the parcels post system should be established in all countries; that trade statistics should be assimilated and international bureaus fornied for the collection and dissemination oi the agricultural reports as in thair cereats. etc.; that reciprocal commercial relatinns throughout the world will be vastly promoted by the creation in each country of an international bureau of commercial information, organized and operated on the lines instituted by tlie Philadelphia Museum; that there should be international courts of arbitration created in all countries to which all differences among nations should be submitted, and that an interoceanic canal across the isthmus which unltes North and South America should be at once constructed.

Many of the delegates to the Congress. before leaving the United States, placed orders for American manufactured goods aggregating several millions of dollars. The cordial understanding brought about by the Congress resulted in closer trade connections between the Cinited States and all the nations represented.

## OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY EKPOSITION.

The exposition to be held in Toledo, Ohio, in 1902 or 1903 is to commemorate by an appropriate naval display the important victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, and to havc an exhibition of the resources of the CDited States, Hareaii, Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the progress and civilization of the American countries, and for a dlsplay of the arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea. The corporation is known as the Ohio centennial Company: and it has proposed to open the exposition on May 1, 1902 or 1903. closing on November 1, 1902 or 1903. An act of Congress approsed March 3. 1599. appropriated $\$ 300.000$ of which $\$ 20 \omega .000$ is set apart for the construction of suitable buildings for the Government exhibit, and the remainder for paying the expenses of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, ingtallation, care and return of the Government exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants in charge of it and for other expenses incidental to it. The Government is not to be liable for any bond, debt. or liability of any kind of the company. All articles imported from foreign countries for the exposition are to be admitted free of duty, but if disposed of for use $\ln$ the Cinited States then the duty must be paid. It is provided that all medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of the exposition and of the awards to be
made to exhibitors thereat be prepared at one of the United States mints.

## PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

This exposition is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., from May 1, 1901, to November 1, 1901, and assurances have been received from Canada, Mexico, the Central and South American republics and other foreign countries, in addition to most of the States of the United States, That they will make unique, interesting and instructive exhibits peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the nineteenth century.

An act of Congress was approved March 3. 1899, appropriating $\$ 500,000$ in aid of the exposition. It was provided that all articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of charge; but if any such articles shall be sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States the duty thereon must be paid. It also provided for a Board of Management to arrange for an exhibit of such articles
and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, its resources as a war Power and its relations to otber American republics, tending to demonstrate the nature of the institutions of the United States and their adaptation to the wants of the people. Of the appropriation $\$ 200,000$ is set aside for the construction of buildings for the Government exhibits. and at the close of the exposition the buildings will be sold, giving preference to Buffalo or to the Pan-American Exposition Company. The remainder of the appropriation $(\$ 300,000)$ is set apart for the expenses of the exhibit and of those in charge of it. The act provides, also. that the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of the Pan-American Exposition Company. The act permits the medals, with appropriate devices. emblems and inscriptions commemorative of the Pan-American Exposition and of the awards to be mace to the exhibitors thereat to be prepared at some mint of the United States, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof.

## ORGANIZATIONS OF THE LEADING CHURCHES.

## STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED states.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1898 , was compiled by H. K. Carroll, D. D., who had charge of the census of religious bodies in 1890. He states that they are the best obtainable, as some denominations make no effort to collect statistics, and when their chief men are asked for something later than the census of 1890 they can only reply that they have nothing but estimates to give. The figures are obtained by deducting from the totals for the several denominations the returns for missions, etc., in other countries; and this is done to make the statistics conform to the United States Census of 1890 , which is the only complete basis of comparison:

| Denominations. | 1898 statistics. |  |  | Gains since 1890. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ministers. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \|Church- } \\ & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { es. } \end{array}\right. \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Communicants. | Ministers. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Church- } \\ \mathrm{es.} . \end{gathered}$ | Communicants. |
| Adventists ( 8 bodie | 1,477 | 2,172 | 83,784\| | 113 | 415 | 23,293 |
| Baptists (13 bodies) | 33,745 | 49,966 | 4,456,819। | 8,099 | 6,937 | 738,850 |
| Brethren (River) (3 bodie | 179\| | 111 \| | 4,739 | 241 |  | 1,312 |
| Brethren (Plymouth) ( 4 bodies). |  | 314 | 6,661 |  |  |  |
| Catholics ( 7 budies)............. | 11,194 | 11,643 | 8,493,7261 | 1,998 | 1,367 | 2,235,835 |
| Catholic Apostolic. | 951 | 101 | 1,491 \| |  |  |  |
| Chinese Temples. |  | 47 |  |  |  |  |
| Christadelphians Christiars (2 bo | 1,554 | 1,679 | 128,974\| | 119 | 255 | 5.192 |
| Christian Catholics (Dowie) | 1,501 | 1,61 | 14,000 | 201 | 40 | 14,000 |
| Christian Missionary Association | 101 | 131 | 754 |  |  |  |
| Christian Scientists. | 3,800 | \| 415| | 70,000\| | 3.774 | 194 | 61,276 |
| Christian Union | 1831 | 2941 | 18,214\|| |  |  |  |
| Church of God | 4601 | 5801 | 38,000\| | * 621 | 101 | 15,459 |
| Church Triumphant |  | 12 | 384\| |  |  |  |
| Church of New-Jerusalenı...... | 137 | 165 | 7,3761 | 18 | 11 | 281 |
| Communistic Societies ( 7 bodies) | 5.550 | 311 | 4,010 640 |  | *11 | $\begin{array}{r}* 39 \\ 127 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ |
| Congregationalists | 5,550\| | 5,675 10,085 | 640,000 $1,055,615$ | 2.149 | 807 | 127,229 |
| Dunkards ( 4 bodies) | 2,805 | 1,021 | 104,1941 | 717 | 2,321 | 44,564 30,399 |
| Evangelical (2 bodies) | 1,309 | 2,289 | 154,664 | 74 | *21 | 21,351 |
| Friends (4 bodies). | 1,436 | 1,093 \| | 118,626\| | 159 | 371 | 11,418 |
| Friends of the Temple. | 41 | 41 | 3401 |  |  |  |
| German Evangelical Protestant. | 451 | 551 | 36,500 | 1 | 3 | 344 |
| German Evangelical Synod.... | S72 | 1,130\| | 199,234 | 192 | 2601 | 11,802 |
| Jews (2 bodies)...... | 301 | 570 | 143,000 | 101 | 371 | 12,504 |
| Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies) | 2,900 | 1,035 | 340,639 | 857 | 179 \| | 174,514 |
| Lutherans (20 bodies)...... | 6,553 \| | \| 11,233| | 1,517,318\| | 1,962 \| | 2,6381 | 286,246 |

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOLS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES－（Con－ tinued）．

| Denominations． | 1595 statisties． |  |  | Gains since lsau． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min－ Isters． | Church－ es． | Commu－ nlcants． | $\operatorname{listers.~}_{\text {Ilin- }}$ | Church－ es． | Commu－ nicants． |
| W⿵aldenstromians | 1401 | 1501 | 20.00011 | 1401 | 1501 | 20，00） |
| Mennonites（12 bodics） | 1.036 | 631 | 515，1411 | 1311 | 811 | 14.003 |
| Methodists（17 bodies） | 36．1801 | 52.125 | 5，505， 3211 | 6，1501 | 6．759！ | 1，219，54 |
| Moravians | 1171 | 11.1 | 14.7301 | 31 |  | 2．94： |
| Presbyterians（12 bodies）．．．．．． | 11．574 | 14.505 | 1．519，34011 | 1，126 | 1．4201 | 241.005 |
| Protestant Episcopal（2 bodies）． | 4．80s： | 6，35．5 | 6．6．5．467 | $5 \times 1$ | 1，253 | 147．950 |
| Reformed（3 bodies）．．．．．．．．．．．． | $1.803 \mid$ | 2.4311 | $\because 66.06911$ | 201 | 2501 | 5x，611 |
| Salsationists（2）bodie | 3,2431 | 945 | 42.00011 | 3,2431 | 6161 | 33，258 |
| Schwenkfeldians | 3 | 4 | 3041 |  |  | －－ |
| Social Blethren． | 17 | 20 | ：13｜｜ |  |  |  |
| Society for Ethical Cul |  | 5 | 1.30011 | － | 1 | 236 |
| Spiritualists |  | 3341 | 45， 43011 |  |  |  |
| Theosophical Society |  | $122 \mid$ | 3，00011 |  | S＊＇， | $\because 30$. |
| E＇nited Brethren（2 bodies）．．．．． | 2.0 （5x） | $5.14 \%$ ！ | 241．139｜｜ | ＊－2：31 | 4531 | 55，\％5 |
| L＇nitarians | 543 | $41: 11$ | 50.00011 | 25 | 281 | 2.85 |
| Universalists | $6 \cdots$ | Fibl | ＋5，29＋11 | 2.51 | －192 | －gor |
| Independent congregations | 541 | 1.151 | 14，126 | －－－1 |  |  |
| Total in the E ．S．，1S9S．．． | 143．3201 | 1：5．10u | 26，651．969 | 32．254！ | 2－7．1541 | 6．033．662 |
| Total in the $\mathrm{L}^{+}$．S．．1s97．．．l | 139.024 | 1sti．tte | 24.154 .225 |  |  |  |

## －Decrease

## VOCVG NEN＇S CHIRISTIIV ISSOCINTION．

The loung Men＇s Christian Association was organized in London in $184 t$ ly George W＇illiams．a junior clerk in a large dry－ goods house．The first association in America $\pi$ as established at Montreal in 1851：the first in the［inited States at Bos－ ton a few months later．The American work is conducted under the following general departments：Office．Field．City and Town，Railroad，Student，Army and Nary，Colored and Indian，and sub－depart－ ments of Re！igious and Bible Study，Edu－ cational．Physical，Social and Junior work．The asgregate membership of the 1.429 American associations is（Sept．1， 1899）22s．j6s．and the net value of their property is $\$ 10,341.270: 656$ have libraries， aggregating tit， 65 volumes．The follow－ ing are the officers of the committees：

ADEIICAN 1NTERNATIONAL COM－ MITTEE．－Headquarters， 3 west Treenty－ ninth－st．New－lork．Chairman，Lucien C． Warner；treasurer，F．B．Schenck；general secretary．Richard C．Dlorse．
CENTRAL NNTERNATIONAL COMMIT－
TEE．－Ileadquartors，No． 3 Rue General

Dufour．Geneva，Switzerland．Chairman． Edouard Barde：treasurer．Henıy F゙atio： gcneral secretaries．Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius．The committee is com－ posed of members representing America． Australia，Austria－llungary，Japan．India， Delgium，Denmark，England．France．Ger－ many：lials．Netherlands．Norway．Portu－ gal．Russia，Spain，sseden and Sxilzer－ land．

NEW゙－YORK STATE COMMITEF－ 1leadquarters．No． 3 Wुest Trenty－ninth－ st．，New－York．Chairman．Edmund P Platt：treasurer．Harris 1H．1layden：state secretaries．Fred．S．Goodman．George A． 11all．The total membership in lew－lork State is 35.626 ．of whom $\$ . \overline{5} t \bar{t}$ are railroad men，2．253 college men． 71 French ard German young men，and 3,949 in the boys department．

NEM゙－YORK C1TY ASSOCIATION゙ー lleadquarters．No． 3 Mest Trentroninih－ st．New－York．President．Cleveland 11. Dodgc：treasurer，samuel sloan，jr．；gen－ ASSOCIATIONS OF VALBOLS COLNTHES．
Countries．N゙o．
AMERICA.

Vnited states a rad
Canada ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1.4
Hermuda …．．．．．．．．．． 1
Argentine Republic．．．．$\quad 1$
Lrazil
Eritish Guiana

## Chili

l＇rusuay
West Indies
EUROPE．
England Ireland and


＊Includes some groups of church associations which are not upon the interdenomi－ naticnal basis．

| ASSOCIATIONS IN THE |  |  | UNITED | STATES. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| States. | No. | States. | No. | States. | No. |
| Manitoba | 9 | Indiana | 32 | North Carolina. | :33 |
| New-Brunswick | 9 | Indian Territory | 3 | North Dakota. | 10 |
| Nova Scotia | 20 | Iowa | 48 | Ohio | 69 |
| Ontario | 40 | Kansas | 31 | Oliahoma | 2 |
| Prince Edward Island. | $\because$ | Kentucky | 31 | Oregon . | 13 |
| Quebec | 5 | Louisiana | 6 | lennsylvania | 155 |
| Hawaii | 5 | Maine . | 18 | Rhode Island | 7 |
| Alaska | 1 | Maryland | 24 | South Carolina. | 30 |
| Alabama | 20 | Massachusetts | 77 | South Dakota. | 32 |
| Arkansas | 6 | Michigan .... | 31 | Tennessee ... | 33 |
| Californla | 24 | Minnesota | 20 | Texas | 38 |
| Colorado | 10 | Mississippi | 8 | Utah | 1 |
| Connecticut | 26 | Missouri . | 33 | Vermont | 11 |
| Delaware . ............ | 2 | Montana | 2 | Virginia | 52 |
| District of | 1 | Nebraska | 22 | Washington | 5 |
| Florida | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | Nerada | 1 | West Virginia | 11 |
| Georgia | 17 | New-Hampshire | 16 | Wisconsin | 30 |
| Idaho | ${ }^{2}$ | New-Jersey | 39 |  |  |
| Illinois | 114 | New-York | 142 | Total | ,424 |

METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS.
BISHOPS.

|  | Names. | Born. | Entered Ministry. | Residence. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1572!Thomas Bowman...... |  | y 15,18171 | Baltimore. . . . . \| 1839 | East Orange, N. J. |
| 1872 | Randolph S. Foster.: | Feb. 22. 1820 | Onto............ \|1837| | Roxbury, Mass. |
| $1572 \mid$ | Stephen M. Merrill | Sept. 16. 1825 | Ohio............ \|1846 | Chicago, Ill. |
| 1842 | Edward G. Andrews. | Aug. 7, 1825 | Oneida........ \| 1848 | New-York. |
| 1880 | Henry W. War | Jan. 4, 1831\| | \|New-England. |1855 | Denver, Col. |
| $1880 \mid$ | Cyrus D. Foss | Jan. 17, 1834\| | \|New-York. . . . . | 1857 | | Philadelphia, Penn. |
|  | John F. Hurst. | Aug. 17, 1834 | Newark....... \|1858 | Washington, D. C. |
|  | John M. Wald | June 21, 1832 |  | Detroit, Mich. Cincinnati Ohio. |
| 1884 | Willard F. Mallalieu | Dec. 11, 18281 | \| New-England. |155S| | Auburndale, Mass. |
| 1884 | Charles H. Fowler... | Aug. 11, 1837 | \|Rock River.... 1861 | Buffalo, N. Y. |
|  | John H. Vincent | Feb. 23, 1832\| | New-Jersey . . . 1553 | Topeka, Kan. |
| 1588 | James N. FitzGerald. | July 27, 18371 | \|Newark...... . 1862 | St L Louis, Mo. |
| 1858 | Isaac W. Joyce. | Oct. 11, 1836 | N. W. Ind. . . . . 11859 | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 18581 | John P. Newman. | Sept. 1, 1826\| | Oneida........ 1 1S49 | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 18881 | Daniel A. Goodsell | Nov. 5, 1840! | N. Y. East. . . . 11859 | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| 1884 | *William Taylor | May 2, 1821 | \| Baltimore..... | 18431 | Alameda, Cal. |
| 18881 | *James M. Thobu | Mar. 7, 1836 | Pittsburg. . . . . \|1858| | Bombay, India. |
| 1896 | Charles C. McCabe. | Oct. 11. 1836 | Ohio. . . . . . . . . 11860 | Fort Worth, Texas, |
| 1896 | Earl Cranston....... | June 27, 1840 | Ohio. . .......... \|1867| | Portland, Ore. |
| 1896 | *Joseph C. Hartzell. | June 1. 1842 | \| Cent. Ill. . . . . . |1868| | Vivi. Congo, Africa. |

*Missionary Bishops.

AGENTS OF BOOK CONCERN.-Homer Eaton and George P. Mains, 150 Fifthave., New.York; Lewis Curts and H. C. Jennings, 220 W. Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

EDITORS.-"Methodist Review," W. V. Kelley, editor; A. B. Sanford, assistant editor: "The Christian Advocate," J. M. Buckley, editor; S. J. Herben, assistant editor; Sunday school publications, J. L. Hurlbut: "Northern Christian Advocate," J. E. C. Sawyer, Syracuse; "Pittsburg Christian Advocate," C. W. Smith, Pittsburg; "Western Christian Advocate," D, H. Moore; "Der Christliche Apologete," A. J. Nast: "Haus und Herd," F. L. Nagler, all at Cincinnati; "Northwestern Christian Advocate," A. Edwards, Chicago; "Central Christian Advocate," J. F. Young, St. Louis; "California Christian Advocate," W. S. Matthew, San Fran-" cisco: "Southwestern Christian Advocate," I. B. Scott, New-Orleans; "Epworth

Herald," J. F. Berry, Chicago; "The Gospel in All Lands," Eugene R. Smith, New-York City; "'Sandebudet," William Henschen. Chicago.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY. - President, Bishop Thomas Bowman; corresponding secretaries, A. B. Leonard, A. J. Palmer and W. T. Smith; recording secretary, S. L. Baldwin; treasurer Homer Eaton; assistant treasurer, Lewis Curts, Cincinnati, Ohio. Offices, 150 Fifth-ave., New-Fiork.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.-Corresponding secretary, W. F. McDowell; (reasurer, J. S. Stout. Offices, $1 \overline{5} 0$ Fifth-ave., NewYork.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY.-Corresponding secretary; J. L. Hurlbut; treasurers, S. S. U., Daniel Denham; Tract Society, George P. Mains. Office, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York. BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. Corresponding secretaries, W.' A. Spencer
and J．M．King；assistant corresponding secretary，M．S．Hard；treasurer，James Long．Offices，1，026 Arch－st．，Philadel－ blia．

FREEDMEN＇S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETI．－Corresponding secretaries，J．W．Hamilton and M．C．B． Mason：assistant corresponding secretary， W．H．H．Rees；treasurer，Lewis Curts． Ofices，20 W．Fourth－st．，Cinclnnati， Ohio．

## ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OK＇THE UNITED STATES．

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION．

Morsignor Martinelli，Apostolic Delegate， 201 I－st．，Wrashingion，1）．C．
Rit．Rev．Donatus Sbareti，Auditor of Delegation，Washington，D．C．
Rev．IF．Z．Rooker．D．D．．Necretary of Delegation，Washington，D．C．

ARCHEISHOPA Cons．
Baltimore．．．．．．．．．J．Gibbons，Card．．．． 1565
Boston．．．．．．．．．．．．．．John Erady，aux．．．．． 1891
Chicago．．．．．．．．．．．．．Patrick A．Feehan．．1565
Circinnati．．．．．．．．．．William H．Elder．．． 1 sist
Dubuque．．．．．．．．．．．．John Hennessy．．．．．．．． 1566
Milwaukee．．．．．．．．．Fred．X．Katzer．．．．1\＆86
New－Orlcans．．．．．．．P．L．Chapelle．．．．．．． 1891
New－York．．．．．．．．．．Mi A．Corrigan．．．．．．．．．．1873
Portland．．．．．．．．．．．．．Alexander Christie．． 1898
Philadelphia．．．．．．．Patrick J．Ryan．．．．1572
St．Louis．．．．．．．．．．John J．Kain．．．．．．．．． 1875
St．Paul．．．．．．．．．．．John Ireland．．．．．．．．． 1575
San Francisco．．．．．P．W．Riordan．．．．．．．． 1883
Santa Fe．．．．．．．．．．．．Peter Bourgade．．．．．． 1555

## BISHOPS．

Albany，N．Y．．．．．T．M．A．Burke．．．． 1594 Alton，Ill．．．．．．．．．．．James Ryan．．．．．．．．．．158s Baltimore．．．．．．．．．．Alfred A．Curtis．．．．．1886
Belleville，Ill．．．．．．．J．Janssen．．．．．．．．．．．． 1558
Boise City．．．．．．．．．．．A．J．Glorieux．．．．．．． 1885
Boston．．．．．．．．．．．．．John Brady aux．．．． 1891
Brooklyn．．．．．．．．．．．．．E．E．McDonnell．．．．1S32
Buffalo．．．．．．．．．．．．．．James E．Quigley ．．． 1897
Burlington，Vit．．．．．I．De Goesbriand．．． 1553
Charleston，S．C．．．H P Northrop coad． 1880
Chesenne．．．．．．．．．．Thomas M．Lenihan．159
Chicago．．．．．．．．．．．．A．J．McGavick，aux． 1899
Cleveland．．．．．．．．．．．F．F．Horstmann．．． 1892
Columbus，Ohio．．．．Vacant．
Concordia．．．．．．．．．．Jno．F．Cunningham． 1598
Covington，Ky．．．．．．C．P．Maes．．．．．．．．．．． 1585
Dallas，Texas．．．．．．E．J．Dunne．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1533
Davenport，Iowa．．．II．Cosgrove．．．．．．．．．．．1sst
Denver．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Nicholas Matz．．．．．．．． 1857
Detroit．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．John S．Foley．．．．．．．．． 1885
Duluth．．．．．．．．．．．．．．James McGolrick．．． 1889

Erie．
Fort TVayne．．
Galveston．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．A．Gallagher．．．．． 1882
Grand Rapids．．．．．．II．J．Richter．．．．．．．． 1853
Green Bay，Wis．．．S．G．Messmer．．．．．．． 1892
Harrisburg．．．．．．．．．John W．Shanahan． 1899
Ilartford．Conn．．．．．．．．Tierney．．．．．．．．．1594
Helena，Mont．．．．．．．J．B．Brondel．．．．．．．． 1879
Indianapolis．．．．．．．．F．S．Chatard．．．．．．．．．．1sis
Jamestown，N．D．．James Shanley．．．．．． 1859
Kansas City．Mo．．．John J．Hogan．．．．． 1865
La Crosse，Wis．．．．Jacob Schwebach．．． 1892
Leaveaworth．．．．．．I．M．Kink．．．．．．．．．．．1si1
Lincoln，N゙eb．
Litule Rock．
Los Angeles．．．．．．．．．ward

## EISHOPS．

Cons．
Louisvllle．．．．．．．．．．．W．G．McCloskey．． 1868 Manchester，$\therefore$ II．．D．M．Brälley．．．．．．．Isst Marquettc，Mich．．．Frederick J̌is．．．．．．．．．．sit Mobile．．．．．．．．．．．．．Edward F．Allen．．．1．nd Nashville．．．．．．．．．．Thomas $s$ ．Byrne．．． 1.544 Natchez．．．．．．．．．．．．Thomas Hesin．．．．．．iss Natchitoches．．．．．．．Anthony Durier．．．．188．1 Nesqualls，Wash．．Edward O Dea．．．．．．． 1596 Newark．．．．．．．．．．．．W．M．W＇igger．．．．．．Issl New－York．．．．．．．．．．J．M．Farley，aux．． 18 ． Ogdenshurg，ત゙．Y．．H．Gabriels．．．．．．．． 1892 Omaha．．．．．．．．．．．．．lichard Scannell．．．1sis Peoria．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．L．Spalding．．．．．．．Isit Pittsburg．．．．．．．．．．．Richard Phelan．．．．． 1 ss Philadelphia．．．．．．．E．F．I＇rendergast， aux …．．．．．．．．．．．．．1597
 Providence，I：．I．．．M．J．llarkins．．．．．．．1ssi Richmond．．．．．．．．．．．．．Van de V・シver．．．．1ss！ Rochester．．．．．．．．．．IB．J．McQuaid．．．．．．1s6． Sacramento．．．．．．Thomas Grace ．．．．．1s． 518 St．Augustine．．．．．．John Moore ．．．．．．．．．1sit St．Cloud，Minn．．．．James Trobec．．．．．．． 1897 St．Joseph，Mo．．．．．M．F．Burke．．．．．．．．1ss Salt Lake City．．．．．Lawrence Scanlan．． 1857 San Antonio，Tex．．J．A．Forest．．．．．．．．． 1595 Savannah．．．．．．．．．．Vacant．
Scranton．．．．．．．．．．．．．M．J．Hoban．．．．．．．．． 189 I
Sioux Falls．．．．．．．．．Thomas O Gorman．． 1896
Springfield，Ma6s．．T．D．Beaven．．．．．．．． 1892
Syracuse．．．．．．．．．．．．P．A．Ludden．．．．．．．．．15S7
Trenton．．．．．．．．．．．J．A．McFaul．．．．．．．．．IS94
Tuscon．．．．．．．．．．．．Vacant．
Vancouver 1sland．．Vacant．
Wheeling W．V＇a．．P．J．Donahue．．．．．． 1594
Wichita，Kan．．．．．．J．J．Hennessy．．．．．． 1588
Wilmington，Del．．．J．J．Monaghan．．．．．． 1597
Winona，Minn．．．．．John B．Cotter．．．．．． 1589
Archbishop of Damascus－JJhn J．Keane， Rome．Italy．Bishop of Antonia－Ignatius Mrak，Sutton Bay P．O．，Mich．

Vicariate Apostolic－T．Meerschaert，Pot－ tawotomie Nation．Ind．Ter．and Okla－ homa；Peter Verdaquer，Brownsville，Tex．－ Leo Haid．North Carolina．1sss；G．F． Ropert．1S92，Hawaiian Islande．

Arch Abbots－Leander Schnerr，St．Vin－ cent＇s Abbey，Beatty，Penn．；Andrew Hintenach，Canon City，Col．

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Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska－J．B． René，S．．t．

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This Church has 57 dioceses and 15 mis－ sionary jurisdictions in the Linited States， and 3 foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same liturgy and vielding obedience to the constitution and the canons enacted in General Convention． EISHOPS IN THE KNITED STATES． See． Cons． Alabama－Richard Hooker Whmer．．．． 1562

H．Melville Jackson，coadjutor．．．．．． 1891 Alaska－Peter Trimble Rowe．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1895 Arizona and New－Mexico－John Mills

Kendrick（mlssionary）
See. ..... Cons.
Arkansas-William M. Brown. ..... 1898
California, Sacramento-Wm. H. More-
land ..... 1898
Los Angeles--Joseph H. Jolinson. ..... 1896 ..... 1896
Colorado-John Franklin Spalding ..... 1873
Connecticut-Chauncey B. Brewster. ..... 1897
Delaware-Leighton Coleman. .....  1888
District of Columbia-Henry Y. Sat-terlee1896
East Carolina-A. A. Watson. ..... 1884
Florida-Edwin Gardner Weed ..... 1886
Florida, South-W. C. Gray (miss.)... ..... 1892
Georgia-C. K. Nelson. ..... 1892
Idaho, Boise-James B. Funsten. ..... 1898
Illinois, Chicago-Wm. E. McLaren ..... 1875
Illinois, Quincy-Alexander Burgess.... ..... 1878
Illinois, Springfield-George F. Sey- mour ..... 1878
Charles R. Hale, coadjutor ..... 1892
Indiana-John Hazen White ..... 1895
Iowa-Theodore N. Morrison ..... 1898
Kansas-Frank R. Millspaugh ..... 1895
Kentucky-Thomas U. Dudley ..... 1875
Kentucky, Lexington-Lewis W. Bur- ton ..... 1896
Louisiana-Davis Sessums ..... 1891
Maine-Vacant by death.
1885
1885
Maryland-William Paret
Maryland-William Paret
1875
1875
Maryland, Easton-William F. Ad ..... 1893
Michigan-Thomas Frederick Davies. ..... 1889
Michigan, North'n-G. Mott Williams. ..... 1896
Michigan, West'n-G. DeN. Gillespie.. ..... 1875
Minnesota-Henry B. Whipple. ..... 1859
Mahion N. Gilbert, coadjutor ..... 1886
Minnesota, Duluth-John D. Morrison.. ..... 1896
Mississippi-Hugh Miller Thompson ..... 1883
Missouri-Daniel Sylvester Tuttle. ..... 1867
Missouri, West-E. R. Atwill ..... 1890
Montana-Leigh R. Brewer (miss.) ..... 1880
Nebraska-George Worthington ..... 1885
Nebraska. The Platte-A. R. Graves.
Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado-Abiel Leonard (miss.).................1888
New-Hampshire-William W. Niles. ..... 1870
New-Jersey -John Scarborough ..... 1875
New-Jersey, Newark-T. A. Starkey.. ..... 1880
New-York-Henry Codman Potter ..... 1883
New-York, Central-F. D. Hunting- ton ..... 1869
New-York, West'n-Wm. D. Walker. . 1883
New-York, Albany-Wm. C. Doane ..... 1869
New-York,
1869
North Carolina-Joseph B. Cheshire, jr. 1893
North Carolina, Asheville-Junius MHorner1898
North Dakota-Samuel C. Edsail ..... 1898
Ohio-William Andrew Leonard ..... 1889
Ohio, Southern-Thomas A. Jaggar. . ..... 1875
Boyd Vincent. coadjutor. ..... 1889
Oklahoma-F. K. Brooke. ..... 1893
Oregon-Benjamin Wistar Morris. ..... 1868
Pennsylvania-Ozi William Whitaker ..... 1869
Penn'a, Pittsburg-C. Whitehead ..... 1852
Penn'a, Central-Ethelbert Talbot ..... 1897
Rhode Island-Thomas March Clark. ..... 1854
Wm. A. McVickar, coadjutor .....  1897
South Carolina-Ellison Capers. ..... 1893
South Dakota-William H. Hare ..... 1873
Tennessee-Thomas $\mathbf{F}$. Gailor ..... 1893
Texas-George H. Kinsolving ..... 1892
Texas, North'n-A. C. Garrett (miss.). . 1874Texas, West'n-J. S. Johnson (miss.)... 1888Vermont-A. C. A. Hall.................... 1894Virginia-Robert A. Gibson, coadjutor. 1897Virginia. Southern-A. M. Randolph...1883West Virginia-George W. Peterkin... 1878
See. Cons.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee-I. L. Nichol-
son ..... 1891Wis., Fond du Lac-C. C. Grafton.... 1889Washington, Spokane-Lemuel H.
Wells (miss). ..... 1892
Wyoming-Reconstituted with Idaho.
Africa, Cape Palmas-S. D. Ferguson(miss.)1885
Brazil-Lucien Lee Kinsolving. ..... 1898
Shanghai, China-F. R. Graves ..... 1893
Tokio, Japan-John McKim ..... 1893
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishopof Yeddo, resigned1866
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop ofCape Palmas, resigned ................ 187
. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop ofShanghai, China, resigned.
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AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION. - Congregational House, Boston. Corresponding secretary, the Rev. Joshua Coit; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

The headquarters of the United Society of Christian Endeavor is at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Officers: Francis E. Clark, D. D., president; John Willis Baer, general secretary; William Shaw, treasurer. Organized at Portland, Me., February ?; 1881. Motto: "For Christ and our Church." On July 1, 1899, there were 55,813 societies in the United States, with $3,500,000$ members. Pennsylvania led with 5,449 societies; then New:-YC.k. with $4,6+1$; Ohio, 3,5S4; Illinois, 3,227; Indiana, 2,059; Iowa, 1,968; Michigan, 1,650; Massachusetts, 1,525; Kansas, 1,516 ; Missouri, 1,370 ; New-Jersey, 1,341. The denominations represented in the United States (the letters "Y. P." indicating Young. People's societics, and "J." junior societies) are as follows: Presbyterians, $5,645 \mathrm{Y}$. P., 3, 172 J.; Congregationalists, 4,107 Y. P., 2.524 J.; Disciples and Christians, 3,265 Y. P.. $1,562 \mathrm{~J} .:$ Bap_ tists, 2,5 4 Y. P.. 1, 140 J.; Methodist Protestant, 1,109 Y. P., 369 J.: Methodist Episcopal, 926 Y. P., 410 J.; Lutheran. 890 Y. P., 378 J.; Cumberland Presbyterian, 931 Y. P., 449 J . Other societies are: Mothers', 72; Intermediate, 953 ; Seniors, 28; Parents, 2; floating societies, 123.

## LUTHERAN CHURCH COUNCIL.

Officers: The Rev. M, C. Ranseen, Chicago, president; the Rev. W. H. Staake, Philadelphia, treasurer: the Rev. W. M. Frick, Milwaukee, English secretary; Gustave Branelle, Denver. Swedish secretary; Gottlief Berkeimer, Chicago, German secretary. Corresponding secretaries-The Rev. S. A. Repass, Allentown. Penn., English; the Rev. Alexander Richter, Hoboken. N. J., German; the Rev. Carl A. Blongren, Philadelphia, Swedish.

## YOUNG IPEOPLE'S CHIRISTIAN

The Youny leople's Christian Vinion of the United Brethren in Christ was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within
the church，uniting them for the purpose of denominational direction．There are 2．05．5 subordinate societies，of which 280 are＂Junior：＂The total membership is s3，$\$ 90$ ．A mission church has been built in Los Angeles，Cal．，to which over \＄T，vor has been paid．The Union is building a church in Chicago．Officers－President， Professor J．P．Landis，D．D．，Ph．D．．

Dayton，Ohio：corresponding secretary， Rev．H．F．Shupe，Dayton，Ohio：record－ ing secretary，Mlss Lizzie Sheets．Ver－ million，Ill．：treasurer，E．Jay logers． Dayton，Ohio：junior superintendent，Rev． W．A．Dickson，Dillsburg，Penn．The fifth biennlal convention will be held in Lebanon，Penn．，June， 1900.

# SECRET SOCIETIES． 

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH IMEKICA．


NEW-YORK GRAND LODGE.-Officers: Grand Master, Wright D. Pownall, NewYork City; Deputy Grand Master, Charles W. Mead, Albany; Grand Treasurer, George W. White, New-York City; Grand Secretary, E. M. L. Ehlers, New-York City; Senior Grand Warden, Charles W. Cushman, Buffalo; Junior Grand Warden, Frank H. Robinson, Hornellsville.

## ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of General Grand Chapter of the United States.-High Priest, Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo, Ohio; Deputy High Priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.: King. Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.: Scribe, Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.; Treasurer, William Wente, Manistee, Mich.; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; Captain of the Host, W. C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; Principal Sojourner, Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn. Royal Arch Captain, Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky. The next triennial meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25. 1900.

NEW-YORK GRAND CHAPTER.High Priest, John W. Palmer, Brooklyn; Deputy High Priest, Joseph A. Crane Rochester; King, J. Harris Balston, NewYork City: Scribe, Alfred A. Guthrie, Albany: Treasurer, Herman H. Russ, Albany; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo; Chaplain, the Rev. James B. Murray, Moravia; Captain of the Host, Clarence R. Hatton, New-York City; Principal Sojourner. George A. Newell. Medina; Royal Arch Captain, Derrick Brown, Poughkeepsie. Annual Convocation, February 6, 1900, at Albany.

## MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at its convention on June 15 elected the following: 1mperial Potentate, John H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kan.; Deputy $1 \mathrm{~m}-$ perial Potentate, Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, Mich.: Treasurer, William S. Brown, Pittsburg. Penn.; Recorder, Benjamln W. Rowell, Boston, Mass.

For the year ending May 1, 1899, 5,134 new members were initiated. making the total 50,069 . The Temples having a membership above two thousand are: Aleppo, Boston, 2.893; Mecca, New-York City, 3.036; Lu Lu, Philadelphia, 2,552; Medina Chicago. 2,437. The prerequisites for membership are that the applicant must be a Knight Templar in good standing or a 32d degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

## SUPREME COUNCIL, 33D DEGREE.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S.-Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.: J. P. Lieut. Gr. Com., samuel C. Lawrence, Boston. Mass.; Gr. Minister of State, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Newton D. Arnold, Providence, R. 1., Gr. Treasurer-General, H. E.; Clinton F. Paige, Binghamton, N. Y., Gr. SecretaryGenl. H. E.; Charles C. Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass., Gr. K. of the Archives; Thomas E. Balding, Milwaukee. Wis., Gr. MasterGenl. of Ceremonies; Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia, Penn., Gr. Marshal-General; William R. Higby. Bridgeport, Conn., Gr.

Standard Bearer; George O. Tyler, Burlington, Vt., Gr. Capt. of the Guard. On October 1, 1899, there were seventy-nine Lodges of Perfection, fourteenth degree; sixty-two Councils of Princess of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree; fifty-one Chapters of Rose Croix. eighteenth degree, and thirtythree Consistories, thirty-second degree, in the Northern Jurisdiction, with an agsregate membership of about twenty-five thousard in each of the four sub-divisions. The Permanent Fund and amount in treasurer's hands exceeds $\$ 200,000$.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction-Gr. Com. Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco, Cal.: Sec'y-Gen. Frederick Webber, No. 433 Third-st.. N. W., Washington, D. C.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICERSGrand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd, San Francisco; Dep. Gr. Mr., Henry B. Stoddard, Bryan, Texas; Gr. Generalissimo, George M. Moulton, Chicago; Gr. Capt. Gen., Henry W. Rugg. Providence, R. 1.; Gr. Sen. Warden. William B. Melish: Gr. Jun. War., Joseph A. Locke; Gr. Recorder, W. H. May, St. Louis; Gr. Treasurer, HI. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.; Gr. Prelate, Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, Washington, lowa The next triennial conclave will be held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1901.
The annual reports of 1898 place the Grand Commandery of New-York number one on the list of membership. 1 ts present officers are: Grand Commander Charles E. Ide; Dep. Gr. Com., C. H. Armatage; Gr. Generalissimo, Erastus C Delavan; Capt. Gen., Wm. J. Maxwell; Gr. Prelate, Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing; Gr. Recorder, John F. Shafer. Albany; Gr. Sen. Warden, Charles D. Bingham; Gr. Jun. Warden, John Little; Gr. Standard Bearer, Erastus C. Knight; Gr. Sword Bearer, Albert P. Knapp; Gr. Treasurer, George Newell; Gr. Warden. H. R. Kretschmar. The next annual conclave will be held on the first Tuesday in September, 1900, at Rochester.

## ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.
Officers: Grand Sire, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester, Mass.; Deputy Grand Sire, A. G. Cable, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant. 25 North Libertyst., Baltimore, Md.: Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia. Next annual session. Richmond, Va., September, 1900. On December 31. 1898, there were 55 grand lodges and 52 grand encampments; 11,419 subordinate lodges, and 2,616 subordinate encampments and 5.053 ifebekah lodges. The total membership of the order was $1,020,968$. The total revenue was $\$ 8,766,393$, and the total relief given was $\$ 3,422,986$. The total amount invested is $\$ 27,185,241$.

## PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

## GRAND ARMY OF THE RE－ PCBLIC．

First Post organized at Decatur，111．， April 6，1866．First National encamp－ ment held at Indianapolis，November 20 ， IS66：headquarters for 1893－1900，inde－ pendence Hall，Philadelphia．Penn．There are 46 State and Territorial Departments． The objects of this great body of soldier and sailor veterans of the Civil War are： To preserve and strengthen kind and fra－ ternal feelings between each other，and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead；to aid and assist former comrades in arms，their widows and orphans，when in need；to maintain true allegiance to the Lnited States of America．based upon a paramount respect for，and fidelity to，its Constitution and laws；to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty，incites to insurrection，treason or rebellion，or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions；and to encourage the spread of universal liberty．equal rights and justice to all men． The officers of the National body are： Commander－in－chief，Albert D．Shars， Watertown，N．I．；senior vice－comman－ der－in－chief．Irwin Robbins，Indianapolis， Ind．：junior vice－commander－in－chief， Michael Minton，Louistille，Ky．；surgeon－ general，Dr．W̌illiam H．Baker，Lynn， Mass．：chaplain－in－chief．Jacob L．Grimm， Ealtimore，Md．；adjutant－general，Thomas J．Stewart，Harrisburg，Penn．：quarter－ master－general，Edward J．Atkinson．N． Y．City．N．Y．；inspector－general．Nathan P．Pond，Rochester，N．I．；judge advo－ cate－general，Eli Torrance，Minneapolis， Minn．；senior aid and chjef－of－staff，J．C． Winans，Troy，Ohio．

The following was the membership in the various departments on June 30，1890： Alabama

190
Arizona
221
Arkansas
590
California and Nerada．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．4， 50 ．
Colorado and wyoming．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2．1082
Connecticut
5，034
Delaware
$65^{2}$
Florida
Georgia
Idalno
Illinois
Indiana
Indian Territury
Iowa
にапsas
Fentucky
I，ouisiana and Mississippi．
Maine
351
5：23
3.5

23，310
17，20．
241
$14,9.2,3$
13．1021
3，：31ti
8：T
7，24：2
2， 623
13，734
15． 136
6，6：95
11， 76 456
6.445
－ 2.73 s
5，957

Pennsylvania ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．30，166
Potomac Dlvision ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2,683
Rhode Island
1.560

South Dakota
1.374

Tennessee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1, I2S
Texas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．©

Vermont ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $3.3^{2} 2$
Virginia and N゙orth Carolina．．．．．．．1．065
Wrashington and Alaska．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
West Virginia ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1,264
Wisconsin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10．23！
Total membership ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．25ъ．9s1
Membership June，1598．305，603．Losses by death during the year ISリS－＇99，T，353， or $\because .11$ per cent．Total number of posts， 7．213

The principal officers of the Department of New－liork，G．A．IR．，are：Commander． Joseph W．Kay； 79 W＇ashington－st．，Brook－ lyn．；senior rice－commander，John S．Max－ Nell，Amsterdam：junior vice－com－ mander，Jere S．Gross，Oswego；medical director，Dr．Frank Madden．Plattsburg： chaplain，liev．J．V．Ferguson，Little Falls：assistant adjutant－general．Nathan Munger，Port Byron：judge adrocate， Lew is E．Griffith．

WOMAN＇S RELIEF CORPS．－President． Mrs．Harriet J．Badge：treasurer，Mrs． Isabella T．Bagley，Zanesville，Ohio．

UNION EX－PRISONERS OF W゚AR． Commander．James Atrell．Pittsburg． ：＇enn．：chaplain．John S．Ferguson，Keo－ kuk，Iowa；historian，Louis R．Fortescue， Philadelphia，Penn．：quartermaster and adjutant－general，Stephen M．Long，East Orange，N．J．

LADIES OF THE G．A．IR．－President． Mrs．Dr．Julia P．Skade，Philadelphia， Penn．：treasurer，Mrs．Annie 1 ．Sage． Cleveland，ohio：chaplain，Mrs．A．E． Sherman，Keokuk，Iowa．

## MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION．

Organized April 15，1865：non－sectarian and non－political．The members are of three classes：（1）Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the Army，Navy and Marine Corps （regulars and volunteers）actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15．18（i9．（2）The eldest sons of living original companions of the first class who are twents－onc years old．（3）（spntlemen who in civil life．during the Rebellion． were specially dis：inguished for conspicuous losalty to the National Government．

Membership on July 31．1SY3．9．0G2； composed of first class，S．157；second class． SG7：third class，3S．Largest command－ eries，New－l゙ork．1，296 members．Nen－ Tork Cits：Pennsylvania，1．17．，Philadel－ phia．The other eighteen state command－ eries in order of their organization and place of headquarters are：Maine．16：\％． Portland：Massachuselfs，92\％．Boston： California，714．San Franciscn：Wisconsin， 222．Milraukee：Illinois，fins．Chicago District of Columbia．T47；Ohio，Sjf，Cin－ cinnati；Michigan，310．Detroit：Minnesota， 313．St．Paul：Oregon．TU，Portland：Mis－ souri， 305, St．Louis；Nebraska， 117.

Omaha; Kansas, 216, Leavenworth; Iowa, 255. Des Moines; Colorado, 237, Denver; Indiana, 30S, Indianapolis; Washington, i1. Tacoma; Vermont, 105, Burlington. The present National officers are: Com-mander-in-chief, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield: senior vice-commander, Lieutenant Charles P. Clark; junior vicecommander, Brigadier General H. C. Merriam; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William $P$. Huxford; treasurer. Paymaster George De F. Barton; chancellor, General W. L. James; chaplain, Henry S. Burrage. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK COMMANDERY. - Commander, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman. Headquarters, 140 Nassau-st., New-York City,

## NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized July 4, 1890. It consists of the General Commandery and the State commanderies. The membership is divided into two classes, the first inciuding commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the war with France, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812 , the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the war with Spain, or In face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those Who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below that of a commissloned officer, midshipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officer in line of promotion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army. Navy. Marine Corps or Revenue Service: Provided, however, That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States. All male descendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in defauit thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy. The second class includes enlisted men who have received the naval medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy.

The general officers, serving from 1898 to 1901 , are: General commander, Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N.; vice general commanders, Admiral George INewey, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral George E. Kelknap, U. S. N., and Colonel John Biddle Porter: general recorder, Lieutenant Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; general treasurer, Jarvls B. Edson, late U. S. N.; general registrar, J. V. P. Turner, late U. S. N.; general historian, Captain R. S. Collum, U.S. M. C.: general chaplain, Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smlth.
The officers of the New-York Comman-
dery are: Commander, Admiral George Dewey; vice-commander, Leonaral Chenery U. S. N. ; recorder, Lieutenant Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N.; treasurer, Jarvis B. Ed'son.

## THE SETTLERS AND DEFENDERS OF AMERICA.

A new hexeditary patriotic order, incorporated in is99. Corporators: Walter S . Carter, Robert D. Benedict, Ralph E. Prime, William DeH. Washington, William B. Davenport, S. Victor Constant, Robert Endicott, Henry Melville, Edward $F$. Dwight, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Everett V. Abbot, Rodney S. Dennis and Grenville B. Wintlirop. Objects: "To stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research, to publish patriotic manuseripts and records, to collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics, to preserve traditions, to mark patriotie graves, to locate and protect historic sites, to erect tablets and monumente, to aid in founding and erecting libraries, museums and memorial buildings, and in all other fitting ways, through broad fellowship and co-operation, to perpetuate the memory of the settlers and defenders of the Nation and to exemplify and teach in all later generations their spirit of wise patriotism, to the end that we may loyally adrance the purpose for which they struggled." To be eligible a person must be eighteen years of age and to have lineally descended (1) from a settler in one of the thirteen original colonies during the first thirty-three years of its settlement, (2) from one who is also lineally descended from an ancestor who, between May 13, 1607. and April 19. 1775. inclusive, rendered civil or military service in the general government of such colony, and (3) who is likewise lineally descended from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and September 13, 17S3, inclusive. rendered actual service to the cause of American independence, either as a military or nayal officer. soldier, seaman, privateer, militia or minute man, associator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of a Continental. Provincial or Colonial Congress, or Colonial or State Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed or actually counselled or abetted acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain: but no clalm of elizibIity through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered Colonial service to be ralid unless the descendants of such ancestor in the line of descent of the applicant were patriots in the War of the Revolution. Women are ellgible to admission, and junior chapters of the order are to be established.

## FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERYCA.

Organized, New-York City, May 13, 1 S96. -Objects: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and those patriots who fought in the Revolution; to teach reverent regard for their names, their deeds and their heroism: to inculcate patriotism among the members; to discover, collect and preserve records, manuscripts. monuments and history relating to the genealogy and history of
the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants，and to commemorate and celebrate events in the listory of the Col－ onies and Republic．

Eligibility：Any man above the age of twenty－one sears，of good moral character and reputation，a citizen of the Linited States and who is lineally descended in the nale line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies．from May 13，1607．to May 13. li57．and whose intermediate ancestors ad－ hered as patriots to the cause of the Rev－ olutionary Wiar．

Orticers－Governor－General，General Stewirt L．Woodiord．New－Iork Clty； leputy governor－general，Captain S．E． Meigs，U．S．A．：treasurer－general．Sam－ wel $V$ ．Constant，New－Iork City：secre－ tary－zeneral，Charles M．Glaziei．Stam－ ford，Conn．：attorney－general，William R． Weeks，New－York City；chaplain－general， the lier．Daniel $F$ ．Warren．New－Fork City．

## SONS OF THE ADIERICAN REVO－ LUTION．

A society of the lineal male descendants of soldiers，sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution．formed to encourage the celebration of Revolutionary anniversaries， the preservation of records and relics and perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men who established popular govern－ ment in America．This society does not admit men of collateral descent．Originally instifuted in California in October．Isiv． and organized July 4．1S7G．The several State societies organized a Niational society April 30，1859．Officers of National Society Fresident genea＊al．Franklin Murphy， Newark，N．J．；vice－presidents general， Judge James H．Anderson，John White－ head．Thomas $\Pi$ ．Palmer．Jonathan Trumbull and Inspector General J．Cै． Breckinridge，U．S．A．：secretary gen－ eval，Captain Samuel Gross．Chicaso．Ill．： treasurer general，C．WV．Haskins．Nio． 30 Broad－st．New－Iork City：registrar gen－ eral．A．Howard Clark．WVashington．D．C．； historian general，Edward M．Galaudet， LL．D．．Washington．D．C．：chaplain gen－ eral．Rufus $\mathbf{W}^{\circ}$ ．Clark，D．D．，Detroit．Mich．

## SONS OF THE REVOLCTION．

1 society iormed to perpetuate the mem－ ory and principles of the men of the Amer－ ican Revolution．The members are de－ scendants of the active men of the Revo－ lution．General officers：President．John Lee Carroll．Ellicott City．Dld．：secretary， James M．Montgomery．No．I4G Broadway， New－York City：treasurer，Richard McC． Cadwalauler，Philadelphia：chaplain．Eishop H．B．W＇hipple，Minnesota；historian， Henry W．Dudley，Chicaso，Ill．

## MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGY WIRS．

Instituted December 27．1894．Incorpo－ rated January 15，1895．Eligibility：Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution， War with Tripoli，War with Mexico，Wiar of 1812，and war with Spain．Hereditary companions are defined as direct male de－ scendants in the male line of veteran com－
panions and all commissioned officers in any one of the above named wars．

The officers of the National Commandery are：Commander－General．General Alexan－ der S．Webb，U．S．A．：vice－commanders－ general，General $1 V^{\circ}$ ．IV：H．Davis，Augus－ tus F．Delafield，Horace Davis，Rodney Macdonough，General Charles F．Roe， Captain Samuel E．Gross，Colonel T．V． Kessler，Captain James Jay Erwin．Colo－ nel Milton Moore，Colonel W．Seward Webb，Colonel II．Ashton I：amsay and Admiral John G．Wialker．U．か．ぶ．；secre－ tars－general．James Il．Morgan．Si．Paul Building，$工$. ．Cits：treasurer－general， Edward S．Sayres，Philadelphia，Penn．： registrar－general．Henry $\boldsymbol{\text { s．W W Wone：his－}}$ torian－general，Captain Samuel E．Gross： chaplain－general．the Rev．C．Ellis Stevens．L．L．D．，D．C．L．

There are 13 suburdinate or State com－ manderies．The secretars of the N゙ew－ Iork commandery is Charles $I$ ．Pobinson， No． 31 Niassau－st．，New－Iork City．

## SOCIETE OE COLONYAL WARS．

Principal officers．－Governor－general Frederick J．de Peyster：secretary－general． Walter L．Suydam，New－Iork City，… treasurer－general，Edward Shippen，Phil－ adelphia，Penn．A deputy governor－gen－ eral is appointed from each State society． Any male person above the age of twenty－ one sears，of good moral cbaracter and reputation，mas be eligible to membership in the society of Colonial Wiars．W．ho is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who served as a military or naval officer，or as a soldier， sailor or marine，or as a prisateersman． under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States，or in the forces of Great Britaln Which partici－ pated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged．or in which they enrolled men， from the settlement of Jamestorn，Iay 13．1607．to the battle of Lexington，April 19．ITT：or who held office in ant of the Colonies betreen the dates above men－ tioned．either as director－general，vice－ director－general or member of the council or lesislatise body．in the Colony of Newi－ Fetherland：Governor，Lieutenant or Dep－ uty Governor，lord proprietor，member of the King＇s or Governor＇s Council or legls－ lative body，in the Colonies of Newr－Iork． Vew－Jersey，Virginia，Pennsylvania and Delaware：lord proprietor．Governor．Dep－ uty Governor or member of the Council or legislatise body．in Maryland and the Carolinas：Governor．Depuly Governor， Governor＇s assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of Nifw－England，or body of assistants or legislative body in any of the sew－England Colonies．

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA．
The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23．1830．and incorporated April 23，1591．It was the first society of momen for purely patriotic purposes ever founded in thls country．Its objects are：（i）To collect and preserve relics．manuscripts，traditions and memen－ tos of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union．and of the heroes of the War of Independence．
that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young. and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history.

Officers: President. Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner; vice-presidents, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward and Mrs. James W. Gerard; treasurer, Mrs. Oscar Egerton Schmidt: secretary, Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman. Headquarters, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York City, N. Y.

## NAVAK AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Incorporated June 1, 1899. Objects: To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged against Spain; to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in the said war and to acquire and preserve the records of their individual services; to advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government: to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain the National honor and union. The membership is limited to those who served on the active list or performed active duty, as a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer. during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet. The principal officers are: Commander, Theodore Roosevelt (Governor), Albany, N. Y.; senior vice-commander, Captain Henry.C. Taylor, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, General Wallace F. Randolph. U. S. Volunteers; secretary. Lieutenant TValter J. Sears, U. 8. N., No. 17 Adams-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.: treasurer, Lieutenant $F$. W. Toppan, U. S. N., No. 233 Fifth-ave., New-York City; registrar, Theodore C. Zerega, New-York City; chaplain, the Rev. Charles H. Parks, U. S. N.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Organized August 12, 1S98. ObjectsThe commemoration of the deeds of the heroic dead of the war between the United States and Spain and the wars resulting therefrom; the recognition of the brave deeds of the heroes of these wars who have been spared: the inculcation of true patriotism in American youth. President, Clara Barton. Washington, D. C. . vice-presidents, Admiral George Dewes, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.: Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. John A. Logan; secretary. Hildegarde H. Langsdorff. M. D.. Carlisle, Penn.: treasurer, Commonwealth Bank. Baltimore, Md.

## SOCIETY OF ARMYOF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Incorporated May. 18:9. Oficers: President, Major General William R. Shafler, U. S. A.: vice-president. Hon. Joseph Wheeler; secretary. Major Alfred $C$. Sharp. U. S. A. Council-Major General S. D. M'

Young, U. S. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}$; Major General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Major General A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.: Major General William Ludlow, U. S. V. : Major General S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.: Brigadier General Actelbert Ames, U. S. V.: Brigadier General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V.: Brigadier General Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V.; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry. and Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Miley, Inspector General, U. S. V.

## NAVAL VETERANS OF UNITED STATES.

Organized 1887. Commander, George L. Seavey, Chicago, Ill.; fleet captain and chief of staff, I. D. Baker. Boston; commander, James A. Miller. Athens, Ohio; lieutenant commander, John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.: surgeon, J. I. Ciliey, Cincinnati; paymaster, E. F. Dustin, Providence, I. I.: engineer, E. A. Bezeley. Providence, R. I.; chaplain, A. S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.: judge advocate. C. F. Gooding, Chicago; secretary. Frederick F. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; historian, William Simms, Philadelphia.
The association is organized much upon the lines of the Grand Army of the Republic.

LADIES' NAVAL VETERANS ASSO-CIATION.-Captain commander, Miss Annie R. Sears, Baltimore, Md.; chief of staff, Miss Julia R. Bower, Philadelphia, Penn.: paymaster, Mrs. Ellen E. Travers, Providence, R. I.; chaplain, Mrs. Cora B. Stone, Baltimore, Md.; surgeon, Mrs. Margaret Dixon, Detroit. Mich.; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Laird, Providence, R. I.

## SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS.

Organized April 23.1896 . Objects: To perpetuate thee faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontlers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of the territories; also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership.
There are three classes of members. The first class includes commissioned officers of the Army, on the active or retired list, or those who have become honorably separated from the service, of good moral character and reputation. and who have or may hereafter serve in the Army in an Indian war in a strictly military capacity: also any officer of a state National Guard or Militia, meeting the above requirements, and who regularly served under a commission from the Governor of a State or Territory. The second class includes lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of officers who served subsequent to January, 17S4, who would have been thus eligible. hut who died without such membership. The third class includes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States,
or who have bcen proffered or recommend－ en tol a commission，or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the WVar Department or their commanding officer for services in an Indian war．

The principal officers are：Commander， General Judson D．Bingham，U．S．．．： recorder and treasurer．Major G．S．Jiing－ ham，Ihiladelphia，Penn．；historian，（alu－ tain Charles King，U．S．A．

## GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OH 1S12．

The General Soclety of the War of 1512 was organized September 1t，1slt．It is composed of State Societies，the members of each of which shall le borne upon the membership roll of the General Society． Any male person above the age of twenty－ one years，who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served dur－ ing the War of 1512 ，in the Army．Nars， Revenue，Marine or Privateer Service of the Vrited states，and who is of good moral character and reputation，may le－ come a member．The officers are：Presi－ dent general，John Cadwalader，of Phila－ delphia．Penn．：secretary general．Captain Henry H．Bellas，U．S．A．．Nu． 421 South Forty－fourth－st．．Philadelphia．Penn．： treasurer general．Charles Williams．Phila－ delphia，Penn．；registrar general，Albert K． Hadel，M．D．．Baltimore，Md．

## MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS．

Organized New－Fork Noveniber．1S9．L General society formed February．1Na6： States，etc．，represented：Connecticut，Dis－ trict of Columbia．Illinois．Massachusetts， New－York，Ohio，Pennsylvania；member－ ship，2．000．All persons over eightecn years of age，descended from a passenger on the Mayfower in December，1620，or from a signer of the＂Compact＂：are eli－ gible to membership．Officers：John Taylor Terry，governor；Jeremiah Richards，sec－ retary． 85 Grand－st．，N．Y．City：Edward L．Norton．treasurer；Rev．Brady E． Rackus，elder．

## AMERICAN FLAG HOUSE AND HETSI ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION．

Organized 1s0s．Headguarters．No． 239 Arch－st．．Philadelphia．Penn．Officers：Ed－ ward Brooks．president：Adam H．Fetter－ holf．vice－president；John Quincy Adams， secretary．N゙o． 101 West S？th－st．New－ York City：George C．Batcheller，treasurer． The objects of the association are to pur－ chase and preserve the historlc building in whth the firsi flag of the United States was made by Betsy Ross，and subsequently adopted by Congress June 14，17Th，and to erect a National memorial in honor of the maker．

## AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION．

The American Flag Association became a factor in N゙ational societies on June 2 189s，its motto being＂One Flas．One Country．God Over All．．Its object is to secure National legislation for the protec－ tion of the flag from degrading and dese－ crating uses，and to secure a general cele－ bration of June 14 as＂Flag Day＂because on that day in 1757 Congress enacted＂That the flag of the thirteen United States be
thirtecn stripes，alternate red and white： that the union be thirteen stars，white in a blue field．representing is new constillia－ tion．＂The officers of the assuclation are： President．Coloncl Ralpli E．Prime，Yun－ kers，N．Y．：secretarics，feneral Thomas Wilson．L．S．A．，and lidward H．Hall． N゙ew－lork（ity．※゙．Y．：treisurer，Major J． Lanodor！Wiard．N゙ゃw－l゙crk Coity．

## SOCIETY FOR PRESERYATION OF SCEXIC AND HISTORIC PLACES AND OBJECTS．

Incorporated in 1505 hy New－York Legislature，with the object of acquaring． as puhlic trustees，places and objects worthy of preservation，either on account of their natural beauty or thelr identifira－ tion with the annals of the State．Prest－ dent．Andrem H．Green，N．Y．City；vice－ president，Charles S．Francis．Troy；treas－ urer，Giorge F．Kunz，N．Y．City：secre－ tary，Edward H．Hall，N．

## CONFEDERATE UETERANS．

The United Confederate Veteran Asso－ clation is an organization of veterans who served under the Confederate flag in the Civil War，1861－95．The principal officers are：General commanding，General John B．Gordon．Atlanta，Ga．：adjutant gene：al and chief－of－staff．Major General George Moorman．New－Orleans，La．The general soclety is composed of four deparments and eighteen divisions．The divisicns are as follows：Alabama．Arkinsas．Florida， Georgia，Indıan Territory，Kentucky： Louisiana．Maryland．Mississippl．Missourl， North Carolina．Oklahoma，Pacific（Cali－ fornla，Colorado，Massachusetts and Ohin）， South Carolina，Tennessee．Texas，Vir－ ginia．West Virginla．Withln the juris－ diction of these several divisions there are 1． 20 camps，Texas having the largest number． 234 ，and Colorado，Indiana． Massachusetts and Ohio，each i．

## SOCIETY OF SONS OF WAR VETERASS．

Organized，1593．Composed of male lineal descendants of honorably discharged soldiers，sailors，or marines who served in the Civil War．Officers－Commander－ in－Chief，William Langschuitz，New－Fork City．N．F．${ }^{\text {adjutant general．William F．}}$ Kennedy， 110 East $47 \mathrm{th}-\mathrm{st} . . \mathrm{N}$ ．Y．City． N．Y．：quartermaster general，John J． Harves．N．Y．City．N．Y．：inspector gen－ eral．J．J．Heveron，New－Haven，Conn． chaplain－in－chief．A．O．Turney．Phœenix． Ariz．；surgeon general，D．Collins，Nor－ folk，＇Va．

## ASIATIC ASSOCLATION．

The American Asiatic Association was organized in New－York City on June 16 ， 189 S by electing the following officers， etc．：James R．Morse，New－I゚ork City． president：George W．Middleton，vice－presi－ dent：G．H．Scidmore，ぶew－York City． treasurer：L．H．Abel，Ṅo． 42 Wall－st．． New－York City，secretary．
UNITED DAEGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY．
An incorporated auxiliary society to the United Confederate Veterans，and com－
posed of descendants and other relatives of Confederate soldiers The work is social, literary and benevolent. The certificate of membehship is affixed with the great seal of the Confederate States and tho colors red. white, red. The badge or pin is the thirteen-starred, or first, flag of the Confederacy in a laurel wreath.

The Natlonal convention is held on the second Wednesday in November. Officers: President, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currle, Dallas, Tex.; recording secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.: corresponding secretary, Mrs. James M. Duncan, jr. Yazoo City, Miss.; treasurer, Mrs. T. Jefferson Thomas, Georgia.

## OTHER SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN SOCIETY OR NAVAI ENGINEERS.

This society has for its chief objects the discussion of subjects relating to naval and marine engineering and architecture and their great developments, and the publication in its quarterly magazine of professional information relating to the important scientific departments of the naval Powers of the world for the benefit of the naval experts of the United States. It was organized in January, 1889, and its membership includes nearly all of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, many of the ex-engineer officers, the wellknown shipbuilders and engine-builders of the United States and others. The officers are: President, Commander Harrie Webster; secretary-treasurer, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Willits. Council-Commander Harrie Webster. Lieutenant Commander A. B. Willits, Lieutenant C. A. E. King. Lieutenant W. W. White, Lieutenant Emil Theiss.

## SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

Organized May 10, 1S93. Objects--'"The promotion of practical and scientific knowledge in the art of shipbullding and marine engineering and the allied professions: and in furtherance of this object to hold meetings for social intercourse among its members, and the reading and discussion of professional papers, and to inculcate by means of publication the knowledge thus obtained."

Officers-President, Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia: vice-presidents, Rear Admirals F. M. Bunce. William T. Sampson and George W. Melville, II. S. N.; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, U. S. N.; Charles H. Cranip, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and Edwin A. Stevens. Secretary and treasurer, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N.. 12 West 31st-st., New-York City. There is also a council of twenty-two (naval officers and architects and builders in civil life) and an Executive Committee.

## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANIOAK ENGINEGRS.

Headquarters, New-York City, N. Y., No. 12 West Thirty-first-st. OfficersCharles H. Morgan, president; Professor F. R. Hutton, New-York City, secretary; William H. Wilcy, New-York City, treasurer. Membership is largely composed of present and ex officers of the Engineer

Corps of the Navy and of well known engineers in civil life.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Sociaty for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1sy0. Officers: President, Charles A. Brinley: treasurer. Frederlck B. Miles; secretary, John Nolen, central office, Philadelphia, Penn. The objects of the society are: To organize groups of people into centres and to bring together these centres and competent lecturers, chosen from the list of instructors whose qualifications to teach have been passed upon by the society; to co-operate as far as possible with institutions of learning and other bodies with the purpose of bringing to the many the best thought of the few; to keep the university extension idea before the country by the society's representatives and publications. It offers:

First-Education by means of systematic courses of lectures and classes in the subjects usually taught at high schools and universities.

Second-Illustrated lectures and classes in literature. art and science. with the purpose of teaching the appreciation of the beautiful, and rendering life more interesting and enjoyable.
Third-Lectures and classes in history, civies and economics. designed to aid the citizen in studying the problems of free government and modern life, and to encourage a sense of responsibility, habits of sound thinking and right conduct.

Since the organization there have been delivered under its auspices 5,084 lectures. usually in courses of six le tures each; the average attendance at each lecture has been 186 and the aggregate attendance 953,676. The average annual attendance at courses is 17.500 . and of this number 10 per cent pursue the systematic reading and study recommended by the lecturers. During 1898-9, sevea courses of lectures were given in Philadelphia to audiences made up mainly of artisans; the total attendance was 4,144. From Philadelphia the movement has extended to many States. In Rhode Island Brown University has organized many centres; in New-York the State University Regents have arıanged for extension lectures in many important towns and cities; Rutgers College. of NewJersey, has offered scientific courses espccially for the farmers of the State: the universities of Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas and California have done much for their respective States: Chicago University has provided a special university extension division, with three departments: (1) lecture study; (2) class work; (3) correspond-
ence．Conferences held from lime to time in Philadelphia have been an important feature of the movement．The society publishes valuable syllabi，giving a careful outline of the lectures，together with lists of recommended hooks and questions for essays in connection with the lecture cour＇ses．Circulars and information in ref－ erence to the movement can be obtained by addressing John Nolen，secretal｀．Fif－ teenth and Sansom sts．，Philadelphia， Penn．

## COLLEGE FRATERNITHES．

ALPHA DELTA PHI．－Founded 1832 at Hamilton College，Clinton．N．Y．There are twenty－trree chapters and a total membership of 8,163 ．President．James C． Carter；secretars．Charles E．Sprague． Executive Council．No． 35 West Thirty－ third－st．．New－York City．Chairman，Collin Armstrong；secretary，Henry J．Hemmens．

PHI BETA KAPPA，UNITED CHAP－ TERSS．The organization is composed of fifty college chapters．The National Council meets triennially，the next meeting to ne in 1901．Officers：President，J．A．De Remer，LL．D．．Schenectady，N．Y．：vise president．Professor J．C．Van Benschoten， LL．D．．Middletown，Conn．；secretary and treasurer，E．B．Parsons．D．D．，Williams－ town，Mass．Senators：Professor S．E． Baldwhn．LL．D．，Neri－Haren，Conn．：Pro－ fessor H．L．Chapman．D．D．，Brunswick， Me．：Joseph H．Choate．LL．D．，New－ Tork City，N．Y．（London．Eng．）；J．A． De Remer．LL．D．Schenectady，N．I．； D．C．Gilman，LL．D．Baltimore，MId．：E＇ E．Hale，D．D．，Roxbury，Mass．：T．F Hancock．I．L．D．．Syracuse，N．Y．：Pro－ fessor Samuel Hart．D．D．．Middletorn， Conn．：Colonel T．W．Higginson，LL．D． Cambridge，Mass．；Bishop J．F．Hurst．D． D．，Washington，D．C．：Colonel William Lamb．LL．D．Norfolk，Va．：Seth Low， LL．D．New－York City，N．Y．；Hamilton W．Mabie，L．H．D．．Nerv－York City，N． I．：Professor F．A．March，LL．D．，Easton， Penn．：Professor E．Y．Ňash．LL．D．． Geneva，N．Y．：E．B．Parsons．D．D．， I＇illiamstown．ITass．：H．E．Scudder，L． H．D．．Cambridge，Mass．：C．F．Thring． LL．D．．Cleveland．Ohio：Professor J．C． Yan Benschoten．LI．D．．Middletown， Conn．：Professor Adolph Wierner，Ph．D．， New－York City．ス．I．
PHI DELTA PHI－－Founded December 13．1869，at Law Department．K＇niversity of Michigan．Membership－29 active chap－ ters． 1 inactive：undergraduate member－ ship．360：alumni， 4,454 ．Two chapters own houses and eight rent rooms．Officers －Geolge Mills Rogers．president，Chicago． III．：Edward E．Denison，vice－president， Washington．D．C．；George A．Katzenber－ ger．secretary－treasurer．Greenville，Ohio． Fraternity flag．wine color and blue．Next convention，st．Louis，Mo．，December． 1000.

DELTA K．APPA EPSILON．－Founded at Tale Cniversity in 1844．It now has 37 chapters．and is under the control of an adrisory board．called the＂Council．＂of which Frank S．Tilliams，No． 60 Broad－ way．N．Y．City，is president．and David Bennett Simpson．No． 9 West Thirty－first－ st．，N．I．City，is secretary and treasurer．

## HIOGRAPHICAL SOCIE＇TY <br> ON＂ AMERICA．

Officers－President，Johnston L．de Peys－ ter：vice－presldents，Wralter Rutherfurd and James Duane Livingston；secretary， J．Wilton Brooks，LL．D．；treasurer，Dr． Augustin H．Goelet：recorder，Samuel Marsh．LL．D．Headquarters，No． 104 University Place．

## LEIGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICI－ PALITLES．

An association of the municipalitits of the United States，the object of which is to bring together once a year those actively engaged in the administration of affairs of the municipalities of America for the pur－ pose of discussing the problems connected with municipal government，and the estab－ lishment of a bureau of information where the data upon municipal questions may be collected and from this furnished to dif－ ferent members．Officers：President， Henry V．Johnson，Mayor of Denver，Col．： treasurer，M．Taylor．Mayor of Brldge－ port，Conn．：secretary，B．F．Gilkison， Newf－York City．ぶ．Y．

## TIIE NATIONAI，LEAGLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMER－ ICAN INSTITUTIONS．

Objects．－＂The objects of the League are to secure constitutional and legislatlve safeguards for the protectlon of the com－ mon school system and other Amerlcan in－ stitutions，and to promote public instruc－ tion in harmony with such institutions，and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds．＂Officers： IVilliam H．Parsons．president：Dorman $L$ Eaton，Vice－president：James M．King， general secretary：William F．Morgan， treasurer．Offices，No． 1 Madison－are．， New－Iork City．

## NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMIL．

Officers：President．Hon．N゙athaniel Ship－ man．LL．D．，Hartford．Conn．：vice－presi－ dents，Right Rev．William Lawrence．D． D．．LL．D．Boston：President Seth Low： Lí．D．，New－York；Professor George Harris，D．D．．L．L．D．，Andover．Mass．； corresponding secretary．Rev．Samuel w Dike．LL．D．．Auburndale，Mass．；record－ ing secretary．Rev．C．H．Spalding．D．D．， Boston：treasurer．William G．Benedlet， No． 610 Atlantic－ave．．Boston．

## SPANISH－AMERICAN WAR VETERANS．

Organized Nor．24，1890，as a result of dissension in the National Society of Spanish－American War．Principal officers elected：Commander－in－Chief，Admiral George Dewey：senior and junior vice－com－ manders．Theodore Roosevelt and Irving Hale：sponsor．Helen M．Gould：adjutant－ general，William C．L．Liller．





Note.-The Government has been reimbursed for $\$ 27,236,512$ principal and $\$ 31,211$, 71175 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to November 1, 1897, and for the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to $\$ 6,303,000$.

The unpaid balance of the total indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad companies to the United States, under settlement agreement of February 1,1899 , amounts to $\$ 47,050,17248$ and accrued interest, less transportation earnings.

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government Commission appointer by Act of Congress of July 7, 1898, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company entered into an agreement on February 1. 1899, providing for a settlement of the company's debt to the Government. It recognized the full amount of the debt as $\$ 58,812,71548$, and it was agreed that the company should deliver within thirty days after the approval of the settlement by the President twenty 3 per cent promissory notes payable semi-annually and extending over a period of ten years, the provision being added that "if default shall be made in any payment of either
principal or interest of any of said notes or any part thereof, then all of said notes then outstanding, principal and interest, shall immediately become due and payable, notwithstanding any other stipulation of this agreement of settlement."

The payment of the principal and interest of these notes is secured by the pledge of $\$ 58,820,000$ first refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds issued by the railway company, such bonds being part of an issue not exceeding $\$ 100,000,000$ in all. one-twentieth part of such pledged bonds to be held as security for each of the notes.

## INTERNAL REVENUE STATIS'ICS.

| Objects of taxation. | Receipts during fiscal years end-ing June $\mathbf{3 0}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPIRITS. | 1898. | 1899. |
| Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, epricots, berries and prunes... | \$1,552,592 94 | 50 |
| Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes |  |  |
| Rectifiers (special tax) | 221,225 24 | 2,201,245 77 |
| Retail liquor dealers (special tax) | 4,152,57253 | 4,895,086 63 |
| Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax) | 393,216 74 | 469,874 64 |
| Manufacturers of stills (special tax). | 822 91 | 1,077 11 |
| Stills and worms, manufactured (special | 1,690 00 | 2,380 00 |
| Stamps for distilled spirits intended for expor | 2.67800 | 2,563 10 |
| Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bon | 33.57050 | 14,56s 00 |
| Totals | \$92,548,999 77 | \$99,283,534 16 |
| Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per th | \$13,626,049 71 | \$16,307,108 05 |
| Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand\| | 405,676 88 | 547,415 52 |
| Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand | 3.593,011 69 | 4,203,753 86 |
| Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand | 6,693-77 | 9,46139 |
| Snufi | 931.86904 | 1,751,79744 |
| Tobacco, chewing and smoking | 17,657,27645 | 28,453,989 26 |
| Dealers in leaf tobacco. |  | 73,657 46 |
| Dealers in manufactured |  | 22.46200 |
| Manufacturers of tobacco |  | 29,139 12 |
| Manufacturers of cigars. |  | 324.09001 |
| Miscellaneous collections relating to | 9,945 13 | 770,333 53 |
| Totals | \$36,230,522 37 | \$52,493,20764 |
| FERMENTED LIQUORS. <br> Ale, beer, lager beei. porter and other sinilar fermented liquors. | \$35,885,15163 | \$67,673,301 31 |
| Brewers (special tax)............... | 152,64761 | 179,357 40 |
| Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax) | 201,150 15 | 232,3!19 56 |
| Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)....... | 276,47175 | 382,409 34 |
| Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse, act of June 13, 1898. |  | 177,090 84 |
| Totals | Sab9, 015,42114 | $\$ 08,644,50584$ |
| OLEOMARQARINE. <br> Oleomargarine, domestic and imported |  |  |
| Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax) | \$1,7,600 00 | \$11,50000 |
| Rotail dealers of oleomargarine (special tax). | 156,134 00 | 263,322 00 |
| Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax | 44,272 00 | 71,18400 |
| Totals | \$1,315,78054 \| | \$1,955,91856 |



${ }^{1}$ Including the State of Nevada. ${ }^{2}$ Including the State of Wyoming. Including the State of Rhode Island. IIncluding the Indian Territory and the Terifory of Oklahoma. ${ }^{5}$ Jncluding the State of Mississippi. ${ }^{6}$ Includir. 5 the State of Delaware. District of Co lumbia and two counties of Virginia. ${ }^{7}$ 1ncluding the States of 1daho and Utah. ${ }^{8} 1 \mathrm{n}-$ Chuding the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. Hincluding the States of Maine and Vermont. 101ncluding the Territory of Arizona. ${ }^{111}$ Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska. 12 ncludes $\$ 274,95330$ from tax on money orders for first and second quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 180, and turned over to the Postmaster General.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Valucs of principal articles, in dollars.)


## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-(Continued).


(Note.)-Value of imports of merchandise in 1899: Free, $\$ 300.279,810$; dutlable, $\$ 396,868,679$.

Value of exports of merchandise in 1899: Domestic, $\$ 1,203,931,222$; foreign, \$23.092,080.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR END1NG JUNE 30, 1898 AND 1899.
(Value in dollars).

| COUNTRIES. | 1 MPORTS. |  | EXPORTS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUROPE. | 1898. | 1899 | 1898. | 1899. |
| Austria-Hunary ........... | 4,716,510 | 6,551,256 | 5,697,912 | 7,378,935 |
| Azores and Madeira 1slands\| | 23,797 | 9,823 | 364,828 | 361,252 |
| Belgium .................... | 8,741,826 | 10,552,030 | 47,619,201 | 44,158,033 |
| Denmark | 211,877 | 280,198 | 12,697,421 | 16,605, 828 |
| France | 52,730,848 | 62, 146,0.3 | 95,459,290 | 60,596, 899 |
| Germany | 69,697,378 | 84,295,777 | 155,039,972 | 155,772,179 |
| Gibraltar | 32,519 | 17,996 | 304,829 | 367,961 |
| Greece | 910,390 | 944,521 | 127,559 | 213,507 |
| 1taly | 20,332,637 | 24,832,746 | 23,290,858 | 25,034,940 |
| Netherlands | 12,525,065 | 14,457,620 | 64,274,524 | 79,303,998 |
| Portugal | 2,605,370 | 2,975,504 | 3,532,057 | 4,132,400 |
| Russia (Baltic, etc.) | 2,825,608 | 2,830,223 | 6,251,202 | 7,301,068 |
| Russia (Black Sea). | 1,714,081 | 1,710,161 | 1,084, 580 | 1,185,599 |
| Spain .... | 3,575,565 | 3,982,363 | 10,228,545 | 9,077,807 |
| Sweden and Nor | 2,675,053 | 2,605,555 | 6,313,786 | 12,218,289 |
| Switzerland | 11,380,835 | 14,826.480 | 263,970 | 267,732 |
| Turkey in Europ | 2,119,337 | 2,359,830 | 139,075 | 354,457 |
| United Kingdom. | 108,945,185 | 118,488, 867 | 540,940,605 | 511,778,705 |
| Greenland. Iceland. Malta, Gozo, Rumania and Servia | 169, 810 | 88,178 | 175,731 | 290,504 |
| Total Euro | 305,933, 691 | 353,885, 184 | 973,806,245 | 936,602,093 |
| NORTH AMER1CA. |  | 494, 812 |  |  |
| British Hor | 459,282 | 494,503 | 986,915 | 1,065,388 |
| British North America | 32,242,601 | 31,603,435 | 84,889,819 | 89,578,475 |
| Central American Stat | 7,266,480 | -1,205,345 | 5,320,168 | 4,987, 854 |
| Mexico | 19,004,863 | 22,095, 752 | 21,206,939 | 25,480, 122 |
| Miquelon, Langley. | 161,030 | 86,283 | 205,005 | 194,624 |
| West Indies: Britis | 10,032,187 | 14,150,482 | 8,386,240 | 8,749,959 |
| Danish | 327,759 | 599,328 | 707.622 | 498,366 |
| Dutch | 174,243 | 246,902 | 544,463 | 474,435 |
| French | 30.888 | 28,73. | 1,617,130 | 1,542,984 |
| Fiayti | S76,582 | 826,530 | 2,968,579 | 2,455,966 |
| San Dom | 2,382,139 | 3,125,769 | 1,151,258 | 1,104,013 |
| Cuba | 15,232,477 | 25,408,828 | 9,561,6̄6 | 18,612,039 |
| Porto Rico | 2,414,356 | 3,179,827 | 1,505,946 | 2,687,706 |
| Total North America. | 91,376, 507 | 112,150,261 | 139,627,851 | 157,931,507 |
| SOUTH AMER1CA. <br> Argentina | $\begin{gathered} 1898 . \\ 5.915,879 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1899 . \\ 5.112,561 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1898 . \\ & 6,429,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 . \\ & 9,563,510 \end{aligned}$ |
| Brazil | 61,750,369 | 57,875,747 | 13,317,036 | 12,239,036 |
| Chili | 3,736,307 | 2,942,962 | 2,351,727 | 2,107,124 |
| Colombia | 5,183,604 | 5,126,731 | 3,277,257 | 3,042,094 |
| Ecuador | 765,590 | 1,054,653 | 855, 193 | 882,591 |
| Guianas | 4,530,654 | 5,189,145 | 2,305,830 | 2,377,592 |
| Peru | 714,247 | 1,496,978 | 1,302,695 | 1,339,433 |
| Uruguay | 1.772,480 | 1.281.109 | 1,214.248 | 1.229,039 |
| Venezuela | 7,722,564 | 6,507,847 | 2,746,261 | 2,851,634 |
| Bolivia, Falkland Islands and Paraguay............ |  | 160 | 22,384 | 42,049 |
| Total South America. | 92,091,694 | 86,587,893 | 33,821,701 | 35,674,102 |
| A91A. |  |  |  |  |
| Aden | 2,017,750 | 1,924,941 | 593,345 | 993,741 |
| China | 20,326,436 | 18.619,268 | 9,992,894 | 14,493,440 |
| East 1ndies: | 27,238,459 | 32,560,312 | 4.696,013 | 4,341,936 |
| Dutch | 14,529,335 | 21,313,945 | 1,201,416 | 1,534,973 |
| Other sections |  |  | 152,285 | 7,632 |
| Hong Kong. | 746,517 | 2.479.274 | 6,283, 200 | 7,732,525 |
| Japan | 25,223,610 | 26,716,814 | 20,385,541 | 17,264,688 |
| Korea . ${ }_{\text {Russia }}$ Aslatic |  | 113408 | 125,036 | 141,679 |
| Russia: Aslatic | 111,050 | 113.562 | 618,015 | 1,543,126 |
| Turkey in Asi | 2,325,078 | 3,284,250 | 243,190 | 167,743 |
| All other Asia | 76.352 | 78,431 | 433,976 | 124,678 |
| Total Asia.............\| | 92,594,593 | 107,091,214 | 44,707,791 | 48,346,161 |

FOREIGN TRADE FOR JVEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895 AN゙D 1530-(Continued).


MINERAL PRODECTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1S9G AND 1897.

| Metallic. | 1596. |  | 1897 . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. 1 | Value, | Quantity. 1 | Value. |
| ${ }_{3}{ }^{1}$ Pig iron, ${ }^{2}$ long tons | 8,623,127 | \$90,250,050 | 9.652.6S01 | \$95, 122,299 |
| ${ }^{2}$ Silver, troy ounces | 5S, \&34, 8001 | 76,069,236:1 | 53, 560,0001 | $64,037,172$ |
| ${ }^{4}$ Gold, troy ounces | 2,568, 132 | 53,088,000 | 2,754,935 | $57.363,000$ |
| Copper, pounds. | 460.061,430 | 49,456,6031 | 491,635.000 | $54,050,180$ |
| Lead, short ton | 188,000 | 10,525,000. | 208.192 | 14,885, 2 2S |
| Zinc, short ton | \$1,499 | 6,519,920. | 99,9801 | 8,498,300 |
| ${ }^{5}$ Quicksilver, Alasks | 30,765 | 1.075 .449 | 26.648 | 993.445 |
| Aluminum, value at Pittsburg, pounds. | 1,300,000 | 520,000 | 4,000,000! | 1,510,000 |
| - Antimony, short tons | 1-601 | 34,290 | ค $756^{1}$ | 109.605 |
| - Nickel, pounds.... | $\begin{array}{r} 17,1701 \\ 163! \end{array}$ | 4,4641 $94+1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,707 \\ 150! \end{array}$ | 7,523 900 |
| Total value of metallic products.. 1NON-METALLIC. | -- | ST,596,906 |  | 302, 198,502 |
| ${ }^{8}$ Bituminuos coal, short tons......... | 137,640,276 | \$114,891,515 | 147,789,902 | 119,740,052 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite, long | $48,523,287$ | \$1,745,651 | +6,514,07+1 | 79,129.126 |
| Building stone. |  | 31,346,1711 |  | 36,070,651 |
| ${ }^{9}$ Petroleum. ba | 60,960,361 | 58,518,709 | 60,565,081 | 40,929,611 |
| Natural gas. |  | 13,002,512 \|| |  | 13.826.422 |
| Brick clay. |  | 9,000,000 \|| |  | $\checkmark, 000,000$ |
| Clay (all other than brick), long tons. | 360,000 | $800,000 \mid!$ |  | 1,000,000 |
| ${ }^{10}$ Cement, barrels...................... | 9,513,473 | 6,473,213 | 10,989,483 | S.17S,283 |
| Mineral waters, gallons | 25, 295,312 | 4.136.192 | 23,255.911 | +.599,106 |
| Phosphate rock, long ton | 930. 579 | 2,803,372 | 1,439.345 | 2,673.202 |
| ${ }^{11}$ Salt, barrels | 13,850,726 | 4,040,839 | 15,973.312 | 4,920,020 |
| Limestone for iron fux, | 4,120,102 | 2,060,000 \| | 4,247.685 | 2.124 .000 |
| Zinc white, shert tons. | 20.000 | 1,400,000 \|| | 25,000 | 1.750,000 |
| Gypsum, short to | 224,1391 | $572.34{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 285.9521 | 755.864 |
| Borax, pounds. | 13,505,000\| | 675.40011 | 16,000,000 | 1,080.000 |
| Mineral paints, short | 48,032 | 530.45 J | 60.913 | 795, 793 |
| Grindstone |  | 326,826 |  | 365,05S |
| Fibrous talc, short ton | 46.089 | 399.4431 | 57.1009 | 396.936 |
| Asphaltum, short ton | 80,5031 | 575.563! ! | 7.3.945 | 664.032 |
| Soapstone, short | 22,1831 | 354,0651 | 21,923! | 365, 629 |
| Precious stones |  | 97,850\|| |  | 130.675 |
| Pyrites, long to | 115,483 | 320.163 | 143.201 | 391.541 |
| Corundum and emery, short | 2,120 | 113.246 | 2.165 | 106,5? |
| Oilstones, etc., pounds. |  | 127.098 |  | 149,970 |
| Garnet for abrasive p'poses, short tons |  |  | 2.554 | S0,853 |
| Mica, pounds....................... |  | 67.191 | 83.416 | @̄⿹, 226 |
| Barytes (crude), long tons | 17.06S | 46.513 | 26.042 | 58,295 |
| Bromine, pounds. | 5-46,5801 | 144,501 \| | 457,149 | 129,094 |
| Fluorspar, short tons | 6,5001 | $52,000$ | 5,082 | 37,159 $+3,100$ |
| Feldspar, long tons. | 9,114 | $35,2001$ | 11,175 | 43,100 |
| Manganese ore. long Flint, long tons.... | 10,058 11,124 | 90,7271\| | 11,10S | 25,505 $\mathbf{2 6 , 2 2 5}$ |

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.-Continued.

| NON-METALILC. | 1896. |  | 1897. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. 1 | Value. | Quantity. 1 | Value. |
| Monazite, pounds. | 30,0001 | 1,500 | 44,0001 |  |
| Graphite, pounds. | 536,6181 | 48,4601 | 1,255,510 | 54,278 |
| Bauxite, long ton | 18,364 | 47,338 | 20,590 | 57,652 |
| Sulphur, short tons. | 5,260\| | 87,2001 | 2,275 | 45.590 |
| Fulier's earth, short | 9,872 | 59,360 | 17,113 | 112,272 30,000 |
| Maris, short tons...................... | 60,000\| | 30,000 25,792 | 60,000 3,833 | 30,000 |
| Milistones | $-780$ | 22,567 |  | 25,932 |
| Chromic iron ore, long | 786 | 6,067 |  |  |
| Cobalt oxide, pounds.. | 10,700\| | 15,301 | 19,520 | 31,232 |
| Magnesite, short tons | 1,500\| | 11,000 | 1,143 | 13,671 |
| Asbestos, short to | $504 \mid$ | 6, 100 | 580 100 | 6,450 350 |
| Rutile, pounds. | 1001 | 300 | 100 | 350 |
| Total value of non-metallic products Total value of metallic products....... |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 333,140,332 \\ 287,596,906 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 329,113,845 \\ & 302,198,502 \end{aligned}$ |
| 12:Estimated value of mineral products unspecified |  | 1,000,000 |  | 1,000,000 |
| Grand totals. | --1 | \$623,737,238 |  | \$632,312,347 |

FValue at point of production. ${ }^{22,240}$ pounds each. ${ }^{3}$ Coining value, $\$ 1.2929$ per troy ounce, coining value, $\$ 20.6718$ per troy ounce, $5761 / 2$ avoirdupois pounds net. GIncluding nickel in copper, nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte. ${ }^{7}$ Including antimony smelted from imported ores. 8Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. ${ }^{\circ}$ Of 42 gallons. ${ }^{10}$ Of 300 pounds for natural cement and 400 pounds for Portland cement. ${ }^{110}$ of 280 pounds net. ir Inciuding buiding sand, glass sand, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of. soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by manufacturers.

## COAL PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the number of tons (long tons, or 2,240 pounds $\epsilon$ ach) mined in all countries producing more than $1,000,000$ tons annually, in 1883, $\$ 890$ and 1898 ; the quantity imported and exported in 1897 , and the consumption (in tons) per capita:

|  | $1883 .$ |  | 1898. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Imported. } \\ 1897 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exported. } \\ 1897 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { \|capita } \\ & 1897 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Ki | 163,737,0001 | 181,614,000 | 202,042,000 | 9,0001 | 48,130,000 | 3.87 |
| United State | 102,868,000 | 140,883,000 | 196,282,000 | 1,402,000 | 3,820,000 | 2.42 |
| Germany | 55,943,000 | 70,238,000 | *91,055,000 | 6,072,000 | 12,390,000 | 1.58 |
| F'rance | 20,426,000 | 25,180,000 | *30,337,000 | 11,546,000 | 2,440,000 | ¢0.98 |
| Eelglum | 18,178,000 | 20,386,000 | 21,720,000 | 2,756,000 | 6,261,0001 | 2.70 |
| Austria-Hu | 8,087,0001 | 9,926,000 | *11,611,000 | 5,558,000 | 847,000 | $\dagger 0.37$ |
| Russia | 3,964,0001 | 5,998,000 | $\dagger 9,229,0001$ | 2,516,000 |  | +0.09 |
| Australasia | 3,057,000 | 4,045,000 | *5,862,000 | 1,073,000 | 2,833,0 | 0.97 |
| Japan | 1,021,000 | 2.653,000 | +5,080,000 | 69,000 | 2,103,000 | 0.07 |
| British | 1,3 6,000 | 2,169,000 | * $4,063,0001$ |  | 212,000 |  |
| Can | 1,609,000\| | 2.754,000\| | 3,380,000 | 3,876,000 | 1,221,000\| | 1.25 |

*1897. 11896.

## AGHECLLTURAX STATLSTHCS.

Total acreage, yield and value of principal farm products of the United States.

*Tons. †Bushels.

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.-Continued.

Number and ralue of lise stock on farms and ranches in the U. S. January 1.


Wheat crop of the world, in bushels.

| Continents. | 1897. | 1 | 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North America. | 599,-51,000 |  | 755,303,000 |
| South America. | 46,100,000 |  | 72,000,000 |
| Europe | 1,152,053,000 |  | 1,548,881,000 |
| Asia | 364,989,000 |  | 421,321,000 |
| Africa | 36,200,000 |  | 44,439,000 |
| Australasia | 27,052,000 |  | 34,950,000 |
| Totals | 2,226.745,000 |  | 2.579,924.000 |

## NORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

| Countries. | Gold. |  | Silver. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1395. | $1897 .$ <br> Fine ounces | $189 \mathrm{~S} .$ <br> Fine ounces |
| United States. | \$55.363,000 | \$64.463,000 | $53,860,000$ | 54, 438,000 |
| Mexico | 7.5000 .0001 | \$.500, 000 | $53.903,180$ | 56,738,000 |
| Canada and Newfo | 6,0¢9, 200 | 13, 838,700 | 5,558,446 | 4,452,33S |
| Africa | 5x.as. 900 | 80. +25.000 |  |  |
| Australasia | 22,665,700 | $64,860,500$ | 11,878,000 | 12,021,682 |
| Europe- |  |  |  |  |
| Russia Austria-Hungary | 23.245 .700 0.0500 | 25.463 .400 1.859 .500 | 1.970.623 | 275.492 $1,814,294$ |
| Austria-Hungary | - $1,3353,600$ | $1,859.500$ 73,600 | 1,970.33' | 5,514,294 |
| Normay | 1,013,100 | T3,mo | 169,075 | 173,321 |
| Sweden | S4,400 | \$3.600 | 21.728 | 65.345 |
| Italy | 194.400 | 165,900 | -737.163 | \$04.512 |
| Spain | 37,900 | 37.900 | 5,957.965 | 5,957.065 |
| Parasgas | 10,400 | 10,400 | 2.349 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Greece |  |  | $1,203.154$ | 951,356 |
| Turkey | 13.300 | 13,300 | 18.322 | 15,322 |
| France |  |  | 5.42.913 | 54.213 |
| Great Britain | 35, 100 | 6.000 | 232,105 | 211.347 |
| South America - |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 137.700 | 137.700 | $\begin{array}{r} 353,478 \\ 901569 \end{array}$ |  |
| Bollicia | $3+3.500$ | $\begin{aligned} & 343.500 \\ & 340.700 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { S, } 204.568$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,204,565 \\ & -291,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chili ... Colombia | $\begin{array}{r} 340,700 \\ 2.227 .200 \end{array}$ | 340.700 -263.200 | $\stackrel{3}{5.047,398}$ | 5,591.908 |
| Ecuador | 132,900 | -39.500 | 7.734 | 7.734 |
| Brazil | 1.204.200 | 1.583 .700 |  |  |
| Yenezuela | 1,057.4(0) | 1.05 J .400 |  | - |
| Guiana (Britislı) | $\because, 086,700$ | $2,048.700$ |  | -- |
| Guiana (Dutch) | 602.100 | 569,100 |  |  |
| Guiana (French) | 1,535.900 | 1.644.400 |  |  |
| Peru . . . . | 62S.000 | 625,000 | 3,278.602 | 1,451,240 |
| Uruguay . | 35,500 | 48.500 |  |  |
| Asia- Central America. | 465,800 | 473.700 | 811,592 | 16,00s |
| Asja- | 693.600 | 790.800 | 1.655.818 | 1,650, 6 |
| China | 8,833.500 | 6.078 .701 |  |  |
| Knrea | 1:020.200 | 1.020 .200 |  |  |
| India (British) | 7.247.200 | 7.751 .500 |  |  |
| East Indies (British) | 686,400 | 660.900 |  |  |
| East Indies (Dutch) | 116.400 | 116.400 |  |  |
| Totals | \$238.812.00n | 2Si.42S.600 | 164.073,172 | 165.295.572 |

DISTRIBUTION BY STATES, ETC., 1898 (COINAGE VALUES).


Note-.The commercial value of silver bullion for 1898 was 59 cents per fine ounce; for 1897,60 cents per fine ounce.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1898-90. RESOURCES.

| Classification. | $\begin{gathered} \text { State banks } \\ \text { (4,191 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | Loan and trust oom- panies (260 companies). | Savings banks (942 banks). | Private <br> banks ( 756 banks). | Total <br> (6,149) <br> banks). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans on real estate | \$151,818,453 | \$43,640,072 | \$ $878,120,859$ | \$7,396,5841 | \$980,981,968 |
| Loans on other col-1 lateral .......... |  |  |  |  | $91,113$ |
| Loans, all otl | $830,3+2,806$ | 252,217,393 | 64, 112, $4 \times 2$ | 38,994,838 | 1,185,667,549 |
| Overdraft | 8,162.760\| | 105,189 | 328,736 | 1,102,153 | 10,698,838 |
| U. S. bonds | 6,536,233 | 29,595,770 | 136,930,208 | 1911,527 | 73,973,738 |
| State, County, etc., bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| stocks | 2,183,120\| | 12.450,197 | 167,098,336 | 0 | 182,917,563 |
| Other stocks, bonds etc. | 160,676,142 | 216,352,610 | 230, 706,385 | 2,039,018 | $38,368,082$ $09,564,167$ |
| Due from other banks..........$~$ | 255,523,880 | 18 |  |  |  |
| Real estate, furni-1 ture, etc....... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Checks and |  |  |  |  | 166,052,383 |
| cash item | 70,321,190 | 451,S81 | 52.594\| | 77 | G42 |
| Cash on hand. | 146.364,560 | 24,343,833 | 34,651,724 | 5,503,930 | 210,884,047 |
| Other resource | 6.489,292 | 13,554,253 \| | 13,922,513 | 679.3781 | 34.645,436 |
| Totals ....... 181636.032 .66 |  | 071,525,004 | 00. 831 | - | 381 |
| LIABILITIES. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital stock paid in | \$232,958,02 | \$104,308, | \$17,492, 223 | \$13.987,676 | $\$ 368,746,648$ |
| Undivided profits. | 77,459,148 | 79,707,194 | $173,807,848$ $21,439,191$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,720,604 \\ & 1,935,919 \end{aligned}$ | 3,3:36,694,794 |
| Dividends unpaid. | 971,906 | 184,651 | 17,959 |  | 1,174,606 |
| Deposits subject to check | $1,164,020,972$ | 835, 409,064 | 2.038.12 | 64,974, | 1167,032,553 |
| Deposits, savings...\| |  |  | 179,468,299 |  | 2,179,468,299 |
| Due to other banks.! | 108,513,138 | 2,011,661 | 97,421 |  | 114.016,059 |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Other liabilities } \\ \text { Totals } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16,200,171 \| | 23.905,729 | $5,970,406$ | 774,8231 | 46,941,129 |
|  | 1.636,032,062 | ,071,525,904 | ,400, \$31,472 | 87, 787,2531 | .196,177,381 |
| Money held by banks other than National at date of latest reports. 1899.-Gold, $\$ 4.409,976$ : silver, $\$ 10,721.971$ : specie (not classified). $\$ 7,181,017$; paper currency, $\$ 06,-$ 283,677; cash (not classified), $\$ 62,287,406$; total, $\$ 210,884,047$. |  |  |  |  |  |

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AGGREGATES OF DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN UNITED STATES. JUNE 30, 1 S 99.

|  | 6 | Number of depositors. | Amount of deposits. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New-England s |  | 2.402,637 | \$894,529.452 |
| Eastern States. |  | 2,571.483 | 1,025,746.964 |
| Southern States. |  | 43,068 | 8,713,884 |
| Middle States. |  | 455,505 | 153,690.48! |
| Prcific States. |  | 215,125 | 147,686,135 |
| Totals |  | 5.687 .818 | \$2,230,366.954 |

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO CONTROLLER OF THE CERRREN゙CY AS TO THE COND1TION OF THE NATIONAL B́N゙KS IN THE L゙N゙1TED STATES．

RESOURCES．


LIABILITIEA
Capital stock paid in．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 621,517,59500$
Surplus fund
Undivided profits，less expenses and taxes．．．．． National bank notes outstanding．
State bank notes outstanding．
Due to other National banks．
Due to State banks and bankers
Dividends unpaid．
Individual deposits
United States deposits．
Deposits of United States disbursing officers
Notes and bills rediscounted．
Bills payable．．
Liabilities other than above stated．
Totals
＊COINAGE OF THE MN゙TS OF THE UNITED STATES．

| Calendar years． | Gold． | Silver． | Minor． | Totals． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1850. | \＄ $62.30 \mathrm{~S}, 27900$ | \＄27．411，693 75 | \＄391，395 95 | \＄90，111．368 70 |
| 1851. | 96．850，590 00 | 27，940，163 75 | 428.15175 | 125，219，205 50 |
| 1882. | 65，857，685 00 | 27，973，132 00 | 960.40000 | 94，821，217 00 |
| 1883. | 29．241，990 00 | 29，246．96S 45 | 1，604，750 41 | 60，093， 12886 |
| 1884． | 23，991， 756 | 2S，534，566 15 | －96，483 75 | 53，323，106 43 |
| 1855. | 2－，753，012 50 | 28，962，176 20 | 191，622 04 | 56，926，810 74 |
| 1886. | 28，945，54200 | 32，056，709 90 | 343．156 10 | 61，375，438 00 |
| 1857 | 23．972．38300 | 35，191，081 40 | 1，215，686 26 | 60，379，150 66 |
| 188 | 31，380，80800 | 33，025，606 45 | 912，200 78 | $65.318,61523$ |
| 1859. | 21，413，931 00 | 35，496．683 15 | 1，283，405 49 | 58，194，022 64 |
| 1890. | 20，467，182 50 | 39.202 .90820 | 384.79214 | $61,054, \mathrm{SS} 2 \mathrm{~S}_{4}$ |
| 1891. | 29．222．00500 | 27，515，856 60 | 1，312，441 00 | 58，053，302 60 |
| 1892. | $34,785,22250$ | 12，641，07S 00 | 961．450 42 | 48，359， 150.32 |
| 1893. | 56．997，020 00 | \＆， 802,59730 | 1，134，931 70 | 66，934， 149 （13） |
| 1594. | $79.546,16000$ | $\bigcirc 1,200,350.5$ | 438，177 92 | $59,184,688$ 7 |
| 1895. | $54.616,35750$ | 5.695 .01020 | sve． 43056 | （it．196．7S1 31 |
| 1896 | 45，053，060 60 | 23，089，519 01 | \＄30， 1515 | $70.055,6778$ |
| 1597. | T6，028，48500 | 15．457．29730 | 1，526，100 25 | 96，041，882 55 |
| 189 | $77.985,75750$ | 23．034．033 45 | 1，124， 83514 | $102,144,62609$ |
| Totals， 1743 to | 1，099， 666,45600 | $278.674,54700$ | 13，122，403 05 | 1，391，563，406 05 |
| Grand | \＄1，983，235．983 00 | \＄752．218． 55920 | \＄30．847．616 47 | 2.576 .302 .45865 |

COINAGE OF THE U, S. MINTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR NNDING JUNE $30,1899$.

| Denomination. | Pieces. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Double eagles. | 3,793,043 | \$75,860,86000 |
| Lagles | 1,276,892 | 12,768,920 00 |
| Half eagles.. | 3,897,42\% | 19,487, 11000 |
| Quarter eagles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24,116 | 60,290 00 |
| Total gold................................. | 8,991,473 | \$108, 177,18000 |
| Silver dollars. | 18,254,709 | 18,254,709 00 |
| Half dollars.. | 6,433,259 | 3,216,629 50 |
| Quarter dollars | $15,628,709$ $\mathbf{2 3 , 4 3 0 , 7 0 9}$ | $3,907,17725$ $2,343,07090$ |
| Dimes | 23,430,709 | 2,343,070 90 |
| Total silver.............................. | 63,747,386 | $\$ 27,721,58665$ |
| Five-cent nickels................................ . | 11,539,732 | $576,98660$ |
| One cent bronze.. | 37,992,354 | 379,92354 |
| Total minor............................... | 49,532,086 | \$956,910 14 |
| Total coinage............................. | 122,270,945 | \$136,855,676 79 |

COINAGE OF NATIONS, 1898.

| Countries. <br> United States | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gold. } \\ \$ 77,985,758 \end{gathered}$ | Silver. $\$ 23,034,033$ | Countries. Hong Kong .. |  | Silver. $\$ 3,150,000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain. | 28,204,336 | 6,200,237 | Denmark .. | \$267,046 | 53,800 |
| Mexico | 599,442 | 22,066,445 | Arabia |  | 1,022 |
| Australasia | 39,453,387 |  | Persia | 85,200 | 5,964,000 |
| France | 34,224,022 | 7,720,000 | Newfoundland |  | 39,804 |
| Germany | 42,675,087 | 3,704,600 | Indo-China |  | 4,589,800 |
| Russia | 135, 788,949 | 21,373,189 | Tunis | 579,232 | ${ }^{347}$ |
| India |  | 26,686,134 | Canada |  | 1,317,000 |
| italy |  | 1,528,650 | Polivia |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,348,094 \\ 120,000 \end{array}$ |
| Austria-Hung | 14,367,363 | 1,369,352 | Peru Lima | $\begin{array}{r} 195,161 \\ 302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,000 \\ 5.329,042 \end{array}$ |
| Belgium Servia |  | $\begin{array}{r} 96,500 \\ 143,399 \end{array}$ | Lima <br> Egypt | 302 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,329,042 \\ 856,114 \end{array}$ |
| San M |  | 7,720 | Abyssinnia |  | 401,440 |
| Japan | 16,002,641 | 8,159,857 | San Domingo. |  | 1,415,102 |
| Portugal |  | 1,100,844 | German E. Africa |  | 174,900 |
| Netherlands | 437,259 | 562, 800 | Straits Set'lments |  | 452,000 |
| Norway |  | 147,400 | Morocco |  | 606,918 |
| Sweden .. | 1,680,022 | 795,072 |  |  |  |
| Switzerland Turkey ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,544,000 \\ & 1,388,586 \end{aligned}$ | 424,600 $442,721$. | Totals | 395,477,905 | \$149,282,935 |

PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1899.

| Denomination. | United States notes. | Treasury notes of 1890 . | National bank notes. | Gold certificates. | Silver certificates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One dolla | \$2,260,653\| | \$12,512,202 | \$348,721। |  | \$40,741,731 |
| Two dollar | 2,111,638 | 8,842,088 | 167,876 |  | 22,992,419 |
| Five dollar | 73,797,7821 | 32,664,010 | 73,799,985 |  | 106,895,153 |
| Ten dollars | 92,806,381 | 27,277,680 | 75,403,810 |  | 126,192,871 |
| Twenty dolla | 79,550,962 | 8,685,350 | 56,379,280 | \$4,490,964 | 80,612,950 |
| Fifty dollars. | 13,599,300 | 151,150 | 11,543,400 | 2,538,355 | 22.966,110 |
| One hundred dollars | 24,019,300 | 1,566,800 | 23,540,200 | 3,483,500 | $5,415,770$ |
| Five hundred dollar | 12,296,000 |  | 108,000 | 3,284,500 | 113,500 |
| One thousand dollar | 47,214,000 | 1,869,000 | 28,000 | 5,370,500 | 155,000 |
| Five thousand dollar | 15,000 10,000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,77,000 \\ 10,360,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| Fractional parts. |  |  | 31,599 |  |  |
| Totals <br> Unknown, destro | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 347,681,016 \mid \\ 1,000,000 \end{array}$ | \$93,518,280 | 41,350,871 \| | \$84,297,819 | \$406,085,504 |
| Net | \$346,681,016 | \$93.518,280! | !\$241,350,871\| | \$34,297, 819 | \$406,085,504 |

Note-Also $\$ 405,000$ of $\$ 5,000$ denomination and $\$ 20,920,000$ of $\$ 10,000$ denomination of currency certificates issued under act of June 8,1872 , and representing United States notes deposited in the Treasury.

## MARKET PRICES OF SILV゙ER．

Highest，lowest and average value of a finited stalms silver dollar，measured ly the inimbet prien of silver，abll the fuat－ tity（in grains）of silver purchasable with a dollar at the average London price of silver，in years since 187\％：

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Calendar } \\ \text { year. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iligh- } \\ & \text { est. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { est. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age. } \end{gathered}$ | Grains pur－ chas－ able． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18．75 | 0.977 | 0.941 | 0.961 | 386.31 |
| 1心里 |  | 0.978 | 0．8．853 | 419.49 |
| 1say | 1）． S 5 | 0．7． 514 | 0．Ses； | 4.51 .69 |
| 1．4！ | 11．120 | 0.740 | 0.805 | 455.60 |
| 1：91 | 6．とこう | 0.785 | 0.714 | 455.93 |
| 1892 | 0．T42 | 0.642 | 0.674 | 550．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1：93： | 0.657 | 0.517 | 0.604 | 614．65 |
| 154 | 0.535 | 0.457 | 0.491 | 756.11 |
| 1595 | 0.532 | 0.461 | 0.505 | 735.14 |
| 1536 | 0.541 | 0.504 | 0.522 | 711.20 |
| 1597 | 0.505 | 0． 400 | 0.467 | 70.96 |
| 1.598 | 0.481 | 0.424 | 0.456 | \＄14．14 |

Denominations，weight（in grains）and fineness of the coins of the Crited States：

| Denomination． | Fine gold contained． | ＊Alloy contained． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One dollar（\＄1）．．．． | 23.22 | 2．8S |
| Quarter eagle（S250） | 58.05 | （i． 45 |
| Three dollars（\＄3）．．｜ | 69.6 \％ | \％．74 |
| Half eagle（\＄5）．．．．． | 116.10 | 12.94 |
| Eagie（\＄10）．．．．．．． | 232.20 | 25． 50 |
| Double eagle（\＄20）．． | 464．40 | 51.60 |

[^0]SILVER COINS．

| Denomination． | $\mid$ Fine silver $\|$Alloy <br> contained． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stantained． |  |

MENOR COINS．

| Denomination． | line copper｜ contained． | Alloy contained． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＊Tive－cent piec | 57.85 | 19.29 |
| \％One－cent piec | 45.60 | 2.40 |

＊Seventy－five per cent copper， 25 per cent nickel．jNinety－five per cent copper，$\overline{\text { j p }}$ per cent tin and zinc．

## VAFIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION．

There are ten different kinds of money in circulatlon in the United States，name－ ly：Gold coins，standard silver doliars， subsidiary silver，gold certificates，silver certificates．Treasury notes issued under the Act of July 14．1890；United States
notes（also called grcenuacks and legal tenders），National bank notes，and nickel and bronze coins．These forms of money are all availabie as circulation．
（inll coin is legat tomer at its nominal or face value for all delts，bublic and pri－ vate，when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law； and when below such standard of toler－ ance it is legal tender in proportion to lts weight．

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts．rublic and private，without regard to the amount，except where other－ wise expressly stipulated in the contract．
Sulsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding sild in any one payment．

Treasury notes of the Act of July 14， 1840，are legal tender for all debts，pub－ lic and private，except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract．

United States notes are legal tender for all debts，public and private，except du－ ties on imports and interest on the public debt．

Gold certificates，silver certificates and National bank notes are not legal tender， but both classes of certificates are receiv－ able for all public dues，while National bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports，and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the Linited states to individuals，corpora－ tions and associatlons within the United states，except interest on the public debt， and in redemption of the National cur－ rency．All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other lational banks at par．
The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents．
The colnage of legal－tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act，passed by Congress April 2，1792．The gold unit of value is the dollar，which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine．The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains，and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper．The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30，1897，was $\$ 1.686$ ，－ $338.95 \mathrm{~S}_{\text {．of which it is estimated that }}$ $\$ 671.676 .250$ is still in existence as coin in the United States，while the remainder has been exported or consumed in the arts．
The silver unit is the dollar，which con－ tains 412\％grains of standard silver 900 fine．The amount of fine silver in the dol－ lar is $371 / 4$ grains，and there are $411 / 4$ grains of copner alloy．The standard sil－ ver dollar was first authorized by the Act of April 2，1792．The coinage of the stand－ ard silver dollar was discontinued by the Act of February 12．1873，and it was re－ stored by the Act of February 28， 1878. The total amount colned from 1792 to 1873 was s8．031，238，and the amount coined from isis to June 30,1897 ，was $\$ 451,993$ ， 742．The coinage ratio hetween gold and silver under the Act of 1792 was 15 to 1 ， but by the Act of 1837 it was changed to 15.9 SS to 1 （comnionly called 16 to 1 ）．
VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1899.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1899-(ContInued).


## PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

| States and Territories. | Farms, acres. | Milk, galions. | ${ }^{2}$ Butter, pounds. | ${ }^{2}$ Cheese. pounds. | ${ }^{1}$ Wool, pounds. | Appies, bushels. | Cotton, bales. | Sugar, pounds. | Tobacco, pounds. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron ore, } \\ & \text { \|long tons. \| } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coal, } \\ & \text { tons. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Idaho | 1,302,256 | 5,085,863 | 1,078,103 | 207,213 | 2,119,242 | 88,296 |  |  |  | 824,072 |  |
| Ininols | 30,498,277 | 367, 269,464 | 57,121, 486 | 343,456 | 4,490,773 | 9,600,785 |  |  | 3,042,936 |  | 12,104,272 |
| Indian | 20,362,516 | 200,510,797 | 48,477,766 | 360,948 | 4,863,404 | 8,784,038 |  |  | 7,710,297 |  | 2,845,057 |
| Iowa | 30,491,541 | 486,961,411 | 72,893,079 | 1,038,358 | $2,6+9,652$ | 5,040,352 |  |  | 74,396 |  | 4,095,358 |
| Kansas | 30,214,456 | \| 201,608,099 | 46,117,076 | 759,210 | 2,253,240 | 3,713,019 | 12 |  | 62,083 |  | 2,221,043 |
| Kentucky | 21,412,229 | 118,497,289 | 29,038.406 | 64,822 | 2,777,533 | $\|10,679,389\|$ | 873 |  | 221,880,303 | 77,487 | 2,399,755 |
| Louisiana | 9,544,219 | 12,881,927 | 2,089, 774 | 3,939 | 440,686 | 117,748 | 659,180 | 292,124 | 46,845 |  |  |
| Maine | 6,179,925 | 57,969,791 | 15,593,315 | 696,052 | 1,864,009 | 3,071,471 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland | 4,952,390 $2,998,282$ | $46,601,218$ $82,571,924$ | 9,999,602 $8,358,703$ | 9,573 122,900 | 543,225 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,410,413 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 12,356,838 \\ 2,794,848 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2,939, 715 |
| Michigan | 14,785, 636 | 224,537,488 | 50, 197,481 | 328,682 | 12,378,318 | 13, 154,626 |  |  | 11,984 | ,856,169 | 67,431 |
| Minnesota | 18,663,645 | 182,968,973 | 34,766,409 | 676,642 | 1,945, 249 | 80,131 |  |  | 23,285 |  |  |
| Mississippl | 1,17,572,547 | 50, 893,371 | 12,988,637 | 4,898 | 1,038,186 | 605,368 | 1,154,725 | 67,860 | 62,111 |  |  |
| Missouri | 30,780, 290 | 193,931,103 | 43,108,521 | 288,620 | 4,040,084 | $8,698,170$ | 15,856 |  | 9,424,823 | 265,718 | 2,557,823 |
| Montana | 1,964, 197 | $6,038,096$ | 1,062,185 | 11,512 | 9,335,551 | 5,898 |  |  |  |  | $363,301$ |
| Nebrask | 21,593,444 | $\begin{array}{r} 144,768,263 \\ 2,532,052 \end{array}$ | 27,818,078 | 463,831 | 791,5341 | 1,172,935 |  |  | 11,049 |  | 1,400 |
| Nevada New - Ham | $1,661,416$ $3,459,018$ | $2,532,052$ $42,633,208$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,949, } \\ \hline 840\end{array}$ | 51,207 341,235 | $1,4,50,868$ 717,149 | $\begin{array}{r} 30,083 \\ 2,283,347 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| New-Jersey | 2,662,009 | 64,003,953 | 8,367,218 | 23,613 | 180,844 | 603,890 |  |  |  | 415,810 |  |
| New-Mexico | 787,882 | 717,155 | 86,042 | 18,931 | 4,074,503 | 37,192 |  |  | 1,415 | 736,050 | 486,943 |
| New-York | 21,961,562 | 663,917,240 | 98,241,813 | 4,324,028 | 6,715,686 | 8,493,846 |  |  | 9,316,135 | 1,247,537 |  |
| North Car | 22,651,896 | $55,250,665$ $26,566,112$ | $13,129,374$ $5,712,566$ | 60,760 131,374 | 733,765 510,417 | 7,591,541 | 336,261 |  | 36,375,258 |  |  |
| Ohio | 23,352,408 | 326,925,398 | 74,990,307 | 1,068,083 | 20,987,574 | 13,789,278 |  |  | 37,853,563 | 254,294 | 9,976,787 |
| Okiahom | 1,606,423 | 1,544,280 | 387,929 | 1,600 | 59,114 |  | 425 |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon | 6,909,888 | 25,042,276 | 4,786,277 | 265,576 | 9,982,910 | 1,038,492 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,325 \\ 28,956,247 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 926,280 \\ 1,560.234 \end{array}$ |  |
| Pennsylvania Rhode Island | 18,364, ${ }^{469} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{2 8 1}$ | \| $368,906,480$ | 76,809,041 | 439,060 24,631 | $6,441,184$ 41.021 | $1,552,710$ 239,367 |  |  | 28,956,247 | 1,560,234 | $\begin{array}{r} 81,719,059 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ |
| South Carolin | 13, 184,652 | 23,833,631 | 5,737,557 | 2,476 | 157,707 | 435,484 | 747,190 | 219,980 | 222,898 |  |  |
| South Dak | 11,396,460 | 59,666,525 | 13,127,244 | 303,951 | 1,073,909 | 1,522 |  |  | 96 198 |  |  |
| Tennessee | 20,161,583 | 107,657,116 | 28,314,387 | 69,919 | 1,397,066 | 7,283,945 | 190,579 |  | 36,368,395 | 473,294 |  |
| Texas | \|51,406,937 | 118,475,320 | 32,100,560 | 145,730 | 14,917.068 | 742,993 | 1,471,242 | 5,482,030 | 175,706 | 13,000 |  |
| Vtah | $1,323,705$ $4,395,646$ | $8,614,694$ $90,712,230$ | 1,759,354 | 163,539 609,586 | $4,660,250$ $2,118,883$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 19, 104,951 | 78, 143,459 | 17,949,966 | 109,187 | 1,449,219 | 8,391,425 | 5,375 |  | 48,522,655 | 5511,255 | 865,786 |
| Washington | 4,179,190 | 19,873,281 | 3,482,225 | 71,281 | 1,556,792 | 295,196 |  |  | 7.040 |  | 1,030,578 |
| West Virgin | 10,321,326 | 59,449,066 | 14,063,627 | 74,372 | 2,560,850 | 4,439,978 |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 602,021$ |  | 6,231,880 |
| Wisconsin | 16,787,988 | 303,701, 134 | 46,295,623 | 906,206 | 4,981,083 | 1,591,747 |  |  | 19,389,166 | 837,399 |  |
| Wyoming | 1,830,432 | 3,064,588 | 428,269 | 15,196 | 4,146,773 | 43 |  |  |  |  | 1,388,947 | ${ }^{3}$ Embraces output of Connectlcut, Maine



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[^1]EDCCATIONAL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES, JANUAIRY 1, 1SU!.
(From reports of State School Superintendents and United States Bureau of Education.)


SHIPPING STATISTICS FISCAL TEARS LNDING JUNE 30.

| Year. | Tonnage owned by Americans, including fisheries. |  |  | Tonnage entered at Amerlcan ports from forelgn countries. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic commerce. | Foreign commerce. | Total. | American. | Foreign. | Total. |
| 1860 | 2.974 .472 | 2.379.396 | 5,353, ¢6, | 3,301,903 | 1,698,291 | 5,060,194 |
| 1570 | 2.,997,639 | 1.448, 568 | 4,246507 | 2.452,226 | 3.817,963 | 6,270,189 |
| 1880 | 2.753,632 | 1.314.402 | 4,06S.034 | 3,140,169 | 12,111,160 | 15,251.329 |
| 189 | 3.496. 435 | 32S,062 | 4,424.497 | 3.404.584 | 11.961,020 | 15.365,604 |
| 1891 | 3,696,040 | 948,719 | 4.684 .754 | 3.670 .372 | 11, 123,839 | 15,394.211 |
| 1892 | 3.757 .297 | 977,624 | 4,764.321 | 3,746.651 | 14,433, 829 | 18.180, 480 |
| 1893 | 3.941 .572 | \$ $\$ 3.199$ | 4.525 .071 | 3.493 .242 | $13,155.548$ | 16,678,730 |
| 1894 | 3,784.331 | ¢95,698 | 4,684.029 | 3.049,0 0 | 13.375 .677 | 17,024.757 |
| 1895. | 3.797.773 | 835.157 | 4.635.860 | 3,676,651 | 13,045,696 | 16,725,347 |
| 1896 | 3.855 .026 | S44.954 | 4.703.680 | 3.673 .457 | 13,778,562 | 17.452,96s |
| 1807 | 3,963.438 | 805.584 | 4.269.020 | 5.517.476 | 18,260,859 | 23, 77833.3 |
| 1598 | 4.023 .525 | 726.213 | 4.649 .635 | 5.240 .046 | 20,339,353 | 25.579,399 |
| 1809. | 4,027,009 | \$37,202 | 4,564,238 | $5,340,657$ | 20,770,156 | 26,110,813 |

SEAGOING VESSELS: DIMENSIONS, RECORDS, ETC.
*L.ARGEST WAR VESSELS.

| Nation. | Vessel. | Length. ft. in. | Breadth. ft. in. | Draught. ft. in. | Displ'm' $\mathrm{t}_{\text {. }}$ tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uniter State | Ohio (B) | 388.00 | 72. 21/2 | 23.6 | 12,440 |
| United States | Brooklyn (A) | 400.6 | 64. 81/4 | 24.00 | 9,215 |
| I'nited States | Columbia (C). | 412.00 | 58. 2 | $22.61 / 2$ | 7,475 |
| Austria. | Tegetthoff (B). | 286.11 | 71.1 | 24.10 | 7,390 |
| Brazil | Riachue (C) | 305.00 | 52.00 | 19.6 | 5.700 7.020 |
| Chil | Esmeralda | 436.00 | 53.2 | 18. ${ }^{2}$ | 4,500 |
| Denmar | Helgoland (T) | 257. 6 | 59.2 | 18. 8 | 5,347 |
| France. | Bouvet (T)... | 401. 2 | 70.3 | 27.6 | 12,240 |
| Germany | F. der Grosse (B) | 377.4 | 67.00 | 25.8 | 11,130 |
| Great Brita | Formidable | 400.00 | 75.00 | 26.9 | 15,000 |
| Greece. | Hydra | 320.00 | 51.10 | 18.00 | 4,885 |
| Italy. | Italia (B). | 400.6 | 74.00 | 31. 2 | 14,387 |
| Japan. | Shikishima (B)... | 438.00 | 75. 6 | 27.3 | 14,850 |
| Netherlands. | K. der Nederl'n. | 269.00 | 49. 3 | 20.00 | 5,400 |
| Norway. | Harold Haarfagre | 280.00 | 48. 6 | 16. 6 | 3,500 |
| Portugal. | New ship......... | 360.00 | 47. 3 | 17. 6 | 4, 140 |
| Russia... | Rossia . | 480.00 | 68.6 | 25.00 | 14,000 |
| Spain. | Pelayo | 330.00 | 66.00 | 24.11 | 9,900 |
| Sweden. | Thor | 279.4 | 47.10 | 16.6 | 3,300 |
| Turkey. . . . . . . . | Mesoodieh ....... | 331.5 | 59.00 | 25.11 | 9,120 |

(A) signifies armored cruiser; (B) battle-ship; (C) commerce destroyer; (Cr) cruiser; (T) *urret-ship. cases there are two or more of the same dimensions.

MERCHANT VESSELS.


RECORDS OF FAST TRIPS OF STEAMSHIPS.

American Line.-St. Paul, Needles to Lightship, August, 1890, 6 d. $31 \mathrm{~m} ., 3,046$ knots. St. Louis, New-York to Southampton, September, 1897,6 d. 10 h .14 m.

Cunard Line.-Lucania, New-York to Queenstown, October, 1894,5 d. 7 h .23 m . Queenstown to New-York, September, 1894, 5 d .8 h .38 m .

French Line.-La Touraine, French, Ne $T$-York to Havre, July, 1892, 6d. It h. 26 m .

Hamburg-American Line.-Fuerst Bismarck, New-York to Southampton, September, $1893,6 \mathrm{~d} .10 \mathrm{~h} .55 \mathrm{~m}$. Southampton to New-York, October, 1894, 6 d .10 h. 32 m .

New-York, Cuba and Mexico Line.Mexico, New-York to Havana, June, 1899,

3 d. 8 h .28 m . Havana to New-York, June, $1899,2 \mathrm{~d} .15 \mathrm{~h} .40 \mathrm{~m}$. Saratoga, New-York to Nassau, N. P., April, 1899, 3 d .3 h .47 m .

North German Lloyd.-Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New-York to Southampton, November, 1897,5 d. 17 h. 8 m . Cherbourg to New-York, 5 d .17 h .27 m. , November, 1899.
Northern Steamship Company (Lake Erie). - Northwest, Duluth to Two Harbors, 26 miles, July $12,189 \%, 1 \mathrm{~h} .13 \mathrm{~m}$., or 21.37 miles an hour.

Red Star Line.-Friesland, New-York to Antwerp, August, $1894,8 \mathrm{~d} .22 \mathrm{~h} .13 \mathrm{~m}$.

White Star Line. -Teutonic, Queenstown to New-York, August, 1891, 5 d. 16 h . 31 m .

## RAILROAD TRAINS' SPEND.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO. -The fastest speed by a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad traln was made on November 28, 1897. from Annapolis Junction to Alexandria Junction, a distance of 15.1 miles in 11 minutes, an average of 82.36 milles an hour. The next fastest run was one of 42.2 miles by the "Hobart special" on March 2, 1897, when she ran from Mount Royal to Washington at an average of 66.6 miles per hour. The same train ran from Philadelphla to Mount Royal, a dis-
tance of 94.5 miles. in 1 hour 39 minutes, an average of 59.06 miles per hour. The fastest time made on the IIobart trip was between Mulrkirk and Beltsville, Md., a distance of 2.2 miles, which was run in one minute.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.-One of the fast long-distance runs was that made by a train carrying the Chinese and Japanese mails which left Vancouver on August 29, 1891, and reached Brockville, Ontario
（where inails were transferred to thr N．N． Fork Central Railroad for carriage to バーツ Fork），a distance of＂．su2 miles，in 76 hours and $5 \overline{5}$ ininutes，including all stops． This is an arerage of 36.43 miles an hour， not deducting the time lost at stations．

CHCAGO ANU N゙URTHWESTERN゙－ The transcontinental trip of the special train for the ia：rett \＆Palmer theatrical company，in June， $15 \overline{6}$ ，was quite an event at the time of its occurrence．The train left Chicago at $10: 45$ p．m．June 1，and made the 491 miles to the transfer，near Council Blufis，in a little less than 12 hours，an average of 40.9 miles an hour． On April 22，1591，a special passenger traln，carrying Jay Gould and party， made the trip from Council Bluffs to Chi－ cago in $y$ hours actual running time， an average of 53.92 miles per hour．On September 16,1895 ，a special train of one baggage car，two business cars and a sleeper，with General Superintendent San－ born and party，made the run from Chi－ cago to Council Bluffs in 8 hours and 25 minutes actual running time．making an average speed of 55.1 miles per hour．

CHICAGO，BCRLINGTON゙ AND QUIN゙－ CY．－The＂world＇s record＂long－distance run is claimed to have been made by this road on February 15，1597，in the runfrom Chicago to Denver（ 1,025 miles）．covered in 17 hours and 27 minutes，an average speed of $\overline{5}$. it miles an hour．Other fast runs on this road have been as follows： April 5，1899，Bristol to Meriden， $321 / 2$ miles， 26 minutes，an average of $\overline{15}$ miles an hour；June 2s，1849，Mendota to River－ side， 72 miles， 62 minutes， 69.67 miles an hour：April 14．1849，Burlington to Clyde， 147．3 miles， 183 minutes． 64.69 miles an hour；June 28，1899，Mendota to Chicago， 83 miles，so minutes， 62.33 miles an hour； April 23，1899．Chicago to Burlington， 206 miles， 199 minutes， 62.11 miles an hour； January ㅇ．15\％，Omaha to Chicago，50r． 2 miles， 523 minutes． 57.33 miles an iour．

DELATHARE，LACKAW＇ANNA ANED WESTERN．－The Tribune＇s special news－
paper train，consisting of three baggage cars and a locomotive，made a run from New－York to Bufialo on September 17． 1599．beating all records to that date oe－ tween the two points．The distance of 110 miles was covered in the actual running time of 7 hours and 23 minutes，a speed of 55.55 miles an hour．On some of the level stretches west of Binghampton the train made a speed of over so miles on hour．

ER1E．－The recard by this line was made on February 13，1sis．with a special train，from Jersey City to Buffalo，the dis－ tance being +20.67 miles．The run was made in $i$ hours 30 minutes，an averase of 59.53 miles per hour．The fastest time Was made between Warsaw and Attica，a distance of 17.17 miles，in 16 minutes，or an average of 64.39 miles per hour．

FREMONT ELKHORN AND M1S－ SOLRI VALLEF．－Haring no through connections，there is not the occasion for maklng speed that there is on some lines． On October 12，1897，without making any preparations for a fast run，a train．with the road officials on board．made the dis－ tance（ $4+5$ miles）from Omaha to Chadron， Neb．，in a little less than 10 hours．

LEHIGH VALLEE，－The＂Black Dia－ mond Express＂of the Lehigh Valley Rail－ road has made several runs of an average of 63 miles an hour．On July 20，1593， with engine No．fog，one combiliation car， two coaches and a parlor car，the traln made the run from siave：i，líuffalo． 176 miles in 165 minutes actual running time． This included two sluwdowns．making an average of Gis．6 miles ver hour．From Al－ pine io Genera． 46 miles，the time was 36 minutes，an average of abcut 73 miles per hour．On March 25，1s5：，the same traln ran from Three Bridges to Bound Brook， 16 miles，in 11 ininutes，or an average of $\$ 7.29$ miles per hour．The schedule of this train from New－lork to Buffalo is 9 hours and $5 i$ minutes，a distanco of 477.53 mllas， an average speed of $4 t^{1 / 3}$ milu－s per hour． On October so 1sin，the same traln malle the run from Buffalo to Rochester Junctinn， 69 mlles，in 67 minutes，and the first 10.7 miles in 102 minutes，Including a 5 －min－ ute stop at Rochester Junction．The run to Ithaca． 148 miles，was made in 2 hours and 46 minutes．including one stop of ${ }^{\circ}$ minutes and another of $i$ minutes．On June 24．1549．train ぶo．9．With six cars， made the distance from sayre to Burfalo in 170 minutes actual running time，an average of 60.21 miles an hour．

N゙ET゙ーIORK CFNTRAL AND 11UDSON RIVER．－It is belleved that the fastest mile ever made by a locomotive was made by engine N゙O． 999 of the Nex－York Cen－ tral and Hudson River Railroad，in tle early part of May，1 $\$ 93$ ，on its regular run，hauling the＂Empire State Express．＂ The train having been delayed east of Rochester，In making up time it ran for some distance on the tracks betreen Ba－ tavia and Buffalo at the rate of a mile in 32 seconds，equal to a speed of $112 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ mlles per hour．The Empire State Express has a remarkable record as a long－distance train．It is in service every day，excent Sundays，between New－York and Buffalo， and makes the distance of 440 miles $\ln 495$ minutes，including four stops and twenty－ eight slowdowns，an average speed of 53.33 miles per hour．The fastest run on the New－York Central was made with an experimental traln on September 11，1895， making the run from＞ew－I゚ork to Bul－ falo（ $4361 / 2$ miles）in 407 minutes．With a train 337 feet long and welghing 565.004 pounds，being 40.000 pounds hearier than the Empire State Express．The train was about twice as long and twice as heavy as the English racing trains．The average speed for the entire distance，including twenty－eight slowdowns，but excluding two stops of two minutes each for change of engines，was $64.26^{6}$ miles ner hour． Had this speed been continued west of Buffalo the train would have reached Chi－ cago in $15^{1 /}$ hours from New－Tork．As it was，the private car of the directors was attached to the eastbound Empire State Express at Buffalo and returned to Nen＇－ Fork in 9 hours and 9 minutes．The round trip was made，in time，equal to a straight run from New－Fork to Chicago． in 17 hours，one－half of it being made on a regular train．A special train was run between Albany and Syracuse on Septem－ ber 25 ．1895．the run of 145 miles belng made in 120 minutes，an average speed of Gs． 3 miles per hour．
all of the others range from 44 to 55
miles．
SOUTHERN PACIFIC．－The banner run SOUTHERN PACIFIC．－The banner run
between San Francisco and Sacramento was made on Jine 21 ，1894，the record be－
ing 1 hout and 35 minutes，allowing ten minutes for the ferry．A remarkable run Francisco on December 2，1889，the loco－ motlve being one designed by Master Mechanic Stevens and built in the com－
pany＇s shops at Sacramento．The actual running time for the 220 miles was 222
minutes．On July 15,1897 ，a spectal train with Mr．George Crocker and party，made the run from Ogden to Oakland Pier，a
distance of 828 mlles ，in 20 hours and 21 minutes，making a speed of 40.5 miles an hour．To the casua！reader this speed does
not appear to be very fast time，but when the mountainous and rugged country over Which the train passes and the heavy
grades it is required to climb are taken
 of 90 mlles in 100 minutes，with Camden and Atlantlc City，a dis－ tance of 58.3 miles．there is a train in regular service making the and Atlantic City and Camaen of the Atlantic City Flyer， in 1898，was 65 miles an hour from Cam－ den to Winsiow Junction，and to mbsecon． The＂Business Man＇s Express，＂leaving Philadelphia at $7: 33$ in the morning，is
scheduled at 49.83 miles per hour，while its mate，the $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ．from New－York，an－ nihilates time at the rate of 50.30 miles trains are claimed to be the fastest regu－ of the road，notably between New－Bruns－ of the road，notably between New－Bruns－
wick and Trenton，their scheduied speed is considerable over a mile a minute．Tak－ ing thirty－five express tralns running be－
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## PENNSYLVANIA．－The trains between <br> 高号

ORIGIN，DATE OF SETTLEMENT，INDEBTEDNESS，ETC．，OF STATES AND TERRITORIES．


Settled．


State or Territiory． Alabana ．．．．．．．
Alaska Territory．．．
Arizona Teriitory．．．


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Em．from Mass．．
${ }_{\text {Swedes and }}$ Finns．
Engllsh
English ．．
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By whom．
든둥

District of Columbia
Florida
元
둑
皆：

堨
ORIGIN．DATE OF GHTTLEMLNT，INDEBTEDNESS，ETC．OF STATES AND TGR1RITOR1ES－（Continued）

| State or＇Terrltory． | Settled． |  | ${ }^{2}$ Dato of act of Congress． | Date of admis－ sion as State． | Nleknames． | ${ }^{3}$ Indebted－ ness． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 13：whom． | ｜When． |  |  |  |  |
| Loutsiana | Freneh | 1699 | Feb． $20,1811 .$. | April 30， 18 | Creole | 33，335，497 |
| Malne | Engilsh | 1630 | Mareh 3， 1820. | Mareh 15，1820．． | Plne T | 15，600．777 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Maryland | Finglisht | 1634 |  | April 28， 1758. | Monumental | 42.175 .408 |
| Massachusetts | Finglish | 1620 |  | Febs 6，1788．．． | Bay | 81.550 .027 |
| Michizan | Freneh | 1 （371） | Iune 15， 1836 | Jan．26，1837 | Lake | 16．941，928 |
| Minnesota | New－iSngland | 1819 | Feb．26， 1857. | May 11，1858． | North | 26，050．929 |
| M｜ssissippl | French | 1716 | Mareh 1．181 | Dee．10， 1817. | Eagle | $6,001,347$ |
| Missourl ． | vireneh | 175. | Mareh 2， 1821 | Aug．10． 1821. | Puke | 51.557 .518 |
| Montna | 1 Em ．from | 1852 | Feb．22， 1889. | Novi．s，1889．． | Stubtoe | $2,918.893$ |
| Nebraska | dimigrants | $1850$ | Aprll 19）1864． | Mareh 1， 1807 | Antelope | 15,536.772 |
| Nevada | Fim．from Ca Enirlish | $\begin{aligned} & 1850 \\ & 1620 \end{aligned}$ | Mareh 2i，1864 | Oct．31，1864． | Silver | $1.337 .501$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { New-11ampshire } \\ & 1 \text { New-Jerses . } \end{aligned}$ | English ．．． buteh and | $162.3$ $1027$ |  | June 21， 1788. | Granite | $8.148 .362$ |
| New－Muxico＇rerritory | Spanishi ．．． | 1582 |  | Sec．18， 188 | Blue <br> Vermin | 9， $2 \times 31.538$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ New－York ．．．．．．．． | 1）utch | 162：3 |  | July 26.1788. | Emplre | 201．763，217 |
| ${ }^{3}$ North Carolin | Fingtish | 158.7 |  | Not．21，1789．．．． | Old Nort | 11，117， 445 |
| North Inaki | Rim．from Mld | 18.19 | Feb．22，1885 | Nov． $2.1889 . .$. | Fliekertall | 3， 3.12 .790 |
| Ohio | New－ringland | 1768 |  | Feb．19．1803．．． | Buelseye | 71，065．386 |
| Oktahomat Territory．． | limigrants | 18.85 |  | Mny ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ 1890．．．． |  |  |
| Or＇gort ．．．．．．．．．． | Emi．fron | 1811 | Feb．14． 1850 | Fel）14．18．59． | Beaver | $\because 479.860$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ Pennsylvania | Swedes | 16.48 |  | Dec．12．1787． | ｜Kesston | $71,041.675$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ Rhode Islant． | linglish | 16836 |  | Mny 28.1790. | plantation | $13.042 .117$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ Sonth Camolla | l＇rench | 1562 |  | May 23．178s． | palmetto | $13.295 .637$ |
| south lakota． | Enl．from Mal | $18.59$ | Febr．29． 1889 | Nov．2．1889． | swingeeat | $6.613 .707$ |
| Tennessens ＇fexas | 16nt．from N． Spanlsh | 17 （6） 1690 |  | June 1.1796 | lion＇s lye | $2(1,543,843$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trexas } \\ & \text { Trtah } \end{aligned}$ | Spanlsh spanish | $\begin{aligned} & 1690 \\ & 1847 \end{aligned}$ | Dee．29， 15.15. July 16， 1894. | Dee 29． 1845 | lone star Mormon | 20，172．046 |
| Vermont | Em．from | 176 | J＇eb． $18,1791$. | Mnreh 14． $1791 .$. | Green Mounini | 3，785，3783 |
| ${ }^{1}$ V＇irginia | English | 1607 |  | June 25．1788．．． | Old Dominion | 50，＜ 37.315 |
| Wnshington | 1 mm ．from | 18.15 | Fel）．22， 1889 | Nor．11，1889．．． | Chinook | 3，14．6．65． |
| West Virginln | Finglish | 1007 | Dec．31，1802 | June $20,1863 . .$. | Little Mo | 2.632 .460 |
| HVIseonsln | lireneh ．．．．．． | 1745 | Altg．6， 1846. | May $29,18.18 . .$. Iuly 10． | Badger Piain | $10,4 \cdot 10,580$ |
| W゙ゾominc | Em．from Mld． | 1867 | Alm． | Iuty 10．1890．． | Piain | $1,647.281$ |







LEGISLATURE.





Governors.
Joseph F. Johnston (D.).
John G. Brady (R.)......
N. Murphy (R, )......
Daniel W. Jones (D.)....
Henry T. Gage (R.) .....


Allen D. Candier (D.
John R. Tanner (R.)
Lesile M. Shaw (R.)
W. E. Staniey (R.
Willam S. Taylor (R.)
Murphy J. Foster (D.)
Lleweliyn Powers (R.)
John W. Smith (D.).
Wazen S. Pingree (R.)
John Lind (D. Fus.
A. Ii. Longino (D.).
Pobert B. Smith (P.).
W. A. Poynter (Fus.)


Miguel A. Otero (R.)....
Theodore Roosevelt (R.)


in
in september.
and

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIEA EACH CENSUS, 1790-1890-(Continued)

| States and Territories. | 1790. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minnesot |  |  |  |  | 136,621 |  | 6,077 606,526 | 172,023 791,305 | 439,706 827,922 | 780,773 1.131 .597 | $1,301,826$ $1,289,600$ |
| Mississippi |  | 8,850 | 40,352 20,845 | 66,557 | 140,451 | 883,702 | 682,044 | 1,182.012 | 1,721,295 | 2,168,380 | 1,289,600 |
| Missourl |  |  | 20,845 |  | 140, |  | 682,044 | 1,182.012 | 1, 20,505 | - 30, 159 | 132,159 |
| Nebrask |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,841 | 122,993 | 452,402 | 1, 058,910 |
| Nevada. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 326,073 | 42,491 318,300 | 64.260 | 45,761 376,530 |
| New-Hampsh | 141, |  | 214,460 | 277,426 | 2620,823 | 284,374 373,306 | 317,976 489,555 |  |  | 1,131,116 | $\begin{array}{r} 376,530 \\ 1,44,933 \end{array}$ |
| New-Jersey | 184.139 | $211,149$ | 245,562 | 277,426 |  |  | 489,505 | 672,035 93,516 | 906,096 | $1,131,116$ 113,565 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,444,933 \\ 153,593 \end{array}$ |
| New-Mexico New-York. | 340,120 | 589,051 | 959,049 | 1,372,111 | 1,918,608 | 2,428,921 | 3,097,394 | 3,880.735 | 4.382,759 | $5,082.871$ | 5,997,853 |
| orth Caro | 393,751 | 478,103 | 555,500 | 638,829 | 737,987 | 753.419 | 869,089 | 902,622 | 1,071,361 | 1,390,750 | 1,617,947 |
| North Dako |  | 45,3 | 230,7 | 581,2 | 937,90 | 1.519,467 | 1,980,329 | 2,339,511 | 2,665,260 | 3,198,062 | 182,719 $3,672,316$ |
| Oklahom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61,834 |
| Oregon. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,294 | 52,465 | 90,923 | 174,768 | 313,767 |
| Pennsylva | 434,373 | 602,36 | 810,091 | 1,047,507 | 1,348, 23 | 1,724,933 | 2,311,786 | 2,906,215 | 3,521,951 | 4,282,891 | 5,258,014 |
| Rhode Isian | 68.825 | 69.122 | 76,931 | 83,015 | 97,199 | 108,830 | 147,545 | 174,620 | 217,353 | 276,531 | 345,506 |
| South Carolina | 249,073 | 345,591 | +15,115 | 502,741 | 581,185 | 594,398 | 668,507 | 703,708 | 705,606 | 905,577 | 1,151,149 |
| South Dakota |  |  | 2 | 422, | 1 | 829, | 1,002,717 | 1,109,801 | 1,258,520 | ,512,359 | 1,767,518 |
| Tennessee |  | 105 | 2 |  |  |  | 212,592 | 604,215 | 818,579 | 1,591,749 | 1, $2,235,523$ |
| Texas <br> Utah |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,380 | 40,273 | 86,786 | 143.963 | 207,905 |
| Vermo | 85,425 | 154,565 | 217,895 | 235,966 | 280,652 | 291,948 | 314, 120 | 315,098 | 330.551 | 332,286 | 332,422 |
| Virginia | 747,610 | 880,200 | 974,600 | 1,065,116 | 1,211,405 | 1,239,797 | 1,421,651 | 1,596,318 | 1,225,163 | 1,512,565 | 1,655,980 |
| Washing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,594 | 23,955 442,014 | $75,116$ | $349,390$ |
| West Viryi |  |  |  |  |  | 30,945 | 305,391 | 775,881 | 1,054,670 | $\begin{array}{r} 618,457 \\ 1,315,497 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 762,794 \\ 1,686,880 \end{array}$ |
| Wisconsin Wyoming. |  |  |  |  |  | 30,040 | 305,301 | 75,881 | $1,004,118$ 9,118 | $\begin{array}{r}1,318,497 \\ 20.789 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,686,, 880 \\ 60,705 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |




Oregon, Portland............
Phode Island, Provldence.
South Carolina, Charleston
South Dakota, Sioux Falls.
Tennesssee, Nashvllle.


IN 1830 OF LARGEST
Maine, Portiand.............. POPULATION Maryland, Baltimorc.... Michigan, Detroit....... Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg... Missouri, Sutte.

Utah, Salt Jake City
Vermont, Burllngton.
Virginia, Rlehmond.
Washington, seattle. Vheeling
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

## Wyoming, Cheyenne

 B x $: 0$ Greater New-York.

## CENSUS OF 1890.

POPULLATION, SEX, NATIVITY AND PACE.

| States aril Territorles. | Sex. |  | Nativity. |  | Pace. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female. | Nativeborn. | Forelgn vorn. | Native. born Whites. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Forelga. } \\ & \text { borg } \\ & \text { Whltes. } \end{aligned}$ | Colored. |
| Alabama | 757.456 | 755.561 | 1,498,2401 | 14.7771 | 819,114 | 14,604 | 679.295 |
| Arlzona | 36.571 | 23,049 | 40,825 | 18.795 | 38.117 | 17,463 | 4,040 |
| Arkansas | 585, 750 | 542,424 | 1.113 .915 | 14,264 | 801,65s | 14,094 | 309.427 |
| California | 700,059 | 508,071 | S41.821. | 366,309 | 818,119 | 293,553 | 96.458 |
| Colorado | 245,247 | 166.951 | 328,208 | 83,990 | 321,962 | 82,506 | 7,730 |
| Connecticut | 369,535 | 376,720 | 562,657 | 183,601 | 550,283 | 183,155 | 12,820 |
| Delaware | 85.573 | 82,920 | 155,332 | 13,161 | 126,970 | 13,046 | 2S,427 |
| Dist. of C | 109,584 | 120,808 | 211,622 | 18,770 | 136,175 | 18,517 | 75,657 |
| Florida | 201.947 | 189,475 | 368.490 | 22,932 | 206,751 | 18,178 | 166.473 |
| Ceorgia | 919,125 | 917,42S | 1,825,216 | 12,137 | 966, 465 | 11,592 | 858.996 |
| Idaho | - 1,290 | 33,095 | 66,929 | 17,456 | 66, 554 | 15,464 | 2,36\% |
| Illinois | 1,972,308 | 1.854,043 | 2,984,004 | S42,347 | 2,927,497 | 840,975 | 57,879 |
| 1ndiana | 1,118,347 | 1,074,057 | 2,046,193 | 146,205 | 2,000,733 | 146,003 | 45,668 |
| 10wa | 994,453 | 917,443 | 1,587,827 | 324,069 | 1,575,154 | 323,932 | 10,810 |
| Kansas | 752,112 | 674.984 | 1,279,258 | 147,83s | 1,245,923 | 147,630 | 50,543 |
| Kentucky | 942,758 | 915,877 | 1,799.279 | 59,356 | 1,531,222 | 59,240 | 268.173 |
| Louislana | 559.350 | 559.237 | 1.065,840 | 49.747 | 509,555 | 48,840 | 560,192 |
| Maine | 332,590 | 328,496 | 582,125 | 78,961 | 5S0,56S | 78,695 | 1.823 |
| Maryland | 515.691 | 526,693 | 348,094 | 94,296 | 732,706 | 93,787 | 215,89\% |
| Massachusetts | 1,087,709 | 1,151,234 | 1.5S1, SC6 | 657.137 | 1,561,870 | 653,503 | 23.570 |
| Michigan | 1,091,780 | 1,002.109 | 1,550,009 | 543,880 | 1,531,283 | 541,601 | 21.005 |
| Minnesota | 695,321 | 606,505 | 834.4701 | 467.356 | 829,102 | 467,057 | 5.667 |
| Mississippi | 649,687 | 639.913 | 1,251,648 | 7,952 | 537.127 | 7.724 | 744.749 |
| Missouri | 1,385,23S | 1,293.946 | 2,444,315 | 234, 869 | 2,294,176 | 234,232 | 150.726 |
| Montana | 87,882 | 44,275 | 89.063 | 43,096 | 86,941 | 40.3301 | 4.588 |
| Nebrask | 572,824 | 486,056 | Si6,368 | 202,542 | S44.644 | 202,244 | 12.022 |
| Nevada | 29,214 | 16.547 | 31,055 | 14,706 | 27,190\| | 11,894 | 6,677 |
| N. Hampshire. | 186,566 | 189,964 | 304.190 | 72,340 | 303,644 | 72,196 | 690 |
| New-Jersey | 720,819 | 724,114 | 1,115.918 | 328,975 | 1,065.596 | 327,985 | 48.352 |
| New-Mexico | 83.055 | 70,535 | 142.334 | 11,259 | 131.859 | 10,860 | 10.574 |
| New-York | 2,976,893 | 3,020,960 | 4.423,803 | 1,571,050 | 4,355, 860 | 1,565,692 | 73,901 |
| North Carolina | 799.149 | S18,798 | 1,614,245 | 3.702 | 1,051,720 | 3.662 | 562.565 |
| North Dakota. | 101,590 | 81.129 | 101,218 | S1,461 | 100,75 | 81,348 | 596 |
| Ohio | 1.855.736 | 1,516.580 | 3,213,023 | 459,293 | 3,126,252 | 458,553 | 87.511 |
| Oklahor | 34,733 | 27,101 | 59,094 | 2.740 | 56.117 | 2,709 | 3.008 |
| Oregon | 181.840 | 131,927 | 256.450 | 57.317 | 253,936 | 47, 822 | 12.009 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,666,331 | 2.591.683 | 4.412.294 | 845,720 | 4,304,666 | E43.559 | 109.757 |
| Rhode 1sland.. | 168,025 | 177.481 | 239.201 | 106,305 | 231,532 | 106.027 | 7.647 |
| South Carolina | 572,337 | 578.812 | 1,144.879 | 6.270 | 455.865 | 6,143 | 689.141 |
| South Dakota. | 180,250 | 14S.55s | 23\%,753 | 31,055 | 236,447 | 90,843 | 1,518 |
| Tennessee | 891,585 | S75,933 | 1.747,489 | 20.029 | 1.316.738 | 19,893 | 430.551 |
| Texas | 1,172,553 | 1,062,970 | 2,082,567 | 152,956 | 1,594,466 | 151.4691 | 482.585 |
| Utah | 110,463 | 97,442 | 154.S41 | 53,064 | 153,766\| | 52,133 | 2.006 |
| Vermont | 169,327 | 163.095 | 288.334 | 44,058 | 257.394 | 44,024 | 1,004 |
| Virginia | 824,278 | 831.702 | 1.637,606 | 18,374 | 1,001.933 | 15.189 | 635.808 |
| Washington | 217,562 | 131.82S | 259,385 | 10,005 | 254,319 | 86,124 | 8.857 |
| West Virginia. | 390,285 | 372.503 | T43,911 | 18,883 | 711,22\% | 18,852 | 32, 117 |
| Wisconsin .... | 874,951 | 811.929 | 1.167.681 | 519,199 | 1,161,484 | 518,959 | 6.407 |
| Wyoming .....\| | 39,343\| | 21,362 | 45.792 | 14.913 | 44,845 | 14,430 | 1.430 |
| Totals........\|32,067,880|30,554.370 |  |  | 53.372 .7031 | 9.249.547 | 45.862,023! | 0.121,86\% | 7.638.360 |

## DEPTHS OF THE OCEAX.

The greatest known depths of the different oceans that have been reliably sounded are the following, the data having been obtained from the Bureau of N゙avigation, Navy Department.

Location of soundings.
N. Atlantlc Ocean 1939 N゙. $\therefore$ Atlantic Ocean. 195 s S North Sea. Baltic Sea. .... 05.36 Black Sea sea 3545 N Caribbean sea.... 12 5s :
$6626 \pi .4,561$ $2450 \mathrm{~W} .3,2=4$ 430 E. 442 1530 E .233 2146 E. 2,405 3.318 E. 1,431 $8110 \mathrm{~W} .13,427$
POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT，1888，1892， 1896.

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The figures in the table on the preceding page are the highest vote cast for any one elector on each ticket. The Prohibition vote of 1506 is the total vote for both of the Presidential candidates.
*The figures on the Bryan and Sewall and the Bryan and Watson tickets are added together, thus giving the total vo:e cast for the head of the ticket. For separate rote for "Bryan and Semall" and "Bryan and Watson." aiso the "Levering" and "Bentley" tickets, see State election tables. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama. 24.089; California, 21.730; Colorado. 2.359, Florida. 1,97T: Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1.090: Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts. 15,181; Mississippi.
7.517: Nerada, 575: New-Hampshire, 37 : Ohio, 2.615; Pennsylvania, 6,143; Tennessee, 4,525: Texas, 79,572: Vermont, 461: Wyoming. 286. In the Erectoral College Sewall, for Vice-President, received 155 votes, and Whatson, for T'ice-President, received 18 votes. The votes cast for W゙at son were as follows: Arkansas, 3; Misscurl, 4: Nebraska, 4: North Carolina. 5: Utah, 1: wroming. 1. California and Kentucky each elected one Bryan elector.

1SSS-Cowdrey, United Labor, $3.073 ;$ Curtis, Am.. 1, 591 : Soc., 2,068; scat., $7,7 \pi 7$ All, over Harrison, 506.54t. 1892-In the Harrison vote in Texas are included $3.4 \%^{\circ}$ votes cast for a Republican electoral ticke known as the "Lilly White."

## a ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

 1865 to 1896 inclusive.

[^2]*21 scattering. tRejected. aUnder each year, the Republican candidate is in the first column and the Democratic candidate in the second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote. bHorace Greeley. the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

## VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.



Previous to 1804 each elector voted for twa candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number was declared President, and the one receiving the next hlghest was declared Vice-Presldent.
a Three States not voting. b Tie vote: clooice iecided by House of Representatives on 36th ballot. c No cholce by Electoral College; cboice decided by House of Representatives on first ballot. dHorace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate, died before the Electoral College met, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks. e Including votes cast for Bryan and Watson (Pop.) ticket. *Elected President.

VOTE CAST IN EACH STATE AND THRIITOIY IBY IACH POLITI-

## CAL HAITYY FOIR IREPItESHENTIIVES IN CON(iRESS, 1S9! A.MI) 1N:!s.


${ }^{1}$ Included in this column are the votes cast for the National (Gold) Democratic candidates, as foliows: Alabama, 19,S61; Connecticut. 5,236; Delaware. 933; Florida, $1.15(3 ;$ lllinois, 3,720; Indiana, 757: Kentucky. 19,425; Michigan, 519; Nebraska, 1,130; NepfHampshire, 314; New-Jersey, 5, 123 ; Ner゙-York. 31,210; Ohio. 1,238; Oregon, S,S0i. Pennsylvania, $1,25 \bar{J}$; Tennessee, 22,691; Texas, S.962: Virginia, 13,912.
${ }^{2}$ Six of the seven candidates were indorsed by Populists.
${ }^{3}$ Democrats and Populists combined on same candidates.
${ }^{4}$ Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists.
${ }^{5}$ Includes Silver Republicans. Silver Democrats and Populists. Vote for stralght Republican candidate, 9.492; Fusion, 33.932.

Includes Silver Republicans and Democrats. No Democratic candidate. The Populist candidate (Wrenn) polled 3.111 votes-
r Four Popuist candidates indersed by Republicans, one Republican indorsed by Populists, one Populist indorsed by Democrats.
${ }^{8} 1$ n four districts the Republicans supported the Populist candidates; in one district the Democrats and Populists combined.
${ }^{0}$ Only one Republican candidate (X'th District) nominated.

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

(See note at bottom of table for explanation of signs and figures. See also chapter on "Woman Suffrage.")

| States <br> and Territories. | Previous residence required. |  |  | Registration required. | Excluded from voting. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State. | County. | District. |  |  |
| ¢Alabama | 1 yr. | 3 mos . | 30 d . | yes. | 14, 15, 16, 14, 20. |
| *Arkansas | 1 yr. | 6 mos. | 30 d . | No. | 15, 16. |
| * California | 1 yr . | 90 d . | 30 d . | Yes. | 15, 16, 21, 23. |
| Colorado | 6 mos . | 90 d . | 10 d . | Yes. | 15, 16, 20. |
| $\ddagger$ Connecticut | 1 yr | 6 mos. | 6 mos . | ${ }^{12} \mathrm{No}$. |  |
| *Delaware | 1 yr . | 6 mos. | 3 mos . | ${ }^{13}$ Yes. | 15, 10, 19. |
| *Florida | 1 yr . | 6 mos . | 6 mos . | ${ }^{11}$ Yes. | 15, 10, 19. |
| $\dagger$ ¢Georgia | 1 yr . | 6 mos. | 30 ă. | ${ }^{1}{ }^{11}$ | $14,15,16,19$. |
| * Idaho | 6 mos . | 30 d . | 10 d . | Yes. | $1{ }^{15}, 16,18,19,23,24$, |
| *Illinois | 1 yr . | 90 ó. | 30 d . | Yes. |  |
| *Indiana | 6 mos . | 6 mos. | 30 d . | No. |  |
| *Iowa | 6 mos. | 60 d . | 60 d. | Yes. | $15,16$. |
| *Kansas | 6 mos . | 30 d . | 30 d . | ${ }_{2}$. | 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 26. |
| Kentucky | 1 yr . | 6 mos . | 60 d . | 3. | 15, $16^{\circ}$. |
| Louisiana | 1 yr . | 6 mos . | 30 d . | ${ }^{11}$ Yes. | $15,16$. |
| *Maine | 3 mos . | 3 mos. | 3 mos . | 12 Yes. | 17, 20. |
| *Maryland | $1 \mathrm{yr} \text {. }$ | $6 \text { mos. }$ | 1 d . | Yes. | 20. |
| *Massachusetts | 6 mos. | $6 \text { mos. }$ | 6 mos . | ${ }^{13}$ Yes. | 17, 20. |
| *Michigan | 3 mos. | 3 mos . | 10 d . |  | ${ }^{21}, 24.20$ |
| * Minnesota | 1 yr. | 30 d . | 30 d . | ${ }^{11}$ Yes. | 14, 15, $16,20,24$. |
| Mississippi | $2 \mathrm{yrs}$. | 1 yr . | 1 yr . | $1^{11},{ }^{13}$ Yes. | 18, 19. |
| *Missouri | 1 yr . | 60 d . | 60 d . | 4. | 15, 16. |
| *Montana | 1 yr. | 30 d . | 30 d . | Yes. | 15, 16, 24. |
| *Nebraska | 1 yr . | 30 о. | 30 d . | Yes. | 15, 16. |
| *Nevada ... | 6 mos . | 30 d . | 30 d . | ${ }^{13}$ Yes. | $14,15^{\circ}, 18,26$. |
| *New-Hampshire | 6 mos. | 6 mos . | 6 mos . | Yes. | $17^{\prime}$. |
| $\ddagger$ New-Jersey | 1 yr . | 5 mos . | 30 d . | Yes. | $1^{15}, 16,17$. |
| *New-York | 1 yr . | 4 mos . | 1030 d. | Yes. | $1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| North Carolina. | 1 yr. | 90 d . |  | Yes. | 15, 16. |
| *North Dakota | 1 yr . | 6 mos. | 90 d . | 5. | 15, 16. |
| *Ohio | 1 yr . | $30 \mathrm{d}$. | 20 d . | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $15,16$. |
| *Oregon | 6 mos. | 90 d . | 30 d . | ${ }_{11} \mathrm{No}$ | $155^{\prime} 16^{\circ} 24 .$ |
| *Pennsylvania | 1 yr . | $60 \mathrm{~d}$ | 60 d . | \| 11 Yes. | Non-taxpayers. |
| *Rhode Island... | 1 yr. | 6 mos . | 6 mos . |  | $15,16,17,19 \text {. }$ |
| South Carolina. <br> *South Dakota. | 2 yrs. | 1 yr \% ${ }^{\text {mos. }}$ | 4 mos. | , 8 . | $15,16,17,18,19$. |
| *Tennessee .... | 1 yr . | 6 mos . |  | 11, 13 Y ¢ ${ }^{\text {es }}$ | $14,16,16,20$. |
| *Texas | 1 yr . | 6 mos. |  | ${ }^{9}$. | 15, 10, 17. |
| *Utah | 1 yr . | 4 mos. | 60 d . | Yes. | 15, 16.19. |
| *Vermont | 1 yr . | 3 mos . | 30 d . | Yes. | 26. |
| Virginia | 1 yr. | 3 mos . | 30 d . | Yes. | $15,16$. |
| *Washington | 1 yr . | 6 mos . | 30 d . | Yes. |  |
| * West Virginia | 1 yr , | 6 mos . | 6 mos . | No. | 15, 16, 17, 19. |
| * Wyoming .... | $1{ }_{1}^{1} \mathrm{yr}$ \% ${ }^{\text {yr. }}$ | 60 d. | 10 d. 30 d. | [12, ${ }^{13}$ Yes. | $\begin{aligned} & 15,16,19,20 \\ & 15,16 . \end{aligned}$ |

Note. - Each State requires that a voter must be a citizen. *Australian ballot. $\dagger$ Ballot contains a column for each party. $\ddagger$ Official ballot in envelope, each party having a ticket. ${ }^{1}$ In some countics. ${ }^{2}$ In cities of over 20,000 population. ${ }^{3}$ In cities of the first, second and third class. 4In cities of 100,000 . ${ }^{5} \mathrm{In}$ cities of 3,000 . ${ }^{6} \mathrm{In}$ cities of 9,000 . ${ }^{7}$ Non-property owners must be residents two years. ${ }^{8}$ Towns of 1,000 . ${ }^{9}$ Cities of 100,000 . ${ }^{10}$ Must be citizens ninety days before election. ${ }^{11}$ Prepayment of poll tax required. ${ }^{12}$ Must be able to read. ${ }^{13}$ Must be able to read and write. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { i4Guilty } \\ \text { bribery. } & { }_{20} \text { treason. }{ }^{15} \text { Lunder guatics. }{ }^{16} \text { Idiots. }{ }^{17} \text { Paupers. }{ }^{18} \text { Bigamists. }{ }^{18} \text { Guilty of }\end{array}$ bribery. ${ }^{20}$ Under guardianship. ${ }^{21}$ Duelists. ${ }^{22}$ Dishonorably discharged soldiers. ${ }^{23}$ Chinese. ${ }^{24}$ Indians holding tribal relations. ${ }^{25}$ Polygamists. ${ }^{26}$ Persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States and not restored to civil rights by Legislature. All States prohibit persons convicted of felony from voting.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL PARTIES.

## REPUBLICANS.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee-M. A. Haina, chairman, Cleveland, Ohio: Charles Dick, secretary, Akron. Ohio: James G. Cannon, treasurer, New-York: M. S. Quay, Beaver, Penn.: Joseph H. Manley, Augusta. Me.: Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.; Powell

Clayton, Eureka Springs, Ark.; W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.; Cyrus Leland, Troy, Kan.; N. B. Scott, Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles G. Dawes. Evanston, Ill.

General Committee-Alabama, William Youngblood, Montgomery; Alaska, C. S.

Jolmson，Juneat：Arizona．W．M．Grifiith， Florence：Arkansas，l’owell Clayton，Eu－ reka Springs：California，John I． Spreckels．San Francisco：Colorado．J．F． saunders，Denver：Connecticut，Samuel Fessenden，Stamford：Delanare．James H． Wilson，Wilmington：District of Columbia， Myron M．Parker，Washington：Florida， John C．Long，St．Augustine；Geurgia， Judson W．Lyons，Augusta；Idaho，George L．Shoup，Boise City：Illinois，T．N． Jamison，Chicago：Indiana．William T． Durbin，Anderson；Indian Territory，Leon E．Bennett．Muscogee：Iowa，A．B．Cum－ mins，Des Moines；Kansas，Cyrus Leland， jr．，Troy：Kentucky，John W．Yerkes Danville：Louisiana．A．T．Wimberly New－Orleans：Naine，Joseph H．Manley． Augusta：Maryland，George L．Welling－ inn．Cumberland；Massachusetts，George H．Lyman．Boston：Michigan．George L． Maltz．Detroit：Minnesota．L．F．Hubbard． Red Wing：Mississippi，James Hill．Jack－ son：Missouri，Richard C．Kerens，St． Louis：Montana，Charles R．Leonard．

Helera：Nehraska，Juhn M．Thurston imaha：Nevoda． 1 ．II．Surnule．Fiko： New－Hainpshire，Persrin C．Cheney．Con－ cord：New－Nexico，sulomon Luna，Los Lunas：New－lork，Frederick 气．Gibbs， New－York；Nortlı Carolina，James E． Bosd，Greensboro；North Dakota，Will－ iam II．Robinson．Mayrille；Ohio．Charles L．Kurtz，Columbus：Oklahoma，Henry E． Asp，Guthrie：Oregon，George A．Ste Portland：Pennsylvania，Nathew Quay，Beaver：Rhode Island．Charles İ． Brayton，Providence：South C＂arolina．Eu－ gene A．Webster，Orangeburg：Snuth Da－ kota，A．B．Klttredge．Sioux Falls：Ten－ nessee．Walter P．Brownlow，Jonesboro： Texas，John Grant，Shernan：I＇tah． 1. R．Rogers．Ogden：Vermnnt，George F （＂hilds．St．Albans：Virginia．George E Bowden．Norfolk：Washington．Porter C Sullivan，Tacoma：West Virginia，N．B． scott，Whoeling：Wisconsin．Henry C． Payne，Milwaukee；Wyoming，Wlllis Van Devanter．Cheyenne．

## STATE COMMITTEES．

ALABANA－William Vaughan．Bir－ mingham，chairman．C．F．Johnson，Mo－ bile．secretary

ARIZONA－F．M．Ford，Phœenix， chairman．Will C．Barnes，Phœenix，sec－ retary

ARKANSAS—Henry M．Cooper．Little Rock．chairman．M．W．Gibbs，Little Rock，secretary．

CALIFORNIA－Frank McLaughlin．Oro－ ville，chairman．M．R．Higgins，San Francisco．secretary：

COLORADO－J．L．Hodges．Deuver． chairman．W．H．Brisbane，Leadville． secretary．

CONNECTICLT－O．R．Fyler．Torring－ ton，chairman．Samuel A．Eddy．Canaan． secretary．

DELAWARE－Hugh C．Browne，Wil－ mington．chairman．William H．Heald． Wilmington，secretary．

FLORIDA－John E．Stillman．Jackson－ ville，chairman．Juseph E．Lee，Jackson－ ville，secretary．

GEORGIA－Alfred E．Buck，Tokio．Ja－ pan，chairman．TH．Deveaux，Savannah， secretary．

IDAHO－Joseph Perrault．Boise City chairman．Frank A．Fern，Boise City， secretary．

ILLINOIS—Charles Rannels．Jackson－ ville，chairman．J．R．B．Van Cleave， Chicago．secretary．

INDIAN゙A－Charles $s$ ．Hernly．Indian－ apolls，chairman．S．H．Spooner，secre－ tary

INDIAN TERRITORY－Russell Wig－ gins，chairman．E．S．Bessey，Cialemore， secretary．

IOWA－A．O．Weaver，Wapello，chair－ man．C．W．Phillips，Magnoketa，secre－ tary．

İANSAS－Morton Albaugh，Topeka． chairman．Joseph L．Bristow，Ottawa， secretary．

KENTLCKY—C．M．Barnett．Hartford． chalrman．K．J．Hampton．Winchester． secretary

LOUISIANA—P．F．Herwig，New－Or－ leans，chairman．L．J．Joubert，New－Or－ leans，secretary．

MAIN゙E—Joseph H．Manley，Augusta， chairman．Byron Bovd，Augusta，secre－ tary：

MARILAND－Thomas F．Shryock．Bal－ timore，chairman．Levi A．Thompson． Baltimore，secretary．

MASぶACHL゙SETTS－A．H．Goetting． Springfield，chairman．Thomas Talbot， Billerica，secretary．

MICHIGAN－Dexter M．Ferry．Detrolt． chairman．D．E．Alward．Clare，secretary

MINNESOTA－Tams Bixby．St．Paul． chairman．Edward M．Johnson，Minneap－ olis，secretary．

MISSISSIPPI－A．M．Lea，Vicksburg， chairman．C．A．Simpson．Pass Chrlstian， secretary．

MISSOURI－Chauncey I．Filley．ぶt Louis，chairman．Albert Griffen．St．Louis， secretary：

MONTANA－L．II．Hershfield．Helena． chairman．T．B．Miller．Helena，secre－ tary．

NEBRASKA－Orlando Teft．Lincoln． chairman．F．A．Harrlscn，Lincoln，sec－ retary．

NEVADA－Roswell K．Colcord．Carson City．chairman． $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {．R．Randall，Carson }}$ City．secretary．

犬EW－IIAMPSHIRE－John A．Spaulding， Nashua，chairman．James O．Lyford． Concord．secretary．

NEW－JERSEY－Franklin Murphy：Neñ－ ark，chairman．John 1．Foster，Newark， secretary．

NEW゙MEふICO－E．L．Bartlett．Santa Fe，chairman．Max Frost．Santa Fe， secretar：

NEW゙－YORK－B．B．Odell．jr．，Newburg． chairman．R．L．Fox，Fifth Avenue Hotel． New－York City，secretars：

NORTH CAROLINA－A．
E．Holton． Winston，chairman．WV．S．Hyams，Bakers－ ville，secretary．
NORTH DAKOTA－Ernest C．Cnoper． Grand Forks，chairman．A．B．Guptill． Fargo．secretary．

OHiO－Myron A．Norris，Youngstown， chairman．Feter W．Durr，Cincinnati， secretary．

OKLAHOMA－William Grimes，King－
fisher, chairman. H. F. Ardery, Guthrie, secretary.

OREGON-George A. Steel, Portland, chairman. Graham Glass, jr., Portland, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA-John P. Elkin. Indiana, chairman, Jere B. Rex, Huntingdon, secretary.

RHODE ISLAND-Hunter C. White, Providence, chairman. Eugene F. Warner, P. O. Box 1,471, Providence, secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA-R. R. Talbot, Greenwood, chailman. Rev. James H. Johnson, Charleston, secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA-J. D. Elliott, Tindall, chairman. James Munn, Deadwood, secretary.

TENNESSEE-D. B. Cliff, Franklin. chairman. Abram M. Tillman. Nashville, secretary.

TEXAS-E. R. H. Greene, Dallas, chair-
man. W. E. Eastman, San Antonio, secretary.

UTAH—W. K. Walton, Salt Lake City, chairman. Julia A. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, secretary

VERMONT - Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls, chairman. F. E. Burgess, Burlington, secretary.

Virginia-Park Agnew, Alexandria, chairman. Asa Rogers, Petersburg, secretary.

WASHINGTON-J. H. Schively. Seattle, chairman. J. W. Lysons, Vancouver. secretary

WEST VIRGINIA-W. M. O. Dawson, Charleston, chairman. A. B. White, Parkersburg, secretary.

WISCONSIN-Edwin D. Coe, Whitewater, chairman. John M. Ewing, Washington. D. C., secretary.

WYOMING-J. A. Van Orsdel, Cheyenne, chairnan. Benjamin F. Fowler. Cheyenne, secretary.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Organized, Chickering Hall, New-York City, December 17, 1887. Headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. President, Colonel George Stone, San Francisco. Cal.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Newport, Ky.; treasurer, M. D. Young, Philadelphia, Penn. The League is composed of the Republican clubs organized in the several States and united in a National organization. Its objects are organization and education; to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the young men and the "first voters," and to promote the interests of the Republican party, its principles and candidates. Next National Convention, June, 1900.


NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE－（Continued）．

| States． | Executive Committee． | State League Secretaries． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wisconsin． | J．B．Stickney，Mazo Manie | David C，Owen，Milwaukee |
| Wyoming | A．D．Kelly，Che | C．P．P．Stores＇，Rawlins． |
| Arizona．．．．．．．．． |  | J．B．Woodward，Phoenix． |
| Dist．of Columbia | L．MI，Saunders，Washington．．．．．． | W．Q．Lowd．Washington． |
| Ṅew－Mexico．．．． Oklahoma．．．．． | B．M．Reed．Santa Fe． | H．S．Clancy，Santa Fe． |
| Oklahoma．．．．．．． | C．II．Thompson．Guthrie．．．．．．．．． | Henry Rucker．Oklahoma City． |
| Indian Territory | F．B．Whitney，Waukegan College <br> Chicago． |  |
| Indian Territory． Hawail． | William Noble．South McAlester． Robert WV．Shingle，Honolulu． | Charles li．Meyers．Okmulgee． |

ADVISORY MEMBERS TO ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE．－J．S．Claskson，New－ York City；John M．Thurston，Omaha，Neb．W．W．Tracy，Chlcago，111．：A．B． Humphres，New－York City；General E．A．McAlpin，Sing Sing，N．Y．：D．D．Wood－ mansee，Cincinnati．Ohio；M．J．Dowling，Renville，Minn．；L．J．Crawford．Newport， Ky．

## AMERICAN REPUBLICAN゙ COLLEGE LEAGUE．

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## N．TIONAL DEMOCRITS． <br> NATIONAL COMMITTEE．

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（Where state or name of office is omitted there is none credited．）
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WASHINGTONーH．T．Jones，chairman， Spokane；Thomas Malony．secretary， Tacoma．

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WTOMING－Clias．E．Blydenburgh， chairman．Rawlins：Kirk Dwyer．secre－ tary．Little Medicine．

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CALIFORNIA－Jolin S．Dore．Fresno：E．

M．Llamilton，Ins Angelee； $\mathrm{F}^{\text {．Houghton，}}$ Corning．
COLORADO－John C．Be？1，Montrose；J． H．Voorhees，Pueblo．

CONNECTICCT－W．W．Whecler，Meri－ den：Dr．J．Perkins，Danielson．

DELAW゙ARE－Benjamin J．0 Kent．C． Beadenkopf and George L．Norris，all of Wilmington．

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WISCONSIN-Robert Schilling, Milwaukee; C. M. Butt, Viroqua: William Munro, West Superior.

WYOMING-L. C. Tidball, Sheridan; Earl Hoffer, Sundance; Peter Esperson, Cheyenne.

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COLORADO.-Frank I, Willsea, Denver.

CONNECTICUTi.-H. B. Brown, East Hampton.

DELAWARE. - R. H. Cooper, Cheswold.
FLORIDA.-J. J. Edwards (secretary), De Land.

GEORGIA. - Dr. J. O. Perkins, Atlanta.

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N゙ヒバーI゚ORK．－Jer．J．II．Durker，Ba－ tavid．

NORTH C＇AROLIN゙A．－Edrin Shaver， Salisbury．

NOFTH DAKOTA．－M．H．Kiff（treas－ urre），Tuwer（ity．

WH1O．－J．J．Ashenliurst，Culumbus．
OREGON．－C．M．Weister，I＇urtland．
PENNSYLVINIA．－Charles R．Jones， Philadelphia．

PHODE ISLAND．－James A，Willams， Providence．

SOLTH DAKOTA－K．Lewis，Lake Preston．

TEN゙ズEssEE－James A．Tate，Dyer．
TEXAS－B．P．Bailey，Houston．
VERMONTT－Rev：John L．Fort，jr．， Winooski．

VIRGINIA－T゙．T．Bundick，Onancock． П゙ASHIN゙GTON゙ーR．E．Dunlap，Seattle． MEST VIPGINIA－J．H．Holt，Mounds－ ville．

MISCON゙SIN゙ーJ．E．Clayton，Milwaukee． TYOMING－Vacant．

## NATIONIL SOUND MONEY MONEY LEAGLE．

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Del．：Dr．J．L．Gaskins，Starke．Fla．： Henry G．Turner，Quitman．Ga．；John V． Farwell．jr．，Chicago，Ill．；Lucius B． Swift，Indianapolis，Ind．；Wi．WV．Witmer， Des Moines，Iowa；E．N．Morrill， Hiawatha，Kan．；George M．Davis，Louls－ rille，Ky：J．C．Morris，New－Orleans， La．；Charles F．Libby，Portland，Me．： Henry A．Parr，Paltimore，Id．：Edward Atkinson，Boston，Mass．；Edwin F ．Coneiy， Ietroit，Mich．；Thomas Wilson，st．Paul． Dlinn．；Addison Croft，Holly Springs． Miss．；James L．Blair，St．Louis．Mo．； Wilbur F．Sanders，Helena，Mont．F． C．Faulkner，Keene，‥ H．：John Kean． Eizabeth．N．：Nilliam C．Cornwell． Buffalo，̇．Y．：Willlam A．Biair，Winston， ※゙．C．；J．M．Devine，La Moure．ぶ．D．： Virgil P．Kline，Cleveland，Ohio：M．C． George，Portland，Ore．：John B．Jackson． Pittsburg．Penn．；William B．Weeden， Providence，R．I．；George E．Edwards， Charleston．S．C．：Joseph F．Camphell． Galveston．Tex．：Charles W．Woodhouse． Burlington，Vt．；W．I．Royail，Richmond， Va．；L．S．Howlett，North Yakima，W゚ash．： F．G．Bigelow，Milwaukee，Wis，Joseph II．Cares，Cheyenne，Wु\％o：Alfred Cald－ well，Wheeling，W．Va．

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Switzerland-Dr. J. P. Pioda, E. E. and M. P. $1,518 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{st}$.

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Venezuela-Vacant by resignation of Señor Andrade, in November.
*Where city or town is not given in the above, the address is Washington, D. C.

UNETED STATES FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.
AMBASSADORS.

| Country. | Residence. | Names. | App'd  <br> from. Salary. | Date of ap't. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France. | Paris. | Horace Porter | N. Y. . $\$ 17,500$ | 1897 |
| Germany | Berlin | Andrew D. White | N. Y.. 17,500 | 1897 |
| Great Britain | London | Joseph H. Choate | N. Y.. 17,500 | 1899 |
| Italy. | Rome. | William F. Drape | Mass. 12,000 | 1897 |
| Mexico. | City of Mexico | Powell Clayton. | Ark. . . 17.500 | 1897 |
| Russia. | St. Petersburg. | Charlemagne Towe | Penn. . 1717,500 | 1899 |

## MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

| gentine Republic. | nos $A$ | William P. |  | 10,000\| | 1899 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria-Hungary... | Vienna. | Addison C. Harris | In | 12.000 | 1899 |
| Belgium. | Bruss | Lawrence Townsend | Penn. | 10,000 | 1899 |
| Bolivia | La Pa | George H. Bridgman | N. J.. | 5,000 | 1597 |
| Brazil | Rio de Ja | Charles Page Brya | 111. | 12,000 | 1898 |
| Chili. | Santiago | Henry L. Wilson. | Wash. | 10,000 | 1897 |
| China | Peking. | Edwin H. Conger | Iowa | 12,000 1 | 1898 |
| Colombia | Bogota | Charles B. Hart | IV. Va. | 10,000 | 1897 |
| Costa Rir | Managua | ${ }^{1}$ William L. Merr | Cal. | 10,000 | 1897 |
| Denmark. | Copenhas | Laurits S. Swenso |  | 7,5001 | 1897 |
| Dominican Republic. | Port-au- | ${ }^{6}$ William F. Powell | N. J. | 5.000 | 1897 |
| Ecuador. | Quito | Archibald J. Samps | Ariz. | 5,000 | 1897 |
| Greece and Ser | Athens | ${ }^{2}$ Arthur S. Hardy. | N. H. | 6,500 | 1899 |
| Guatem | Guat | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~W}$. Godfrey Hunter |  | 10.000 | 1897 |
| Hayti. | Port-a | ${ }^{5}$ William F. Powell. | N. |  | 1597 |
| Japan | Tolsio | Alfred E. Buck. | Ga. | 12.0001 | 1897 |
| Kore |  | ${ }^{1}$ Horace N . All |  | 7,500 | 1897 |
| Liberla | Monro | ${ }^{\text {o Owen L L W. Wr }}$ | N. C | 4,000 | 1898 |
| Netherla | The Ha | Stanford Newel | Minn. | 7.5001 | 1897 |
| Nicarag | Managu | ${ }^{1}$ William L. |  |  | 1897 |
| Paragua | Montevid | ${ }^{4}$ William R. Fin |  | 7,500 | 1597 |
| Persia. | Tehe | ${ }^{0}$ Herbert W . Bow | N. Y.. | 5,000 | 1899 |
| P | Li | lrving B. Dud:ey. | Cal. | 10,000 | $15^{5} 97$ |
| Portuga | Lisb | John N. Irwin. | Iowa | 7.5001 | 1890 |
| Salvado | San | ${ }^{1}$ William L. Mer | Cal. | 10.000 | 1897 |
| Siam. | Bangko | ${ }^{0}$ Hamilton King | Mich | 5,0001 | 1808 |
| Spain................. | Madrid | Bellamy Storer | Ohio | 12.000 | 1590 |
| Sweden and Noı way Switzerland. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | Stockho | William W. Thomas, | Me | 7,500 | 1807 |
| Turkey. | Constantin | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { J. G. A. A. } \\ \text { Oscar } & \text { S. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Penn. } \\ & \mathrm{N} . \end{aligned}$ | 10,500 | $\begin{aligned} & 1597 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ |
| Venezuela | Caracas. | Francis B. Loomis | Ohio .. | 7,500 | 1597 |

1 Accredited to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador ${ }^{2}$ Accredited also to Rumania and Servia. "Accredited also to Honduras. ${ }^{4}$ Accredited also to Uruguay. GAlso Charge d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. ©See also Hayti. ${ }^{\text {S See also Costa Rica. }}$ ${ }^{8}$ See also Dominican Republic. ${ }^{\text {D Ministers Resident and Consuls General. }}$


UNITED STATES CONSULS-(Continued).


LボITED STATES CONSULS－（Continued）．


UNITED STATES CONSULS-(Continued).



UNITED STATES CONSULS-(Continued).

| Place. | Name aud title. |  |  | 4 <br>  <br>  | Fees for year ending June 30, 1898. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Offi- } \\ & \text { cial. } \end{aligned}$ | No-tarial. |
| (a)SPAIN. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alicante. |  |  |  | Fee | 65 |  |
| Barcelo | us G. Lay (C) | D. C. | 1899 | 3,000 | 480 | 211 |
| Cadiz. | John 11. Carroil (C.) | Md. | 1899 | 1,500 | 213 | 12 |
| Carthagen | 2 Joseph Bowron (C.) | Spain... | 1899 | Fees. | 65 | $2 \pm$ |
| Corunna. | 2Vacant (C.) |  |  | Fees. | 111 | 1 |
| Madrid. | Dwight T . ${ }^{\text {de... }}$ (V) | N. | 1899 | Fees. | 67 |  |
| Malaga | Richara M. Bartleman (C) | Mass | 1899 | 1,500 | 1,156 | 9 |
| Teneriffe, Canary Islands.. | Sol. Berliner (C.)...... | N. Y | 1899 | Fees. | 141 |  |
| Valencia. SWEDEN. | Horace L. Washington (C.) | Tex. | 1899 | 1,500 |  |  |
| Gothenberg | Robert S. S. Bergh (C.) | N. D | 1598 | 1,500 | 1,084 | 329 |
| Stockholm.. | \|Edward D. Winslow (C) |  | 1898 | 1,500 | 1,611 | 593 |
| Aarau. | Henry H. Morgan |  | 1898 | 2,000 | 1,727 | 10 |
| Basle | \| George Gifford (C.) | M | 1884 | 3,000 | 3,777 | 318 |
| Berne | Adolph L. Frankenthal (C.) | Mass. | 18981 | 1,500 | 922 | 236 |
| Geneva | \| Benjamin H. Ridgely (C.).. | Ky. | 1893 | 1.500 | 3591 | 529 |
| St. Gall | James T. Dubois (C. G.) | Penn | 1897 | $3.000 \mid$ | 8,355 | 439 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zurich } \\ & \text { TONGA. } \end{aligned}$ | A. Lieberknecht (C.). |  | 1897\| | 2,000 | 2,413 | 429 |
| Nukualofa. ................. | Luther W. Osborn (C. G.) | Ne | 18971 | ¢ $\dagger$ | - |  |
| TURKEY AND DOMINIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alexandretta. | William R. Davis (C.) | Ohio.... | 1899 | 1,500 | 881 | 87 |
| Bagdad.... | Vacant (C.)............ |  |  | Fees. | 576 |  |
| Beirut, Syria. | Gabriel Bie Ravndal (C. | S. D. | 1898 | 2,000 | 249 | 175 |
| Cairo, Egypt... | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~J}$ ohn D. Long (C. G.)..... | Fla. | 1899 | 5,000 | 5291 | 154 |
| Constantinople | Charles M. Dickinson (C.G.) | N. Y. | 1897 | 3,000\| | 1,072 | 430 |
| Erzerum | Leo Bergholz (C.) | IN. Y | 1896\| | 2,000 |  | 1 |
| Harput.... . . . . | Vacant (C.)...... |  |  | 1,5001 |  |  |
| Jerusalem, Syria. . . . . . . . | Selah Merrill (C.) | Mass. | 11898 | 2,500 | 88 | 459 |
| Sivas ...................... | Milo A. Jewett (C.) | Mass... | \|1892| | 1,500\| | 5 | 1 |
| Smyrna <br> URUGUAY. |  | Ohio. ... |  | 2,500\| | 1,808 | 71 |
| Colonia . . . . . . . . . .n.... | ${ }^{2}$ Benjamin D. Manton (C.). | R. I. | 1869 | Fees. |  |  |
| Montevideo . . . . . . . . . . . . | Albert W. Swalm (C.)....... | 10wa | 18971 | 3,000 | 922 | 267 |
| Paysandu ..................... <br> V ENEZUELA. | John G. Hufnagel (C. A.).. |  | 1891 \| | Fees. 1 | 45 |  |
| La Guayra................. | Louis Goldschmidt (C.) | IN. H. | 1898 | 1,500\| | 618 | 46 |
| Maracaibo .............. | E. H. Plumacher (C.) | Tenn | 1883 | 2,000 | 2,820\| | 64 |
| Puerto Cabello. . . . . .-. . . ZANZIBAR. | Luther T. Ellsworth (C) | Ohio. | 1898 | 1,500 | 791 | 4 |
| Zanzibar. . . . . . . . . . . . . | Robert E. Mansfield (C.). | Ind. | $1899{ }^{\text {\| }}$ | 2,000 | 239 | 10 |

(a) All diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Spanish dominions were withdrawn at the commencement of the war with Spain
${ }^{1}$ Also diplomatic agent. 2Authorized to transact busiriess. *Aiso E. E. and M. P. $\dagger A l s o$ Secretary of Legation. $\ddagger$ Minister Resident. †tAlso C. G. at Apia, Samoa. "C. G.," Consul General. "C.,"' Consul. "V. C.," Vice-Consul. "C. A.," Consular Agent. The aggregate of official fees, when not excecding $\$ 2,500$, is retained by officers who are not allowed a fixed salary by law; any surplus over $\$ 2,500$ is turned into the Treasury. Consuls who receive a fixed salary retain notarial fees only, and are accountable to the Government for all official fees received by them. Clerk hire, except When especially authorized by law, is not chargeable to the Government.

On September 20, 1895, an Executive order was issued incorporating in the Federal Civil Service the Consular Service to the extent embraced in this paragraph: "It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than $\$ 2,500$ nor less than $\$ 1,000$, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts does not exceed $\$ 2,500$ nor fall below $\$ 1,000$, shall be filled (first) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (second) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (third) by the appointment of a person who, having furnislied the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position."

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Delow are given the results of the contests in each State where the Legislatures voted to fill vacancies in the United States Scnate in 1899. It will be observed that stubborn deadlocks in the Legislatures of Callfornia, Delaware, Pennsylvanla and Utah prevented the election of a Senator from each of those States before the joint sessions adjourned by limitation. Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States reads: "And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the rext meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." This has uniformly been interpreted by the Senate to mean that when the Legislature had an opportunity to elect, but failed to do so, the Governor has not the power to appoint. Nevertheless the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the day following the adjournment of the Legislature, on April 21, appointed Jatthew S. Quay to be United States Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature.

## CALIFORNIA.

The Legisiature began its biennial session on January 2, 15\%\%, with s6 Republicans and 34 Democrats on joint ballot; hence it required 61 votes to elect a $U$. S.' Senator to succeed Stephen M, White (D.), for the six years term beginning on Marsh 4, 1899. The balloting began on January 10 , and continued on each legislative day until March 1S. when, at 6 p. m., the joint session adjourned without making an election.

The Republican candidates were D. M. Burns, U. S. Grant, jr., Van R. Patterson, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, State Senator R. R. Bulla, George A. Knight, W. H. L. Barnes, Irving A. Scott, Thomas R. Bard, M. M. Estee, C. N. Felton and John Rosenfeld. The Democrats merely cast a complimentary vote for thelr candidates. The leading Republicans from the beginning were Grant, Burns, Barnes and Bulla. Burns is a mine owner and a racing man, and was the candidate of the San Francisco "machine." and had figured as a political "boss" for many years. A unique feature of the candidacy of Burns was that not a single newspaper in the State favored his election, and most of them denounced him as a corrupt political boss. Governor Gage favored Burns from the beginning, and for the reason that he was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of Gage for Governor and gave him valuable help in the campaign. On the other hand, Grant, who was neck and neck with Burns in the vote from the beginning to the end of the contest, was bitterly opposed by the Governor, who asserted that Grant "knifed" him in San Diego County:
The first ballot, on January 10 , was: Grant, 26; Bulla, 11; Burns, 9; Knight, 3; Scott. 2: Estee, 2: Felton, 1. The Democrats gave 34 complimentary votes to White. The last ballot, taken on March 18, stood: Grant. 30; Burns, 30; Barnes, 18; Scott, 4: Patterson. $\ddagger$; Rosenfeld, 2; Estee, 1; THite, 24; Phelan, 6; Devries, 1. This ballot ended the most stubborn deadlock of the Legislature in the history of Callfornia.

Among the exciting incidents of the joint convention was the charge against and admission by Howard Wright, Speaker of the Assembly, on January 15, that he secured a loan of $\$ 1,650$ from the manager of Grant. IIe declared that this was not to bind him to rote and that he would
for Grant. Wright had first pledged himself to Bulla and then deserted to Burns. "The San Francisco Call", printed the story, to the effect that Wright, prior to the November, 189, election, borrowed $\$ 1,650$ from Milton Green, manager for Grant, on the understanding that Wright would vote for Grant. On January 16 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the charges. The investigation was begun on the following day, and the committee held daily sessions until January $2 \overline{6}$, when it filed a report. Green, Grant's manager, admitted on January 20 that he had sent money into many Assembly districts to help the fight of Rerublican candidates, but declared that the candidates thus aided were not asked to vote for Grant. Several charges of bribery against Burns were also hinted at during the investigation. Witnesses also testified that they had been offered money to vote for Bulla for second choice. The report found that Mr. Wright received from Green $\$ 900$ as a gift and $\$ 700$ as a loan; that prior to his election he deceived John D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake to secure their support for the Speakership. stating that he was unpledged to any candidate for Senator; that by promising to vote for Bulla he secured the latter's support for the Speakership, and that by the acceptance of money from Grant's manager and by the solicitation of Burns's influence to secure his election as Speaker, Wright led each of those candidates for U. S. Senator to expect his rote. The report further declared that Green expended large sums of money, exceeding in the aggregate $\$ 20$.000 , to secure the election of a Republican Legislature; also that Burns, Bulla, Barnes and the other candidates except Grant expended no money and promised no patronage to promote their respective interests. Wright resigned as Speaker on January 31, and Alden Anderson was elected to succeed him. Wright set forth that he was guilty of no crime, that the findings of the committee were not warranted by the evidence, but as the report showed that his conduct was censurable his duty was to resign.

There were eighty-seven ballots taken. and Grant and Burns did not vary materially from the beginning to the end. On the sixty-eighth ballot Bulla was withdrawn, and his supporters voted for Barnes, who got 20 rotes. On the eightysixth lballot Grant got 30; Burns, 27 , and Barres, 21. On the next and last ballot

Grant and Burns each got 30, and Barnes 18. The Democrats voted for Phelan on the second ballot, Devries on the eighth, Charles E. Smith on the forty-fifth, and William R. Hearst on the sixtleth. On nearly every other day the Democratic vote was cast for White.

## CONNECTICUT.

The Republican caucus of the General Assembly nominated General Joseph $R$, Hawley (R.) on January 11, 1S99, to succed himself as United States Senator for the six years' term to begin March 4 , 1899. The vote was cast as follows: Hawley. 98; Samuel Fessenden. 62; Morgan G. Bulkeley, 37; Russell, 1. On the fifth ballot Fessenden received 76 , and Hawiey lost 4. On the sixth ballot Bulkeley asked his friends to vote for Hawley, and he was nominated by 126 votes, Fessenden receiving 69. On the folloving day the Democratic caucus nominated Daniel N. Morgan as their candidate on the first ballot.

Ire two branches of the General Assembly took their first ballot for Senator on January 17. with this result: SenateHawley. 19: Morgan, 2. House-Hawley, 159: Morgan, 55. The vote as taken was formally announced in the joint convention on January 18, and General Hawley was declared elected.

## DELAWARE.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on March 13, 1899. without electing a successor to United States Senator George Gray for the full term of six years from March 4, 1599. The Legislature convened on January 3. with thirty-one Republicans and twenty-one Democrats on joint ballot, but it ended, as it began, in a deadlock. It was not until January 6 that the House was organized, and this was done by some of the Democrats voting with the "Regular" Republicans for Theodore $F$. Clark for Speaker.

The Senatorship campaign began on January 16, when the Democratic members met in caucus and nominated George Gray as their candidate. The "Union" Republicans met on the same day and nominated John Edward Addicks as their candidate. The "Regular" Republicans held no caucus. The balloting began on January 18, and continued day after day until the adjournment, taking 113 ballots. With the exception of February 13,14 and 15. When a quorum was prevented from assembling because of the great snow blizzard, the Republicans could have elected a Senator on any day if they had concluded to unite upon any one candidate. On February 16 the Democrats remained away from the joint session to prevent a quorum and to defeat the plan of the Addicks supporters to elect their man. The number required for a quorum was twenty-seven, and, as ten Republicans and four Democrats had not been able to get in from their homes on account of the snow hlockade the Addicks, or Union, Republicans could have elected their man by the fourteen votes cast by them had five more than the twenty-two present on this day come in to make up a quorum. There were in all twenty-
seven different candidates (sixteen Republicans and eleven Democrats) voted for but several of these got votes merely out of compliment, and not with any expectation of elacting any one of them. The prominent candidates were John Edward Addicks, Henry A, Du Pont, William S. Hilles, Joseph H. Chandler, Anthony Higgins and Jonathan T. Willis, Republicans, and George Gray. John Biggs, J. H. Rodney, L. I. Handy and Willard Saulsbury, Democrats. On March 1 George Gray was withdrawn as a candidate by reason of his appointment to a Lnited States judgeship. During the session there were several interesting features: On January 16 the County Committee of the Newcastle County Union Republicans sent resolutions protesting against the factional differences in the Legislature as tending to defeat the interests of the Republican voters of the State and to the disruption of the Republican party, and indorsing the action of the Union Republicans of the Legislature. Levi C. Bird, for whom the Republicans voted on February 27 and $2 S$, sent a request on March 1 to discontinue voting for him, as he would under no circumstances be a candidate. On March 7 a letter was received from the National Republican Committee urging an early and final disposition of the Senatorship, adding that "in close and bitter contests the will of the majority is a safe guide." Senator Farlow and Representatives Clark and Kins (all Democrats) voted for Addicks several times in the closing days of the session, and were not only hissed and groaned at by their fellow-members, but Were treated with contempt at their home towns and boycotted in their business. On leaving the legislative hall for their homes they were followed by an angry mob, and were protected from violence by the Sheriff and his assistants.

A review of the 113 ballots shows that Addicks was voted for on every day, beginning with 15 on the first ballot and ending with 21 on the last ballot. His lowest vote was 2 , on the three days (February 13, 14 and 15 ) of the blizzard. With thess exceptions his lowest vote was 14. and on February 20 it jumped to 18.

The regular Republicans cast their votes as follows: H. A. Du Pont, 11 on January 18, 19, 20, 24; 10 on January 21, 22, 27; 14 on January 25, 12 on January 26,9 on March 13, 8 on February 3, 7 on January 28 and February 1, and 6 and under on January 30, 31, February 2, 4, 6, 7 and March 11. Chandler, on January 26, 27, $28,30,31$; February 1, 2, 4, 6, 7. 8, 9, $10,11,16,17,18$, the vote varying from 2 to 13. Higgins, on January 23, 30, 31 . February 1, 2, 3, 4, March 9, 10, 11, 13, the vote being from 1 to 11 , the highest on March 10. Hilles, on January 18, 19. $20,21,22,24$, February $\mathrm{S}, 23,24,25,27$, his vote being from 1 to 11. F. G. Du Pont, on January 20, 21, 22, 24, and March G, from 1 to 11 votes. W. C. Spruance, 1 on January 27,28 , and 11 on March 3. Willis, on January 30, 31, February 1, 2 , 3. ${ }^{6}$. 7 . 8 , March 4 , from 1 to 10 votes. D. M. Wilson, 1 , January 30. H. A. Richardson. 7 February 17 and 18 , 10 February 20, 11 February 22. L. H. Ball, 3 February 1. L. C. Bird, 3 February | 27 |
| :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{7}$, |
| 11 |

February 2s. H. R. Burton, 11 on March 1. 2. H. P. Cannon, 11 February 2 and March 7. C. F. Richards, 11 March 8.

The Democrats voted for George Gray on every day until February 28, and then on March 9, 10, 11, 13, his vote varying from 14 to 17 until February 2s; 20 on March 9, 14 March 10. 7 March 11. 4 March 13. His lowest vote was 1, on the days of the blizzard. John Biggs received 21 on March 4, 19 March 6, 21 March 7. 6 March 13.

The Silver Democrats voted as follows: Handy, on January 18, 21, 22. 24, 25, 26, $27,25,30,31 ;$ February 6, 25, 26, 2s: March 2, 9, 10. 11. 13, varying from 1 to $\overline{5}$. except on March 2 , when the regular Democrats voted for him and he polled 19. Saulsbury, on February 17. 18, 24, 21, 24: March 8, 10. 11. I3, the vote ranging from 2 to 7. except that on March 8 he got 21 by aid of the regulars. J. G. Gray, on January 18, 19: Feliruary 3. 4. J. A. Nicholson, 4 on January 20. February 1 and 2; 1 February 23, 21 March 1. J. B. Pennington, 2 January 21, \& February 7, 8. J. H. Rodney, 3 January 22, 21 March 3. I:. C. White, 4 February 9. W. H. Stevens, 3 March 10, 4 March 11. J. D. Hawkins, 4 February 22, 3 February 23.

During the contest in the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator there were frequent unofficial statements made that bribery had been discovered. On March 17 ifilliam F. King. Democrat, who voted on thirteen consecutive ballots for J. Edward Addicks. upon being told by a state detective that the State officials were investigating the charges, voluntarily accompanied him (1) Wilmington. On March 27 Mark L. Davis was arrested for attempting to bribe F. H. Lattomus to vote for Addicks. He had a formal hearing on the following day and wes admitted to bail for trial. Lattomus testified that Davis offered him $\$ 5.000$ for his vote. On April 26 the Grand Jury returned a true bill against hin. the indictment charging him with offering a bribe to Lattomus to vote for Mr. Addicks for Senator. The trial of the case took place on May 2 , before a jury composed of nine Democrats and three Republicans, and atter being out an hour and a half the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

## FLORIDA.

The Legislature of 1599 was composed of $: 32$ Senators and 65 members of the House, all of whom were Democrats. Each body voted separately on April 18, 1s:3\%, for a [nited States Senator to succeed samuel Pasco (D.). for the full term of six years, beginning March 4. $189 \%$. with this result: James $P$. Taliafero, 46 ; Pasco, 39; W'ilkinson Call. 8 ; hlank and scattering, T. The joint Assenbly elected Taliafero on the first hallot on April 19. the vote being: Taliafero, :3: Pasco, 30; Call, C: Clark, 1.

## INDEASA.

The Repulnionas of the Legislature met in caucus on dilluary 10 to nominate a successir 10 lhavid Turpie (1).) as Cnited States senathr for the six years term heginning alarcli f. 1st4. The first ballot
resulted as follows: J. F. Hanly, 32; Taylor, 19: Posey, 14: Albert J. Beveridge, 1:̈: Steele. 11. Eleven ballots were taken, during which there were some changes back and forth, and then Mr. Beverldge was nominated. The liemocratic caunus chose Mr. Turpie as the candidate of the party. The two houses of the Legislature voted separately on January 17 , when Beveridge received the entire Republican vote and the Democrats voted for Turpie. On the following day, at the joint session, composed of 77 Republicans and $6 ;$ Democrats, the election of Mr. Beveridge was ratified.

## MAINE

The Republican caucus of the Legiclature to nominate a candidate to succeed Eugene Hale (R.) for the six years' term in the United States Senate beginning March 4, 1s09, was held on January 4. and Mr. Hale was made the nominee by unanimous vote. The Democrats met in caucus on January 11 and nominated Samuel L. Lord as their candidate. Each branch of the Legislature took the formal vote on January 11. with this result; Sen-ate-Hale, 27. Lord, 0. House-Hale, 84; Lord, 15. Many Republicans were not present, and a number refrained from roting as an expression of their disapproval of $\$ 1 \mathrm{r}$. Ilale's course in regard to expansion and to the Peace Treaty. Reveral explained that they voted for Mr. 1lale only kecause he xas the party nominee. The report of the vote was made to the joint session of the Legislature un January 18, and the election of Mr. Hale was formally declared.

## MASSACHCSETTS.

The Republicans of the Jegislature in joint caucus on lanuary 10, 1899, made llenry Cabnt Lodge the unanimous nominee for I'nited States senator to succeed himself for the term of six years from March f, 1sti. The first lallot taken by each House, scparately, on January 17 Was: House-Lodge (R.). 15!! A. B. Bruce (D.), Ci: IV P. Potter (Soc.), 2. SenateLodge, 31; Bruce, T. Two members failed to rote. Before the joint session on the following day committees reported the rotes cast and Mr. Lorlge was declared elected.

## MICHIGIN.

Julius C. Burrows (R.) was renominated by a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature on January f, in succeed himself in the U'nited States Senate for the full term of six years. beginning Marsh f. 1Not. Albert I'ack was put forward as an opposing cancidate, but he withdrew before the caucus met, thus leaving the field clear for Mr. Burrows. Each house of the Legislature met separately on January 17, and took a ballot, and on the flllowing day the Legislature met in juint session and torik a formal ballot, resulting in the election of Mr. linrows. the vote heing IJurrows, 110; loniel J. (*mplau (D.), 1\%.

## MIXNESOTA.

The Republican members of the Lacislature, in caucus on January 4, gave Cushman $K$. Davis the unanimous vote as the nominee for L'nited States senator to suc-
cced himself for the full term of six years from March 4, 1s99. On March 17 each house voted separately, with this result: House-Davis, 93; Charles A. Towne (Fus.). 25. Senate-Davis, 43; Townc. 17. The rute was reported to the joint session of the Legislature on January 18, and Mr. Davis was declared elected.

## IISSOURI.

The House and Senate on January 17 voted separately for United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell (D.) for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1899 the vote being: Senate-R. C. Kerens (R.). 9: Cockrell (D.), 25. House-Kerens, $\mathbf{5} 2$; Cockrell, 76. The election took place in joint session on the following day, resulting in the election of Mr. Cockrell for the fifth term, the rote being: Kerens, 61; Cockrell, 103.

## MONTANA.

The Legislature occupied seventeen days of its session and took eighteen ballots before electing William A. Clark (D.) a United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1899, to succeed Lee Mantle (Sil. R.) The Legislature, in joint session, stood 16 Republicans, 51 Democrats and 24 Populists. and on the last ballot eleven Republicans voted for Clark and elected him.

On January 9 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate charges of bribery against the supporters of Mr. Clark, and two days afterward the latter demanded an investigation by the Grand Jury. The charges were made by Senator Whiteside, who was credited with representing the Daly-Toole faction. Popular sympathy was with Clark, as it was beliered the charges were really due to a conspiracy of his political enemy. Daly, to defeat him. The Grand Jury began its inquiry on January 14, and on January 20 it reported that no evidence had been presented on which to base a true bill against Mr. Clark. On the same day Senator whiteside was given the privilege of explaining his position, and indulged in personal attacks that caused the Speaker to censure him. He was also unseated by the rote of a Legislature overwhelmingly Democratic, and a Republican (Geiger) succeeded him. On January 27 the represent atives of the Clark and Daly factions indulged in a war of words, and the lie was exchanged by several. ''ersonal and political feeling ran high, and ex-Speaker Kennedy was knocked down because of some remarks concerning bribery charges.

On the next day, January 2s, two ballots were taken ihitherto there had been only one ballot a day), and the second ballot elected Mr. Clark, eleven Republicans loting for him. The table below shows how the vote varied from day to day among the Democrats and Populists:

| Date. | Clark. | Conrad. 1 | Toole. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 11 | 10 | 38 | 19 |
| January 12 | 21 | 35 | 11 |
| January 13 | 22 | 35 | 11 |
| January 14 | 23 | 37 | 8 |
| January 16 | 2.5 | 36 | 7 |
| January 17 | 24 | 34 | 8 |
| January 18 | 26 | 32 | 8 |
| January 14 | 28 | 33 | 5 |


| Date. |  | Clalk. | Conrad. 1 | Toole. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 20. | 29 | 32 | 7 |
| January | 21. | 33 | 33 | - |
| Januar | 28.... | 36 | 33 | - |
| January* | 24.... | 38 | :31 | - |
| January | 25.... | 89 | 80 | - |
| January | 313. | 10 | 30) | - |
| January | $2 \overline{6}$ | 40 | 29 | - |
| January | 28.... | 5.4 | 27 | - |

The Republicans cast their votes for Republicans as follows: On January 11, T. C. Marshall, 15; January 12, W. F. Sanders, 15; January 13, Sanders, 15: January 14, T. C. Powell, 15 ; January 16, Goddard, 15 : January 17, Goddara, 15: January 1S, Powell. 15; January 19, Malone, 15: January 20, Malone, 15: January 21, Marshall, 14; January 23 , Cornelius Hedges, 14; January 25, Grubb, 14; January 26. Grubb, 16; January 27. Leonard. 16; January 28, Marshall, 4: Clark, 11.

Others roted for by the Democrats and Populists were: On January 11, C. S. Hartman (Sil. Rep.), 4; Lee Mantle (Sil. Rep.). 1. January 20, Fox (Dem.), 5. Jan uary 23. Maginnis, 5. January 24. Maginnis, S. January 25. Fox. 2. January 26, Fox, 1; Maginnis, 8. January 27, Fox. 3; Maginnis, 6.

## NEBRASKA.

The first ballot for United States Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1899. to succeed William V. Allen (Pop.) was taken on January 17. Allen received the total (58) vote of the Fusion (Democrats and Populists) members of the Legislature, while the Republicans (75) distributed their votes among nineteen candidates. The leaders of the Republicans we:e Judge Monroe Leland Hayward, I). E. Thompson and John L. Webster. The ballots continued day after day until llareh 8 , when Hayward recelved 74 votes and Allen 58 , and the former was declared elected.

Several efforts were made by the Republicans to obtain unanimous consent to hold a caucus, and on February 17 fiftyfour of the seventy-five members signed an agreement to go into caucus. but as it required 67 votes to elect the caucus was not convened until March 1. Before this took place (on February 20) one of the Populist members introduced a resolution to have the Assembly declared adjourned sine die, upon the ground that as the House was not in session on February 1S, and that the Senate had no official knowledge of such fact, and as no ballot was taken on that day, the right to hold a joint session to ballot for Senator had lapsed. The Lieutenant-Governor declined to rule on the point previous to taking a ballot, and after that was done a motion to adjourn cut off any opportunity.

The caucus of the Republicans convened on March 1, but failed to make a nomination until the night of March 7. In the mean while (on March 3) D. E. Thompson withdrew as a candidate, and the 71 votes were divided among nine other candidates, Havward receiving 3s, the greater number. The caucus was then adjourned until March 6, when the Republican members opposed to Hayward prevented it being held, It took place on
the following crening, fihen Hayward was nominated, and on the ncxit day he was elected by the solid Republican membership in Assembly (one being absent by sickness). and Allen received the full Fusion strength. Mr. Hayward died on December 5, making a vacancy again.

The first ballot on January 17 was as follows: Hayward. 23; liebster, 11): Thompson. $7 ;$ Field. $4:$ Valentine, $3:$ Lambertson, 3; Weston, Reese, Foss. Hinshaw. Adams and Majors, each 2: Van Dusen, Cornish. Haines, Davidson. Martin and Little, each 1: Allen, $\bar{s}$. All were Republicans except Allen.

The vote of the leaders on the several ballots was:

## Ballots





First
Seventh
Twelfth
Thirteenth
Fourteenth
Fifteenth
Sixteenth
Trentieth
Trenty-fifth
Thirty-first
Thirty-seventh
Forty-second

## NEVADA.

The Legisiature of Nevada mas composed of 14 Republicans, 4 Democrats, 22 Silver Republicans and 5 Independents when it met on January 23, 1899, to elect a successor to United States Senator W. M. Stewart (Sil.), for the full term beginning on March 4. A petition signed by citizens of Lyons County denouncing Stewart and urging the Assembly to vote for Congressman F. G. Newlands (Sil.) was ruled out of order by the Speaker. An appeal was taken from his decision and was lost, 14 roting aye and 14 no.

The first baliot for Senator was taken on January 24, and was as follows: Senate Stewart, 9: A. C. Cleveland, 3; W\%. W. Wi:liams (R.). 2. House-stewart. 15: Cleveiand, 3: Williams. s: Mason, 3: W゙oodburn. 1. Mr. Stewart was thereupon declared elected.

## NEW-JERSEI.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on January 10 and nominated John Kean as their candidate for Enited States Senator, to succeed James Smith (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning March 4. The two houses met on January 24 and roted separately, the result being: Senate-Kean. I4: Smith. -. House-Kean, 3i: Smith, 22 On January 25 the joint session confirmed the ballot of the day previous and declared Mr. Kean elected.

## NEW-YORK

The Legislature was composed as follows: Senate-Republicans, 27; Democrats,
23. Assumbly-Repubiicans, si; Demucrats, 63. The Republlcans held a causus an January 12, 189!\%, and nominated Chauncey M. Depew as their candlate for United states sirnator, to succeed Edward Murphy (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning on March t. The Democratic caucus on January 12 nnminated Edward Murphy to succeed hims $0^{\circ} \mathrm{f}$.

Each house of the Legislature roted separately on January 17. with this result: Senate-Depew, in: Murphy, 23. As-sembly-Depen, 84 ; $11 u r p h y, ~ 60$. The report of this ballot was made in the joint session on the following day, when Lieu-tenant-Governor Woodruff declared the election of Mr. Depew.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus several days in succession prior to January 19, and then decided upon Porter J. McCumber as their candidate for Lnited States Senator, to succeed William … Roach (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning March 4, 1899.

The first joint bailot of the Legislature was taken on January 15. when the vote stood: Johnson (R.), 23: Marshall (R.), 12; Little (R.). 8: lamoure (R.), 3: Hanna (R.), 6; McCumber (R.). 6; Coper (R.), 5: Roach (D.). 15: Hannafin (IPop.). 6. The next and last ballot was taken on January 20. the day following the choice of McCumber by the Republican caucus, when McCumber received $\because$ votes, Johnson 1 and Kleinogle (D.) 13.

## PENSSILVANIA.

The first ballot taken by the Leglslature for United States Senator 10 succeed Matthew S. Quay for the full term of six years from March 4, 1s94, was on January 17. and the last ballot was on April 10. the day preceding the day for adjournment, and there being no choice the Legislature adjourned without an election. The trial of Mr. Quay on the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the state of Pennsylvania was ended on April 20 , and was given to the jury. On the following day the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. and immediately upon the receipt of the news Governor Stone appointed Mr. Quay ['nited States Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature, claiming the power to do so under the clause in Article 1 of the Cunstitution of the United Staies.

The Renublicans of the Legislature held their caucus on the night of January 3. and it was attended by 105 of the 164 members. who gave Quay an indorsement. About forty who refused to attend the caucus held a meeting on the following morning and unanimously agreed that they would not vote for Quay until the courts had settled whether he was innocent or guilty of the charges against him of conspiring to use the money of the State in his omn interest. An executive commitree of the anti-Quay members framed an address "To the Republicans of Pennsylvania," explaining their attitude and thelr reasons for it. The Democratic members held their caucus on January 4,
and named George A. Jenlis as the nomi-
nee, over Chauncey F. Black, by a vote of 65 to 14. A resolution looking to fusion with the anti-Quay Republicans was defeated, and it was agreed to stand by Jenks until two-thirds of the Democrats were convlnced that another candidate was advisable, when another conference should be held to decide who should have the Democratic support.
On the first ballot of the Legislature on January 17 each house voted separately as follows: Senate-Quay, 27; John Dalzell (R.) 3 ; ex-Congressman Huff, Charles Emory Smith, E. A. Irwin, John Stewart and Charles M. Stone, all Republicans, each 1; Jenks, 12. House-Quay, 85; Dalzell, 13; Stone, 9: Irwin, 2; Stewart, 8; Huff, 4; Tubbs (R.), 4; Judge Rice (R.), 2; Galushá A. Grow (R.), 1; Markle (R.), 1; Judge Smith (R.), 1; Jenks, 70: Peter Smith (D.), 1. The first joint ballot was taken on January 18. when the vote stoon: Quay, 112: Dalzell, 15; Huff, 5; Tubbs, 4; Stone, 9; J. F. Downing (R.), 2; Rice, 2; Irwin, 3; Markie, 1; C. E. Smith, 1; Stewart, 9; Grow, 1; Jenks, 84: The opponents of Quay again declared they would not consider the matter of glving him their support until he should prove his innocence of the charges against him.
On January 27 it was reported that the managers of Quay's canvass had perfected a scheme to break the deadlock on the following day. The plan was for seven Democrats to break their pairs and then if any votes were short enough Republicans were to break their pairs to secure Quay's election. A Democratic caucus was called, at which it was agreed that the Democrats would join with the Independents to prevent a quorum so that Quay could not be elected in the way proposed. On Saturday, January 28, just 32 votes were cast, or less than a quorum. The anti-Quay Republican and Democratic leglsiators adhered to their agreement again on Monday, January 30, and remained out of the Assembly when the vote was taken for Senator, and only 39 votes were recorded, 35 of which were for Quay and 4 for Jenks. The others days when there was no quorum were February $4,6,11,13,14,15,18,20,21,22,25$ and 26; March 4, 6; 11, 13, 18, 20, 24, 25 , 27, 31; April 1, 3, 8, 10, 15. The smallest vote polled on any one day was on March 25 , when on!y 10 votes were cast.

On February 7 the Democratic leaders held a caucus, when "Joe". Sibley prom posed that the Democrats in the Legis... lature be ordered to drop Jenks and vote for a candidate not so radically for free silver, in order to secure the support of the anti-Quay Republicans. Black and Guffey were suggested, but there was a suspicion that Sibley's scheme was prompted in the interest of Quay, hence it was not supported. On the same day the anti-Quay men managed a massmeeting in Harrisburg, at which a resolution was adopted "that no man under arrest and awaiting trial for conspiracy to misuse the State moneys was a fit person to represent this great commonwealth in the United States Senate."

On February 8 a mass-meeting of those opposed to the re-election of Quay was
held in Philadelphia. There were several speakers, including Congressman Dalzell, who scored Quay and his political methods in unmeasured terms, and charged him with disloyalty to the Republican National Administration.

The balloting continued from day to day, the anti-Quay men scattering their votes at times for various candidates, although Mr. Dalzell was the recognized candidate as a rule. On April 4 John Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate for Governor in 1882, received 51 anti-Quay votes. On the next day the anti-Quay men voted for George F. Huff, and on the next day they voted for Charles Tubbs. On the 13 th they voted for Alvan Markle. On March 27 Senator John C. Grady, chairman of the Republican caucus, issued a statement on the result of the primary elections and urged that the only logical result would be the election of Quay.
On the next day the Quay leaders held a conference at the Executive Mansion and agreed that there should not be any change made in their programme. A couple of days later Senator C. L. Magee, who had stood by the Quay supporters from the first. served notice upon Quay that he was in favor of forcing an election at this session, no matter who should be chosen, just so he was a Republican; he denied that ne had any aspiration for the office.
On April 13 the anti-Quay Republicans held a meeting and determined to take the first step looking toward a reconciliation. It resulted in a letter being sent by Chairman Flinn to John C. Grady (Quay's chairman) suggesting a joint conference. The response to this was a call for a meeting of the Quay supporters on April 17, and which was attended by about 80 of the 110 supporters of Quay. Magee sent a letter to the caucus that he had voted for Quay for the last time, as he was satisfied that he could not be elected. At the same caucus a letter from Mr. Quay was read, in which he declared that the State had not perceptibly suffered in the interim of the vacancy in the United States Senate; that it would be most unfortunate for any of the members to change position pending the trial of his case, and that they might as well go upon the witness stand against him, and that "to temporize with those persons who for three months have prevented the election of a Senator from Pennsylvania would extricate them from the abyss into which they have plunged. Instead of making their treason to the party odious, their treason would be made respectable. Treason made respectable will become fashionable."

Resolutions were adopted at the caucus, against which Senator Scott voted, which declared that as Quay was the nominee of the Republican caucus, composed of more than two-thirds of all the Republican members, in obedience to the fundamental Republican idea that the majority should control, he should receive the vote of every Republican member of the Leglslature; that it was thelr duty to consummate an election before the session should end, and the duty of all members of the joint convention owing alleglance to the

Kepublican poirly to suplort Quay until the close of the session.

On the following das, the istli, the break came when, of the 247 votes cast ruas received 93 , the smallest poll received hy him on any ballot when that many roics were polled-a direct loss of I4 votes. 13. J. drnes. the new anti-rquay candidate, recerived (fo) votes, and Jenks Sis. On the same day, diter the session closed, those who hidd been voting for Quay, and wlo were tired of the strife and unwilling to go home to face their constituents without having elected a Senator" held a meeting at which this resolution was adopted: "Resolved. That the time las come wrin lidelity to the people of Pennsylvania and the Republican party demands that public and party interests should be paramount to the interests of any individual, and that it is the duty of all Republicans, without regard to past caucus action. to take immediate steps to secure the election of a Republican 10 the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania.

The last ballot was taken on the 19 th, when the ballot was the same as the day before. with six memhers absent, and on the following day the Legislature adjourned.

## TENNESSEE.

The Democratic caucus on January 3, 1899, unanimously renominated William B. Bate for U'nited States Senator for the six years' term beginning Jarch 4, 1899. The Republican members of the Legislature met on the same day and concluded to make no nomination. The Legislature roted on January 17 and elected William B. Bate, he receiving 93 sotes to 25 cast for G. N. Tillman (Rep.).

## TEXAS.

The Legislature of 1899 was composed as follows: Senate-Republican, 1: Democrats, 30. House-Republican, 1; Democrats, 118 . Populists, 9. The two houses soted separately on January 24 for a successor to Roger Q. Mills (Dem.) for the six years term in the United States Senate beginning on March 4. and Charies A. Culberson (Dem.) was elected without opposition. On January 25 the senate and llouse met in joint session and ratified the election of Mr. Culberson.

## CTAH.

The Jegistature on joint ballot was composed of 15 Republicans. 42 Democrats and fi Fusionists. The first ballot for United States senator for the full term from March 4. 1899, to succeed Frank J. Cannon (Sil. Rep.) was taken on January 11. and the balloting continued on each legislative dav untul the session expired by limitation; on March 10 , without electing any one. The session was notable for cxhibitions of bad spirit between members, charges of brihery and personal confficts. There were 141 ballots taken, the greaiest number on any single day belng 14. There were eighteen days when only one ballnt was taken, and on the last day ten pallots were taken without result, hence the Statc will have only one Senator in the LVIth

Congres: Therre wrre waty •andiblume roted for in all, as follows: lifulblicansSutherland. Althomas, Gowdwin, Hammond. Mincr, Salisfury, Barteh, Bishop, Bagley, McCarthy. Mctormick and Whitemore. Demoirat-King. McCune, Powers, Nebeker, Newhorn alld Rideout; Silver Re-publican-F. . Canmon; Fusion-loung: also Martha II. ('annon, (h) January ¿"), the first vote ever cast for a woman for the United Statcs Senate. The Republican candidates received only a complimentary vote, as a rule, although Mr. Sutherland was voted for on the first day: at intervals after that, and on every day after January 2s.
A sensation was created on Fehruary 10 when Represcntative Law (Rep.) made specific charges of brilery in the interest of McCune and sain that the charges could be substantiated by positise evidence. During the investigation of the charges on March 2 there was a disagreement betweer: Attorneys Van Cott and Evans, and the two came to blows, but the committee ir:terfered and prevented further trouble. The committee presented a majurity zind minority report on March G. The majorlty renorted that the charge was not sustained by the evidence: that Sloan improperly approached Sebeker to secure his support for McCune, "but the cridence did not establish an attempted bribery or other public offence": that in the Ivins-Jacison case the evidence tras "not sufficlent to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure by improper methods Mr. Jackson's vote": that the evidence in the Cook-Farrar matter was so remote that the majority deemed it irrelevant to any issue under consideration: that the evidence in the Lapisch charge was not sufficient to warrant the finding of an attempted bribery or other public offence. The specific finding in the minority repost was that McCune did, by the use of mones, attempt to secure the vote of Lawr. and that Sloan sought by improper means to secure the vote of Nebeker for McCune.
The table below gives the ballots cast on days when there were marked changes among the leading candidates:

| Dates. |  | - | $\square$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | - | E- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 17 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 7 | - |
| January 21. | 1 | 20 | 13 | 7 |  |
| January 31. | 13 | 20 | 13 | 7 |  |
| February 3. | 14 | 25 | 12 | 7 |  |
| February 8. | 12 | 25 | I | 9 |  |
| Februars 14. | 12 | $\bigcirc$ | 5 | 12 |  |
| February 20. | 10 | 24 | 3 | 7 |  |
| Vebruary 25. | 12- | 2.5 | 4 | S |  |
| March 2. | 11 | 19 | 5 | 8 |  |
| March S | 3 | 25 | 1.3 | ? | 13 |
| March 10. | 2 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 19 |

The entry of George Q. Cannon (D.). of the Mormon Church. on Barch 8. Was the sensation of the day, and on March 9. when three ballots were taken. his vote ran up to 20, and, McCune losing 5. it put
G. Q. Cannon ahead, and the prediction was that he would be elected. The other Republican candidates were voted for as follows: Althomas, January 19, 13 votes; Goodwin, January 19, 14; Hammond, January 20, 15; Miner, January 21, 14; Salisbury, January 23, 14; Bartch, January 24, 14; Bishop, January 25, 14; McCormick, January 26, 13; Bagley, January 27, 13; McCarthy, January 28, 13; Whitemore, January 30, 13. At midnight March 10 the joint assembly was declared adjourned without an election, after 161 ballots had been taken.

## VERMONT.

On January 7. 1899, the Governor appointed Benjamin $F$. Fifield to succeed Justin S. Morrill (R.), who died on December $2 \overline{7}, 1898$, for the unexpired term ending on Harch 3, 1903. Four days later Mr. Fifieid informed the Governor that, owing to famiiy relations, he was compelled to decline the honor. The Governor then offered it to Chief Justice Jonathan Ross (R.), who at once resigned the judgeshlp and accepted the office of United States Senator.

## WASHINGTON.

The Legislature convened on January 9 with, on joint ballot, 84 Republicans, 9 Democrats, 17 Populists, 1 Silver Republican and 1 Independent. The first ballot for United States Senator to succeed John L. Wilson (R.) for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1899, was taken in each House separately on January 17, with this result: Senate-Foster (R.), 6; Hume (R.), 5; Wilson (R.), 4; Lewis (Fus.), 19. House-Foster, 20; Hume, 17; Wilson, 21 ; Ankeney (R.), 1; Allen (R.), 1 ; Lewis, 8. The first joint ballot was taken on January 20, and balloting continued day after day until February 1, when Addison G. Foster was elected with a majority of 24 votes, Senator Wilson throwing his strength to Foster. The Republicans met in caucus on January 27, 28 and 31, but did not make a nomination until the latter date. A part of the Ankeney forces left the caucus on January 31 , but fifty-eight remained, and made Mr. Foster the caucus nominee by one more than enough to elect in joint session of the Legislature, The ballots on each day were:

| Dates. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rad } \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{n}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{7} \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | 3 4 0 0 0 | 出 S ¢ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | S | 5 0 0 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 20. | 27 | 27 | 21 | 7 | 24 |
| January 21. | 26 | 27 | 21 | 8 | 24 |
| January 23. | 25 | 27 | 12 | 8 | 25 |
| January $2+$. | 25 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 25 |
| Jar.uary | 26 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 25 |
| January 26. | 25 | 28 | 20 | 9 | 26 |
| January 27. | 27 | 26 | 20 | 10 | 24 |
| January | 27 | 26 | 19 | 10 | 21 |
| January 30. | 28 | 27 | 18 | 10 | 1 |
| January 31. | 27 | 25 | 2 | 28 | 1 |

On January 30 Richardson got 19 of the Lewis votes, and on January 31 Rogers got them.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature was convened on January 11, the Senate being composed of 17 Republicans and 9 Democrats; House. 35 Democrats, 34 Republicans. Five of the Democratic and two of the Republican members had been served with notices of contest, and the Senate refused to regard the House as organized until the contests were settled. On January 19 the Governor recognized the House organization.

The Democratic caucus on January is nominated John T. McGraw as its candidate, the ballot being: McGraw, 35 ; Watts. 5; Anderson, 2: Wilson and Bennett, each 1. The nomination of McGraw was then made unanimous.

The Republican caucus was held on January 19, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Nathan B. Scott. 18; Governor Atkinson, 14: Goff, 5; Poffenbarger, 6; Caldwell,' 2: Gaines, 1 . On the fourth ballot Scott received if votes, a majority of the caucus; but the point was raised that it was not a majority of all the Republican members of the Legislature, and balloting was continued. Eighteen ballots were taken, the final result bcing: Scott, 28; Goff, 15; Atkinson, 3.

The House and Senate took a ballot on January 24 . with this result: Scott, 46 ; McGraw, 46; Goff, 1: Blizzard (R.), 1. The joint ballot was taken on the following day, resulting in the election of Scott, the vote being: Scott, 48; McGraw, 46. The Democrats filed protests against the votes of Senators Getzendanner and Pierson, claiming that they had forfeited their seats by accepting commissions in the Army, which they resigned before the Legislature convened.

## WISCONSIN.

The composition of the Legislature on joint ballot when it convened in January was 111 Republicans and 22 Democrats. The Republicans held their first caucus on January 18 . and continued meeting each evening until the night of January 30, when the deadlock was broken by nominating Joseph V. Quarles to succeed United States Senator John L. Mitchell (D.) for the full term beginning March 4, 1899. He was elected on January 31 by the joint assembly, receiving the solid Republican vote. Timothy E. Ryan received the Democratic vote. The first ballot taken by the Legislature was: Quarles (R.), 40; Stephenson (R.), 26; Babcock (R.), 17; Cook (R.), 18; Webb (R.), 10; Ryan (D.), 21. The vote on each day was practically the same until the election on January 31.

## WYOMING.

The Legislature tonk the first ballot for United States Senatul to succeed Clarence D. Clark (R.) for the full term of six years from March 4, 1sw. on January 24 , with this result: Senate-Clark (R.), $\overline{1}:$; J. E. Osborn (D.), 5. House-Clark, $3+$; Osborn, 3. On the following day the joint session ratified the vote on the first ballot, and declared Clarence D. Clark elected.

## THE SENATE．

WILLIAM P．FRYE，of Jaine．President of the Senate．
Republicans（R．），51；Silver Republicans（Sil．R．），2；Democrats（D．），26；Silverites （Sil．），2；Populists（P．），5；Independent，1；vacancles，3；total， 90. Term exp．ALABAMA．Home P．O．MONTANA．

I903 E．W．Pettus（D．）．．．．．．Selma．
1901 John T．Morgan（D．）．．．Selma．
ARKANSAS．
1903 James K．Jones（D．）．．．Washington．
1901 James H．Berry（D．）．．．Bentonville．
CALIFORNIA．
1905 （Vacant．）
1903 George C．Perkins（R．）．Oakland． COLORADO．
1903 Henry M．Teller（S．R．）．Central City． I901 Edward O．Wolcott（R．）．Denver． CONNNECTICUT．
1905 Jos．R．Hawley（R．）．．．Hartford． I903 Orville H．Platt（R．）．．．．د1eriden．

DELAWARE．
1905 （Vacant．）
190 I Rich＇d R．Kenney（D．）．．Dover． FLORIDA．
1905 James P．Taliafero（D．）．Jacksonville．
1903 S ．R．Mallory（D．）．．．．．．Yensacola． GEORGIA．
1903 A．S．Clay（D．）．．．．．．．．．．Marietta．
1901 A．O．Bacon（D．）．．．．．．．．Macon．
IDAHO．
1903 Henry Heitfeld（P．）．．．．．Lewiston． 190I George L．Shoup（R．）．．．Salmon Clty． ILLINOIS．
1903 Wm．E．Mason（R．）．．．．．．Chicago． 1901 Shelby M．Cullom（R．）．．Springfield． INDIANA．
1905 Albert J．Beveridge（R．）．Indianapolis． 1903 C．W．Fairbanks（R．）．．．Indianapolis． IOWA．
1903 Wm ．B．Allison（R．）．．．．Dubuque．
1901 John H．Gear（R．）．．．．．．Burlington． KANSAS．
1903 Wm ．A．Harris（P．）．．．．．Linwood．
1901 Lucien Baker（R．）．．．．．．．Leavensvorth． KENTUCKY．
1903 Wm ．J．Deboe（R．）．．．．．Marion．
1901 William Lindsay（D．）．．．Frankfort． LOUISIANA．
1903 S．D．McEnery（D．）．．．．．New－Orleans． 1901 Donelson Caffery（D．）．．．Franklin． MAINE．
1905 Eugene Hale（R．）．．．．．．．．Ellsworth． 1901 Wi：liam P．Frye（R．）．．．Lewiston． MARYLAND．
1905 Louis E．McComas（R．）．．Baltimore．
$1 け 03$ G．L．Wellington（R．）．．．Cumberland． MASSACHUSETTS．
1905 Henry C．Lodge（R．）．．．．Nahant．
1901 George F．Hoar（R．）．．．．Worcester． miCHIGAN．
190.7 Julius C．Burrows（R．）．．Kalamazoo． 1901 James McMillan（R．）．．．．Detroit． MINNESOTA．
1005 Cushman K．Davis（R．）．St．Paul． 1901 K nute Nelson（R．）．．．．．．Alexandria． MISSISSIPPI．
1899 H．de S．Money（D．）．．．．Carrollton． －＊W．VV．A．Sullivan（D．）．Oxford． MISSOURI．
1905 F．M．Cockrell（D．）．．．．Warrensburg． 1903 George G．Test（D．）．．．．．．Kansas City．

1905 William A．Clark（D．）．．．Butte City．
I90I Thos．H．Carter（R．）．．．．Helena．
NEBRASKA．
I905 $\ddagger$ William V．Allen（P．）．Madison．
1901 John M．Thurston（R．）．Omaha．

## NEVADA．

1905 W．M．Stewart（Sil．）．．．．Virginia City． 1903 John P．Jones（Sil．）．．．．．．Gold Hill． ざEW゙ーHAMPSHIRE．
1903 J．H．Gallinger（R．）．．．．．Concord．
1901 Wm ．E．Chandler（R．）．Concord． NEW－JERSEY．
I905 John Kean（R．）．．．．．．．．．．Ellzabeth．
1901 WH ．J．Sewell（R．）．．．．．Camden． NEW－TORK．
1905 Chauncey M．Depew（R．）New－York．
1903 Thos．C．Platt（R．）．．．．．．．Owego．
NORTH CAROLINA．
1903 Jeter C．Pritchard（R．）．．．Marshall．
1901 \＄1arion But＇er（P．）．．．．．．．Raleigh．
NORTH DAKOTA．
1905 Porter J．McCumber（P．）．Wahpeton．
1903 H．C．Hansbrough（R．）．Devil＇s Lake． OHIO．
1003 Jos．B．Foraker（R．）．．．．Cincinnati． 1905 J1arcus A．Hanna（R．）．Cleveland． OREGON：
1903 Joseph Simon（R．）．．．．．．Portland． 190I G．W．McBride（P．）．．．．．St．Helens． PENKSYLVANIA．
1903 Boies Penrose（R．）．．．．．．．Philadelphia．
$1905 \frac{1}{i}$ Natthew S．Quay（R．）．．Beaver． RHODE ISLAND．
1905 Nelson W．Aldrich（R．）．．Providence． 1901 Geo．P．Wetmore（R．）．．．Newport． SOCTH CAROLINA．
1903 J．L．McLaurin（D．）．．．．Bennettsville． I $201 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{R}$ ．Tillman（D．）．．．．．．．Trenton． SOLTH DAKOTA．
1903 Jas．H．Kyle（Ind．）．．．．．Aberdeen．
1901 R．F．Pettigrew（Sil．R．．Sioux Falls． TENNESSEE．
1905 William B．Bate（D．）．．．．Nashville． 1901 Thos．B．Turley（D．）．．．．．Memphis． TEXAS．
1905 Charles A．Culberson（D．）Dallas．
1301 Horace Chilton（D．）．．．．．．Tyler．
UTAH．
1905 （Vacant．）
1903 Jos．L．Rawlins（D．）：．．．Sait Lake． VERMONT．
1905 Redfield Proctor（R．）．．．．Proctor． 1503 Jonathan Q．Ross（R．）．．St．Johnsbu－v． VIRGINIA．
1905 John W．Daniel（D．）．．．．Lynchburg． 1901 Thos．S．Martin（D．）．．．．Scottsville． WASHINGTON．
1005 Addison G．Foster（R．）．．Tacoma．
1903 Geo．Turner（P．）．．．．．．．．．．Spokane．
W＇EST VIRGI．＇IA．
1905 Nathan B．Scott（R．）．．．．Wheeling． 1901 Stephen B．Elkins（R．）．．Elkins． WISCONSIN．
1905 Joseph V．Quarles（R．）．．Milwaukee．
1903 John C．Spooner（R．）．．．．Madison． WYOMI：
1905 Clarence D．Clark（R．）．．Evanston．
1901 Francis E．Warren（R．）．Cheyenne．
＊Appointed（temporarily，until Leglslature meets，January 2，I900），vice Edward C． Walthall（D．）died April 21．，1S9S．tAppointed by Governor after Legislature adjourned without an election；eligibility to be tested．まずice M．L．Hasward（R．）died Decem－ ber 5,1899 ．

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

## DAVID B. HENDERSON (R.), Iowa, Speaker. <br> ALEXANDER M'DOWELL, of Pennsylvania, Cierk.

(R.). Republicans. 186: (D.), Democrats, 160; (Pop.), Populists, 7; (Silver). Silverites, 2; vacancies, 2 ; total, 357.

## LVITH CONGRESS.

## ALABAMA.

1. Geo. W. Taylor (D.)... Demopolis. 2. Jesse F. Stallings (D.). Greenville.
2. Henry D. Clayton (D.). Eufaula.
3. G. H. Robbins (D.).... Selma.
4. Willis Brewer (D.)..... Hayneville.
5. John H. Bankhead (D.). Fayette.
6. John L4 Burnett (D.).. Gadsden.
7. Joseph Wheeler (D.).... Wheeler.
8. O. W. Underwood (D.). Birmingham.

> ARKANSAS.

1. P. D. McCulloch,jr. (D.) Marianna. 2. John S. Little (D.)..... Greenwood. 3. Thos. C. McRae (D.)... Prescott.
2. Wm. L. Terry (D.).... Little Rock.
3. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.) Fayetteville.
4. S. Brundidge, jr. (D.).. Searcy.

## CALIFORNIA.

1. John A. Barham (R.).. Santa Rosa.
2. Marion de Vries (D.). . Stockton.
3. Victor Metcalf (R.)..... Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn (R.).........San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud (R.)... San Francisco.
6. B. J. Waters (R.)...... Los Angeles.
7. James Carren (R.)..... Modesto.

## COLORADO.

1. J. F. Shafroth (S.)..... Denver. 2. John C. Bell (Pop.)......Montrose.

## CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Stevens Henry (R.). Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.)...... New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.).. Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.).. Norwalk. DELATARE.
5. J. H. Hoffecker (R.)... Smyrna. FLORIDA.
6. S. M. Sparkman (D.)...Tampa.
7. R. W. Davis (D.)....... Palatka. GEORGIA.
8. Rufus E. Lester (D.).. Savannah.
9. James M. Griggs (D.).. Dawson.
10. E. B. Lewis (D.)...... Montezuma.
11. W. C. Adamson (D.)... Carrollton.
12. L. F. Livingston (D.).. Kings.
13. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.).. Macon.
14. John W. Maddox (D.). . Rome.
15. Wm. M. Howard (D.).. Lexington.
16. Farish C. Tate (D.)..... Jasper.
17. W. H. Fleming (D.).... Augusta,
18. W. G. Brantley (D.)... Brunswick.

IDAHO.

1. James Gunn (Pop.)....Boise. ILLINOIS.
2. James R. Mann (R.)... Chicago.
3. Wm. Lorimer (R.)..... Chicago.
4. Geo. P. Foster (D.).... Chicago.
5. Thos. Cusick (D.)...... Chicago.
6. E. T. Noonan (D.).... Chicago.
7. Henry S. Boutell (R.).. Chicago.
8. George E. Foss (R.)... Chicago.
9. Albert J. Hopkins (R.).Aurora.
10. Rob't R. Hitt (R.).... Mt. Morris.
11. Geo. W. Prince (R.)... Galesburg.

## ILLINOIS.-(Continued).

11. Walter Reeves (R.).... Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.)... Danville. 13. Vespasian Warner (R.).Clinton. 14. Joseph V. Graff (R.).. Pekin. 15. Benj. F. Marsh (R.).... Warsaw. 16. W. E. Williams (D.)... Pittsfield. 17. B. F. Caldwell (D.).... Chatham. 18. Thomas M. Jett (D.). . Hillsboro. 19. J. B. Crowley (D.)..... Robinson. 20. J. R. Williams (D.).... Carmi. 21. W. A. Rodenberg (R.).. East St. Louis. 22. Geo. W. Smith (R.)... Murphysboro.

## INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.) Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.).. Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.)...... . Corydon.
4. F. 9. Griffith (D.) ...... Greensburg.
5. Geo. W. Faris (R.)......Terre Haute. 6. James E. Watson (R.). Rushville. 7. Jesse Overstreet (R.)... Franklin. 8. Geo. W. Cromer (R.).. Muncie. 9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)...Delphi.
6. E. D. Crumpacker (R.). Valparaiso. 11. Geo. W. Steele (R.).... Marion. 12. J. M. Robinson (D.)... Fort Wayne. 13. Abram L. Brick (R.)... South Bend.

## IOWA.

1. Thos. Hedge (R.)....... Rurlington. 2. J. R. Lane (R.)......... Davenport.
2. D. B. Henderson (R.).. Dubuque.
3. G. N. Haugen (R.)...... Northwood.
4. Rob't G. Cousins (R.). . Tipton.
5. John F. Lacey (R.).... Oskaloosa.
6. John A. T. Hull (R.)... Des Moines.
7. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.).. Clarinda.
8. Smith McPherson (R.). Red Oak.
9. J. P. Dolliver (R.)..... Fort Dodge.
10. Lott Thomas (R.)....... Storm Lake.

## KANSAS.

At Large-W.J. Bailey (R.) Baileyville. 1. Chas. Curtis (R.)...... Topeka. 2. T. D. Bowersock (R.). . Lawrence. 3. E. R. Ridgely (Pop.). . Pittsburg. 4. J. M. Miller (R.)...... Council Grove. 5. W. A. Calderhead (R.). Marysville. 6. W. A. Reeder (R.).... Logan.
7. Chester J. Long (R.)... Hutchinson.

## KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.). Paducah. 2. H. D. Allen (D.)....... Morganfield. 3. John S. Rhea (D. Fus.) Russellville.
2. D. H. Smith (D.)....... Hodgenville.
3. Oscar Turner (D.)...... Louisville. 6. Albert S. Berry (D.)... Newport. 7. 8Vacant. .
4. G. G. Gilbert (D.)..... Shelbyville.
5. Samuel J. Pugh (R.).. Vanceburg.
6. T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.). . Prestonburg.
7. Vincent Boering (R.)...London.

## LOUISIANA.

1. Adoiph Meyer (D.)..... New-Orleans. 2. Robert C. Davey (D.).. New-Orleans. 2. Rob't F. Broussard (D.) New-Orleans. 4. T. Brazeale (D.).......... Natchitoches.

LOUISIANA．－（Continued．）
5．${ }^{1}$ Joselth E．Ransdell（D．）
f．S．M．Roliertson（D．）．．lbaton Rouge． M．11N゙も．
1．＊Ainos L．Allen（li．）．．．．I Imrtand． 2．ECharles E．Littreti－ld（I：．）Ifuckland．
3．F．C．Burlolgh（R．）．．．．Angusta． 4．Chas．A．Boutelle（R．）．IBangor．

## MARリ゙L．ぶD．

1．VVacant．
… Wm．B．Baker（I2．）．．．．Aberdeen． 3．F．C．Wrachter（I．）．．．．Baltimore． 4．J．W．Denny（D．）．．．．．．．Baltimore． 5．Sydney E．Mudd（R．）．．La Plata． 6．G．A．Pearee（R．）．．．．．Cumberland．

## MASSACHCSETTS．

1．Geo．P．Lawrence（R．）North Adams．
2．Fred＇k H．Gilleti（R．）．．．Apringfield．
3．J．R．Thayer（D．）．．．．．．Worcester．
4．G．W．Weymouth（R．）．Fitchburg．
5．Tim．S．Knox（R．）．．．．Lawrence．
6．Nim．H．Moody（R．）．．．Haverhill．
7．E．W．Roberts（R．）．．．．Chelsea．
S．Sam＇l W．McCall（R．）．Winchester．
9．John F．Fitzgerald（D．）Boston．
10．Henry F．Naphen（D．）．Boston．
11．Chas．F．Sprague（R．）．Boston．
12．Wm．C．Lovering（R．）．．Taunton． 13．Wm．S．Greene（R．）．．．Fall River．

## MICHIGAN．

1．John B．Corliss（R．）．．．Detroit．
2．H．C．Smith（R．）．．．．．．Idrian．
3．W．Gardner（R．）．．．．．．．．Albion．
4．E．L．Hamilton（R．）．．．Niles．
5．Wm．A．Smith（R．）．．．．Grand Rapids
G．Samuel $I$ ．．Smith（R．）．Pontiac．
7．Edzar TVeeks（R．）．．．．．Mount Clemens
8．J．W．Fordney（R．）．．．．Saginatr．
9．Roswell P．Eishop（R．）Ludington．
10．Rosseau O．Crump（R．）．Bay City．
11．Wm．S．Mesick（R．）．．．Mancelona．
12．Carlos D．Shelden（R．）．Houghton．

## MIN゙NESOTA．

1．James A．Tawney（R．）Winona．
2．Jas．T．McCleary（R．）．Mankato．
3．Joel P．Heatwole（P．）．．Northfield．
4．F．C．Stevens（R．）．．．．．St．Paul．
5．Loren Fletcher（R．）．．．．Minneapolis．
6．Page Morris（R．）．．．．．．Duluth．
T．Frank M．Eddy（R．）．．．Glenwood．

## MisSISSIPPI

1．John M．Allen（D．）．．．．Tupelo．
2．Thomas Speight（D．）．．．Ripley：
3．T．C．Catchings（D．）．．Vicksburg．
4．A．F．Fox（D．）．．．．．．．．．Trest Point
5．John S．Tilliams（D．）．．Yazoo City．
6．F．A．McLain（D．）．．．．Gloster．
7．Patrick Henry（D．）．．．．Brandon．

## MISSOURI

1．James T．Lloyd（D．）．．．Shelbyville．
2．W．W．Rucker（D．）．．．．Keytesville．
3．J．T．Dougherty（D．）．．Liberty：
4．C．F．Cochran（D．）．．．．St．Joseph．
5．Wm，S．Cowherd（D．）．Kansas City．
6．D．A．De Armond（D．）．Butler．
7．James Cooney（D．）．．．．Marshall．
8．${ }^{5}$ D．W．Shackleford（D．）．
9．Champ Clark（D．）．．．．．．Bowllng Green
10．Rich d Bartholdt（R．）．．St．Louis．
11．Charles F．Joy（R．）．．．．St．Louis．
12．Chas．E．Pearce（R．）．．St．Louis．
13．Edward Robb（D．）．．．．．Perryville．

## MISNOURI．－（Continued）

14．W．W．Vandiver（D．）．rape Girardeau
15．M．E．IBentun（D．）．．．．．Nensho．

## MONTAN．

1．A．J．（amphell＋1）．）．．．Butte．

## NE1SにASに，

1．E．J．Liakitt（R．）．．．．．Linculn．
$\because$ David 11．Mereer（12．）．Unaha，
：3．John S．Ikwhison（D．）．Madison．
4．Wm．L．Stark（I＇op．）．Aurora．
－．C．E．Adaıns（IPop．）．．．Nelson． （i．${ }^{3}$ William Neville（l＇op．）．North Platte．

## NEVADA．

1．F．G．Newlands（N．）．．．Reno．
ざE\｜－HAMPSHIRE
1．Cyrus A．sulloway（R．）Manchester．
2．Frank（ ．Marke（ l. ）．．Peterhoro．
NETTHERSE：
I．H．C．Loudenslager（R．）「aulsboro．
$\because$ John J．Gardner（R．）．．Atlantic City．
3．Benj．F．Howell（R．）．．N．Brunswick．
4．J．S．Solomon．jr．（D．）．．Boonton．
J．James F．Stewart（R．）Paterson．
6．Rich＇d W．Parker（R．）．Newark．
7．Wm．D．Daly（D．）．．．．．Hoboken．
8．Chas．… Fowler（R．）．．Elizabeth．

## NETV－YORK

1．T．B．Scudder（D．）．．．．Glenhead．
‥ John J．Fitzgerald（D．）Brooklyn．
B．Edmund H．Driggs（D．）Brooklyn．
4．B．F．Clayton（D．）．．．．．Brooklyn．
5．Frank E．Wilson（D．）．．Brooklyn．
6．Mitchell May（D．）．．．．．．Brooklyn．
7．Nicholas Muller（D．）．．．Ner－Fiork．
S．D．J．Riordan（D．）．．．．．．．New－York．
9．Thos．J．Bradley（D．）．New－York．
10．Amos J．Cummings（D．）New－Iork．
I1．William Sulzer（D．）．．．．Ners－York．
12．Geo．B．McClellan（D．）New－York．
13．Jefferson M．Levy（D．）．New－York．
14．Wm，Astor Chanler（D．New－Iork．
15．Jacob Ruppert，jr．（D．）New－liork．
16．John Q．Cnderhill（D．）New－Rochelle．
17．A．S．Tompkins（R．）．．Nyack．
18．John H．Ketcham（R．）Dover Plains．
19．A．V．S．Cochrane（R．）Hudson．
20．Martin H．Glynn（D．）．Albany．
21．J．K．．Stewart（R．）．．．．．Amsterdam．
2․․ L．N．Littauer（R．）．．．．Gloversville．
23．L．W．Emerson（R．）．．．Warrensburg．
24．Chas．A．Chickering（R．）Copenhagen．
25．James S．Yherman（R．）T゙tica．
26．George WV．Ray（R．）．．．Norwich．
2－．M1．J．Driscoll（R．）．．．．Syracuse
$\because$－S．Sereno E．Payne（R．）．．Auburn．
29．Chas．$\Pi$ ．Gillet（R．）．．．Addison．
30．Jas．TV．Wadsworth（R．Geneseo．
31．J．MI．E．O＇Grady＇（R．）．Rochester．
32．W．H．Ryan（D．）．．．．．．Buffalo．
33．D．S．Alexander（R．）．．Buffalo．
34．4S．E．Treeland（R．）．．

## NORTH CAROLINA．

1．John H．Small（D．）．．．．Elizabeth City
2．Geo．H．White（R．）．．．．Tarboro
3．C．R．Thomas（D．）．．．．．Nertbern．
4．Joseph J．Jenkins（Pop．）Pittsboro．
5．W．W．Kitchin（D．）．．．Roxboro．
8．J．D．Bellamy（D．）．．．．Wilmington．
7．T．F．İlutz（D．）．．．．．．Salisbury．
S．R．Z．Linney（R．）．．．．．Taylorsville．
9．Wm．T．Crawford（D．）．Asheville．

## NORTH DAKOTA．

B．F．Spalding（R．）．．．．Fargo．

## OHIO.

1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.).. Cincinnati.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.) Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner (D.).. Dayton.
4. R. B. Gordon (D.)..... St. Marys.
5. D. Meekison (D.)...... Napoleon.
6. Seth W. Brown (R.)... Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver (R.) Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand (R.) Delaware.
9. James H. Southard (R.) Toledo.
10. S. R. Morgan (R.)..... Oak Hill
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.) Athens.
12. John J. Lentz (D.)..... Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.). Seneca Co.
14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.). . Mansfield.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.) Zanesville.
16. ${ }^{6}$ Joseph Gill (R.)........ Steubenville.
17. J. A. McDowell(D.Pop.) Millersburg.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.). New-Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick (R.)....... Akron.
20. F. O. Phillips (R.)..... Medina.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland.

## OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.) Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody (R.) Dalles.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large-G. A. Grow (R.) Glenwood. S. R. Davenport (R.).. Erie.

1. H. H. Bingham (R.).. Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams. jr. (R.) Philadelphia.
3. Wm. McAleer (D.)........Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.).. Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer (R.). Philadelphia.
6. Thos. S. Butler (R.)... West Chester.
7. Irving $P$. Wanger (R.). Norristown.
8. L. H. Barber (D.) . . . . Mauch Chunk
9. ${ }^{7}$ H. D. Green (D.)........
10. Marriott Brosius (R.).. Lancaster.
11. Wm. Connell (R.)...... Scranton.
12. S. W. Davenport (D.). . Plymouth.
13. J. W. Ryan (D.)...... Pottsville.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.) Harrisburg.
15. F. C. Wright (R.)...... Susquehanna.
16. Horace B. Packer (R.). Wellsboro.
17. R. K. Polk (D.)....... Danville.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.) Chambersburg.
19. Edw. Zeigler (D.)...... York.
20. Jos. E. Thropp (R.).... Bedford.
21. S. N. Jack (R.).........Indiana.
22. John Dalzell (R.)....... Pittsburg.
23. W. H. Graham (R.)... Allegheny.
24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.) Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter (R.).. Chicora.
26. A. Gaston (D.)........... Meadville
27. J. C. Sibley (D.)........ Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.).... Ridgway. RHODE ISLAND.
29. Melville Bull (R.)...... Newport.
30. Adin P. Capron (R.)... Stillwater. SOUTH CAROLINA.
31. William Elliott (D.).... Beaufort.
32. W. Jasper Talbert (D.) Parksvilie. 3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.) Belton.
33. Stanyarne Wilson (D.). Spartanburg.
34. D. E. Fenley (D.)...... Lancaster.
35. James Norton (D.) ..... Mullins.
36. J. William Stokes (D.).Orangeburg. SOUTH DAKOTA.
At Large-R. J. Gamble (R.) Yankton.
C. H. Burke (R.)... Pierre.

## TENN ESSEE

1. Walter P. Brownluw(R.) Jonesboro.
2.. Henry R. Gibson (R.).. Knoxville.
2. John A. Moon (D.).... Cliattanooga. 4. C. E. Snodgrass (D.).. Crossville. 5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.) Murfreesboro. 6. J. W. Galines (D.).... Nashville. 7. Nicholas N. Cox (D.).. Franklin. S. T. W. Sims (D.)........ Linden.
3. Rice A. Pierce (D.)... Union City.
4. E. W. Carmack (D.)... Memphis. TEXAS.
5. Thomas H. Ball (D.).. Huntsville.
6. Sam. B. Cooper (D.).....Woodville.
7. R. C. de Graffenreid(D.) Longview.
8. J. L. Sheppard (D.).... Pittsburg.
9. Joseph W. Bailey (D.). Gainesville.
G. R. E. Burke (D.)...... Dallas.
10. R. L. Henry (D.). ..... Waco.
11. S. W. T. Lanham (D.). Weatherford.
12. A. S. Burleson (D.).... Austin.
13. R. B. Hawley (R.).... Galveston.
14. Rudolph Kleberg (D.). . Cuero.
15. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
16. John H. Stephens (D.). Vernon. UTAH.
At Large-B.H.Roberts(D.)Salt Lake City VERMONT.
17. H. Henry Powers (R.). Morrisville.
18. William W. Grout (R.) Barton. VIRGINIA.
19. William A. Jones (D.). Warsaw.
20. William A. Young (D.). Norfolk.
21. John Lamb (D.).........Richmond.
22. Sydney P. Epes (D.)... Nottoway.
23. Claude A. Swanson (D.) Chatham.
24. Peter J. Otey (D.). . . . Lynchburg.
25. James Hay (D.)........ Madison.
26. J. F. Rixey (D.)....... . Brandy.
27. Wm. F. Rhea (D.).... Bristol.
28. J. M. Quarles (D.).... Staunton. WASHINGTON.
At Large-W. L. Jones (R.) Yakima.
F. W. Cushman (R.). Tacoma. WEST VIRGINIA.
29. B. B. Dovener (R.).... Wheeling.
30. Alston G. Dayton (R.). Phillippi.
31. David A. Johnson (D.) Bluefield.
32. R. H. Freer (R.)...... Harrisville. WISCONSIN.
33. Henry A. Cooper (R.).. Racine.
34. H. P. Dahle (R.)....... Mount Horab.
35. Joseph W. Babcock (R.) Necedah.
36. Theobald Otjen (R.).... Milwaukee.
37. Sam'l S. Barney (R.). . Vest Bend.
f. J. S. Davidson (R.)... Oshkosh.
38. J. J. Esch (R.)......... I a Crosse.
39. Edw'd S. Minor (R.). . Sturgeons Bay
40. Alexander Stewart (R.) Wausau.
41. John J. Jenkins (R.)... Chippewa Falls WYOMING.
At Large-F.W.Mondell(R.) Newcastle.

## Territorial Delegates.

 ARIZONA.J. F. Wilson (D.) $\qquad$ Tucson.
NEIV-MEXICO.
Pedro Perea (R.)......Santa Fe. OKLAHOMA.
Dennis T. Flynn (R.).. Guthrie,

[^4]POLITICIL COMPLEXION OF MEMBERS OF CONGIESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1ל56．

|  | Senats． |  |  |  |  | House． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Congress． | Iears． | Rep． | Dem． | mer． | Ind． | Rep． | Dem． | Amer． | Ind． |
| X＇XXV | 1457－9 | 20 | 39 | 5 | － | 32 | 131 | 14 |  |
| XXXVI | 1859－61 | 26 | 35 | 2 | － | 113 | 101 | 23 |  |
| －XXXVII | 1561－3 | 31 | 10 | 12 | － | 106 | 42 | 125 |  |
| ＊XXXV1II | 1863－5 | 36 | 9 | 15 | － | 102 | 75 | － | ） |
| NXXix | 1S65－7 | 41 | 11 | － | － | 145 | 40 | － |  |
| XL | 1867－9 | 42 | 11 | － | － | 143 | 49 | － |  |
| ※゙LI | 1869－71 | 58 | 11 | － | － | 151 | 78 | － |  |
| XLII | 1871－3 | 57 | 17 | － | 二 | 138 | 103 | － | －5 |
| XLIII | 1873－5 | 47 | 20 | － | $\because$ | 194 | 92 | － | 14 |
| ALLV | 1575－7 | 43 | 24 | － | 2 | 107 | 165 | － |  |
| －LV | 1877－9 | 36 | $3:$ | － | 21 | 142 | 151 | － |  |
| ズLV゙I | 1579－51 | 32 | 44 | － | － | 123 | 178 | － | ${ }^{0} 16$ |
| XLVII | 1881－3 | 37 | 38 | 二 | 1 | $1+6$ | 138 | － | ${ }^{1} 10$ |
| XLVIII | 1883－5 | $\dagger 40$ | 36 | － | － | 124 | 198 | － | ${ }^{1} 1$ |
| XL1X | 1185－7 | 42 | 34 | － | － | 120 | 204 | － | ${ }^{1}$ |
| L．．．． | 18ちi－9 | 39 | 37 | － | － | 153 | 16.5 |  | 4 |
| LI | 1889－91 | 39 | 37 |  |  | 166 | 153 |  |  |
| LII | 1891－3 | 47 | 39 | 二 | 32 | 88 126 | －236 |  | 3 |
| LIII | 1893－5 | 4 |  | － | 14 $\pm 6$ | 126 | －104 |  | 37 |
| LIV | 1595－7 |  | 10.34 |  | ${ }_{8}^{ \pm 6}$ | 11192 | 12131 |  | 1329 |
| LV ．．．．．．． | 1837－3 | 45 | $\underline{04}$ | － | 5 |  |  | － |  |

During Civil War some Southern States mere unrepresented．¡Two Virglnia Sen－ ators were Readjusters and roted with Republicans．$\ddagger$ Four Populists and two Silver， the latter of Nevada．${ }^{1}$ Cinion party． 2 Liberal Republicans．${ }^{3}$ Popullsts．${ }^{4}$ Three va－ cancies．${ }^{6}$ Greenbackers．TOne racancy．${ }^{\circledR}$ Five Populists，two Silver Republlcans，one Independent．Nine are silver Republicans．${ }^{10}$ Twenty－nine are Sllver Democrats． ${ }^{11}$ Ten are Silver Republicans；also one vacancy．12One hundred and twenty－nine are Silver Democrats．${ }^{13}$ Fifteen Populists；eleven Democratic Populists．

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.


Note．－For representation of each State at present see＂States and Territorles． General Information．＇

## TERRITORIAL GROWVTH OF THE L゙NITED STITES．

The original territory of the Enited States comprised 827,844 square miles； transferred from Great Britain by Treaty uf 1＇aris．Seplember 3．1583．The present tutal area of the U＇nited sitates（main londy）is $3.090,7 \pi$ square miles：total area of outlying territory， 747,733 square miles： aggregate，3．835，510 square miles．

LOULSIAN゙A TERRITORF（1．1：1，031 square milesl．－Purchased from France，by treaty．April 30 ． 1503 ，for $\$ 15.00(1,(\mathrm{WH})$.

Fl＠RIIA PROVINCES（59，26 squarp miles）．－I＇urchased from spain，log treaty． Feloruary 22，1819，for $\$ 5,000,000$ ．

OREGOX（291，000 square mlles）．－By discovery：1792：exploratlon．1805－06；set－ ilement，1s11：and treatles with France （1803），Spain（1S19），Russia（1525），and England（1S46）．

TENAS ANNENATION（3i6．133 square miles）．－By convention with Texas Repub－
lic．March 2，1S4. and payment of $\$ 10$ ，－ 000,000 ．

MEKICAN CESSION（first．Jँच．is3 square miles）．－By conquest and purchase from Mexico for $\$ 15,000,000$ ，Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo．February … $1 \backslash 45$ ． Second cession（ 45.535 square niles）．－ Purchased from Mexico for $\$ 10.000$ ，by Gadsden Treaty．December 30，15\％3．

ALASKA（5才：．3，\％square miles）．－DPur－ chased from Russia，March ： 30 ，1sci，for sin，20 0，000）．

IIATVAII（ 6,56 it square miles）．－Annexed by jolnt resolution of Congress，July 6. 1598.

SPANISH CESSIONS．－Porto Pico，3．531 square miles：Philippines．114．361 square miles：Guam， 1 Go square miles．By Treaty or Paris．December 10.1595 and pay－ ment to Spain of $\$ 20.000,000$ for the Philip－ pines．

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

## PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

Annual
salary:
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio, President of the U. S........................... GARRET A. HOBART, Vice-President (died November 21, 1899). $\$ 50,000$ Connecticut, Secretary to the President...

## THE CABINET.

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of State.................... $\quad \$ 8,000$
Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 . 8 .000
Elihu Root, of New-Y̌rk, Secretary of War. ..................................... . . . . 8,000
John W. Griggs, of New-Jersey, Attorney-General.............................. . . . 8,000
Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General................... S,000
John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy....................... . . 8,000
Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior............... $\quad 8,000$
James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture................................. 8,000

## STATE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Secretary-David J. Hill (1898), New-York, $\$ t .500$.
Second Ass't Secretary-Alvey A. Adee (1886), D. C., $\$ 4,000$.

Third Ass't Secretary-Thos. W. Cridier (1897), West Virginia, $\$ 4,000$.

Chief Clerk-W. H. Michael (1897), Neb. $\$ 2,500$.

Chief of Diplomatic Sureau-Sidney $Y$. Smith (1897), D. C., $\$ 2,100$.

Chief of Consular Bureau-Rob't S. Chilton (1895), D. C., $\$ 2.100$.

Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives -Pendleton King (1894), North Carolina, $\$ 2,100$.

Solicitor-W゙m. L. Penfield (1897), Ind.
Chief of Bureau of Accounts-Frank A. Branagan (1895), Ohio, \$2, 100.

Cbief of Bureau of Rolls and LibraryAndrew H. Allen (1892), North Carolina, $\$ 2,100$.

Chief of Bureau of Foreign CommerceFrederic Emory (1894), Maryland, \$2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Appointments-Robert Brent Mosher (1898), Kentucky, \$8,100. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Assistant Secretaries-Horace A. Taylor (1899), Wis.; Oliver L. Spalding (1897), Mich.; Frank A. Vanderlip (1897), Ill. each \$t,500.

Chief Clerk-Theodore F. Swayze (1897) New-Jersey, $\$ 3,000$.

Chief of Division of AppointmentsCharles I.yman (189S), \$2,750. Controller--Robert T. Traçewell (1s97), Ind., $\$ 5,500$.
Assistant Controller-Leander P. Mitchell, (1897), Ind., $\$ 4,500$.

Auditor for Treasury Department-William E. Andrews (1597), Neb., $\$ 4,000$. Auditor for War Department-Frank H. Morris (1899), Ohio, \$1.000.

Auditor for Navy Iepartment-William W. Brown (1896), Penn., $\$ 4,0 \mathrm{~m}$ ).

Auditor for Interior Department-William Youngblood (1897), Ala., $\$ 4,000$.

Auditor for State Department-Ernest G. Timme (1897), Wis., $\$ 4,000$.

Auditor for Postoffice Department-Henry A. Castle (1897), Minn., \& $4,000$.

Treasurer of United States-Ellis II. Roberts (1897), New-York, $\$ 6,000$.

Register of the Treasury-Judson W. Lyons (1898), Ga., $\$ 4,000$.

Controller of the Currency-C. G. Dawes (1897), Ill., $\$ 5.000$.

Solicitor of the Treasury-Maurice D. $O^{\circ}$ Connell (1897), Iowa, $\$ 4,500$.

Commissioner of Navigation-E. T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $\$ 3,600$.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue--George M. Thomas (1837), Ky.. $\$ 4,500$.

Director of the Mint-George E. Roberts (1897), \$4,500.

Chief of Secret Service Division-John E. Wilkie (1897), Ill., $\$ 3,500$.

Supervising Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service-Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., $\$ 4,000$.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels-James A. Dumont ( 1876 ), N. Y., $\$ 3,500$.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics-Oscar P. Austin (1898), D. C.; $\$ 3,(6) 0$.

Supervising Architect-James K. Taylor (1897), Penn., $\$ 4,500$.

Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Print-ing-Claude M. Johnson (1893), K y., $\$ \mathbf{4}, 500$.

Superintendent of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey-H. S. Pritchett ( 1897 ), Mo., $\$ 5,000$.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION-Commissioner General, T. V. Powderly (1897), Penn., $\$ 4,000$. Commissioners at PortsThomas Fitchie (1897), New-Y゙ork, $\$ 4,500$; Percy C. Henninghausen (1897). Baltimore, $\$ 2,200$ : George B. Billings (1897), I3oston, $\$ 2,200$; John J. S. Rogers (1895), Philadelphia, \$2,200: Walter Stradley (1895), San Francisco, \$2,200.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General-John K. Richards (1897), Ohio, $\$ 7,000$.

Assistant Attorneys-James F. Boyd (1897). N. C.: John G. Thompsoll (18! Iil.; Louis A. Pradt ( $1899^{-}$), Wis.; Hemy M. Hoyt (1897), Penn., $\$ 5.000$ each.
Assistant Attorney General, Int. Dept. Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming, $\$ 5,000$. Assistant Attorney General, P. O. Dept. - James N. Tyner, Ind., $\$ 4,000$.

Solicitor. State Department-William L. Penfield, Ind., $\$ 3,500$.

Solicitor of Treasury－M．D．O＇Connell， Iowa． 84,500 ．
Solicitor Internal Revenue－George M． Thomas．Ky．， 81,500
Law Clerk－A．J．Bentley；Ohio，\＄2，700．
Appointment Clerk－Joseph $P$ ．Rudy， Penn．， 81, s00．
Attorney in Charge of Pardons－J．S． Easby Smith，Ala．，$\$ 2,400$.
Disoursing Clerk－Henry Rechtin．Ohio， $\$ 2,300$.

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT．

First Assistant Postmaster General－ Perry S．Heath（1597）．Ind．，\＄4，000．

Second Assistant Postmaster General－ Nilliam S．Shallenberger（1897），Penn．， $\$ \pm, 000$ ．

Third Assistant Postmaster General－ Edward C．Madden（1893），Mich．，\＄1，000．

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General－
Joseph L．Bristow（1897），Kan．，$\$ 4,000$ ．
Chief Clerk－Blain $\mathrm{IV}^{\circ}$ ．Taylor（1896），W． 1．a．，\＄2．500．

Assistant Attorney General－James ． Tyner（1597）．1nd．，$\$ 4,000$ ．

Superintendent of Foreign Jails－N゙ew－ ton 11．Brooks（1890），Va．，$\$ 3,000$ ．

Superintendent of Money Order system－
James T．Metcalf（1597），Lowa．$\$ 3.000$ ．
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service
－James E．White（1s90），Ill．，\＄3，500．
Superintendent of Dead Letter Office－ David P．Leibhardt（1597），Ind．，\＄2，500）．

Chief Postoffice Inspector－George B． Hamlet（1897），Ohio，$\$ 3.000$ ．

## INTERIOR DEPARTME．OT．

First Assistant Secretary－Thomas Ryan （1897）．Kan．，$\$ 4.500$ ．

Assistant Secretary－Webster Daris （1897），Mo．．$\$ 4.000$ ．

Cbief Clerk－Edward M．Dawson（1897）， Md．，है२． 750 ．

Assistant Attorney General－Willis Voan Deventer（1897）．Wyo．．\＄̧．0．00．

Commissioner of General Land Office－ Binger Hermann（1S57）．Ore．．$\$ 5,000$ ．

Commissioner of Pensions－H．Clay Evans（1897），Tenn．©

Commissioner of Patents－Charies I1．
Duell（1835）．New－York．§5． 104.
Commissijner of Educaticn－Wm．T． Harris（18s＇y），Masso．S\％， 0011 ．

Commissioner of Indian Affairs－Win．A． Jones（1597），Wis．，\＆．ukr）．

Commissioner of Railroads－James Long－ street（1897），Ga．．sұ．ivn．

Director of Genlogical survey－－Charles $\Gamma$ ． WValcott（1さりT）．ぶ．ざ．\＄5．000．

Architect of the Capitol－Ldward Clark （1865）．Penn．，§4，500．

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICLLLTRRE．

Issistant 太ecretary－Joseph H．Brigham （1897）．Ohio，\＆4．5th1．
Chief of Weather Bureau－llillis $L$ ． Moore（1295），Chio，Et．5im．

## GOVERN゙MENTT PRINTING UF゙F1CE．

Publle Printer－Frank $\pi^{\circ}$ ．Falmer（ 159 T． II1．，$\& 4, \overline{\mathrm{E}}(\mathrm{M})$ ．

LIBRARI OF C゙ON゙GRE゙ミミ．
Librarian－Herbert Putnam（1899）． Penn．．Š5．00\％．

Assistant Librarian－A．F．Spofiord （15！ 7 ），Ohio，sisu00．

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS．

John R．Procter，Kentucky；Mark S． Brewe Michigan：John B．Harlow，Mls－ souri；$\$ 3 . \bar{j}(6)$ each．John T．Doyle，secre－ tary：－1．R．Serven，chief examiner．

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMIS－ SION゚ERS．

Martin A．Knapp，New－York，cbairman； Judson C．Clements，Georsia；James U． Yeomans，Illinois；Charles S．Prouty，V＇er－ mont；Joseph W゙：Fifer，lllinois．

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS．

Chairman，Darwin R．James，Brooklyn． N．Y．；secretars，Merrell E．Gates，Wash－ ington，D．C．；E．Whittleses，Washing－ ton．D．C．：Abert K．Smiley，Lake Ma－ honk．ㄷ．：William D．Walker，Fargo， ※．D．；William H．Lyon，Brooklyn，※．I．； Joseph T．Jacobs，Ann Arbor，Mich．；Philip C．Garrett，Philadelphia；Bishop Henry E． Whipple，Fairbault．Minn．；William M． Beardshear，Ames，1owa．

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR．

Commissioner－Carroll D．Wrigbt（1ssy）， Mass．，s．9．000．

## BEREAU OF THE A3ERICAN゙ REPCB LICs．

Director－William Woulville Ruckhill （ごこ），1－st．，バ，W゙．，ぶす，リ（t）
Secretary－Ur．Horaciu Guzman，1，714 I－ st．，バ．W゙．

Chief Clerk－Williams C．Fox，2．J゙う V̌ni－ versity Place．

Chief Translator－A．W：Fergusson，$\sqrt{5}$ Cooke Place．

N゙TERNATION゙AL TRIBLNAL
OF

## EGYPT．

In 15i6．as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian gov－ ernments and the various Christian Pow－ ers hasing representatives at Cairo，cer－ tain courts were createrl in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil causes arising be－ tween persons of different foreign nation－ alities．and suits of foreigners against natives．the Egyptian fovernment and members of the Khedival famils．Thesin mixed trihunals．in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction，superseded the consular courts．A mixed tribunal consists of five judges，three of whom are foreign－ ers and two natives．The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the rec－ ommendation of the great Powers，each of which ls represented by from one to three junges There are several tribunals of original jurisdiction（first instance）and a court of appeals at Alexandria．The United states is represented in these courts by the following judges：

Court of Appeals at Alexandria－An－ thony M．Keiley，Virginia（app＇d 1894）．

Court ci First instance at Cairo－Geo．S． Batcheller，ミ．Y．（app＇a 1897）．

Court of First Instance at Mansourah－ Somerville P．Tuck，Ner゙－York（app＇d 1894）．

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

## (Corrected to December 1, 1899.)

SECRETARY OF WAR ASSISTANT SECRETARY. COMMANDING GENERAL.......Major General Nelson A. Miles, retires August 8, 1903 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS. Date of retirement for age. Adjutant-General. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin. . . . . . . . September 15, 1906. Inspector-General. . . . . . . . . . . . . Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge. .January 14, 1906. Quartermaster-General............ Brig.-Gen. M. I. Ludington..........July 4, 1903. Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence.Brig.-Gen. John F. Weston. . . . . . . November 13, 1909. Surgeon-General.....................Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg. ....J une S. 1902. Paymaster-General. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brig.-Gen. A. E. Bates. . . . . . . . . . . . July 15, 1904 Chief of Engineers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson. ........ . October S, 1901. Chief of Ordnance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brig.-Gen. A. R. Buffington . . . . . . . . November 22, 1901. Judge Advocate-General. . . . . . . . . Brig.-Gen. G. N. Lieber. . . . . . . . . . . May 21, 1901. Chief Signal Officer. . . . . . . . . . . . . Brig.-Gen. Adolphts W. Greely. ....March 27, 190S. Chief Record and Pension Officer. Brig.-Ccn. F. C. Ainsworth. . . . . . . September 11, 1916. Public Buildings Superintendent..Colonel T. A. Bingham............... May 14, 1929.

PRINCHRAL OFFICERS.
(Date of retirement in parenthesis.)
REGULAR SERVICE.
MAJOR GENERALS.-Nelson A. Miles (Aug. 8, 1903); Wesley Merritt (June 16, 1900); John R. Brooke (July 21, 1902).

BRIGADIER GENERALS.-EIWell S. Otis (March 25, 1902); James F. Wade (April 14, 1907); Henry C. Merriam (Noy. 13, 1901): Edgar R. Kellogg (March 25, 1906): Gilbert S. Carpenter (April 17, 1900). COLONELS OF CAVALRY.-Abraham K. Arnold (March 25, 1901); Henry E. Noyes (Aug. 23, 1903) ; Samuel B. M. Young (Jan. 9, 1904); Charles D. Viele (Feb. 7, 1905); 'William A. Rafferty (Feb. 16. 1906); Samuel S . Sumner (Feb. 6, 1906); T. A. Baldwin (Dec. 31, 1903); Adna R. Chaffee (April 14, 1906); Thomas McGregor (June 26, 1901); S. M. Whitside (Jan. 9, 1903).
COLONELS OF ARTILLERY.-Wallace F. Randolph (June 11, 1905); William L. Haskin (May 31. 1905); Jacob B. Rawles (Al:g. 4, 1903); F. L. Guenther (Feb. 22) 1902); John I. Rodgers (April 18, 1903); E. B. Williston (July 15, 1900) ; H. C. Hasbrouck (Oct. 26, 1903).

COLONELS OF INFANTRY.-Abraham A. Harback (Aug. 14, 1905); John C. Bates (Aug. 26, 1906) ; John H. Page (March 26. 1906); Robert H. Hall (Nov. 15, 1901); Richard Comba (July 11, 1901); Charles W. Miner (November 21, 1904); E. M. Coates (Jan. 29. 1900) ; George M. Randall (Oct. 8, 1905) ; E. H. Liscum (July 16, 1905) ; Ezra P. Ewers (April 13, 1901); Isaac D. De Russy (June 13, 1904); C. McKibbin (Nov. 2, 1904); William H. Bisbee (Jan. 28, 1904); A. S. Daggett (June 14, 1903); E. Moale (Jan. 29, 1904): C. C. Hood (Aug. 2S, 1905) ; J. H. Smith (Jan. 29, 1904); James M. J. Sanno (Dec. 10, 1904); S. Snyder (Feb. 9, 1903); Loyd Wheaton (July 15, 1902) ; Jacob Kline (Nov. 5, 1904); J. W. French (June 2, 1907); George W. Davis (July 26, 1903) ; H. B. Freeman (Jan. 17, 1901) ; A. F. Burt (Nov. 29, 1903).
(Note.-The names of the colonels are given in the numerical order of the regiment of each.)

## VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

MAJOR GENERALS. - William R. Shafter, Elwell S. Otis, Thomas M. Anderson, Henry W. Lawton, Arthur McArthur.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.-James $H$. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John C. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Robert H. Hall, Loyd Wheaton, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes, James I. Smith, Frederick Funston.

COLONELS. James Lockett, 11 th Cavairy; Edmund Rice, 26th Infantry; James M. Bell, 27 th Infantry; William E. Birkhimer, 2sth Infantry; Edward E. Hardin, 29th Infantry; Cornelius Gardener, 30 th Infantry; James S . Pettit, 31st Infantry; Louis A. Craig, 32d Infantry; Luther R.' Hare, 33d Infantry; Lyman W. V. ISennon, 34th Infantry; Wiliiam A. Kobbé, 35 th Infantry; J. Franklin Bell, 36 th Infantry; Robert B. Wallace, 37th Infantry; George S . Anderson, 38 th Infantry; Robert L. Bullard, 39th Infantry; Edward A. Godwin, 40 th Infantry; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 41 st Infantry; J. Milton Thompson, 42d Infantry; Arthur Murray, 43d Infantry; Edward J. McClernand, 44th Infantry; Joseph H. Dorst, 45th Infantry; Valter S. Schuyler, 46th Infantry; Walter Howe, 47 th Infantry; William P. Durall. 48th Infantry; William H. Beck, 49th Infantry.
(Note.-All of the above colonels are officers of the regular service of ranks of lieutenant to major, and given temporary appointments in volunteer service.)

## MILTARY DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.-Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding. Headquarters, Governor's Island, NewYork Harbor. Geographical limits: The New-England States, States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,

Maryland，Virginia，West Virginia．North Carolina and the District of Columbia．

DEPARTMENT OF C．NLIFORNIA．－ Major General IVillam $R$ ．Shafter（re－ tired）．commanding．Headquarters．San Francisco，Cal．Geographical limits： States of California and Nevada and Haw aii．

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO．－ Brigadier General Henry C．Merriam，com－ manding．Headquarters．Denver，Col． Geographical linits：State of Colorado and Territories of Arizona，New－Mexico，Utalı and such portion of Wyoming as is not embraced in lellowstune Natunal Park．

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA．－ Major General William R．Shafter（retired）， commanding．Headquarters．Vancouscr Barracks，Wrashington．Geographical lim－ its：States of Oregon．Washington，Idaho， and Alaska Territory，excepting part of Idaho embraced in the lellowstone N゙a－ tional Park．

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA．－－Briga－ dier General James F．Wade．commanding． Headquarters．St．Paul．Minn．Geographi－ cal limits：States of Minnesota．South Da－ kota，North Dakota and Montana，and such portions of WYoming and Idaho as are embraced in the Yellowstone Natlonal Park．

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES．－ Brigadier General Thomas M．Anderson， commanding．Headquarters．Chicago，Ill Geographical limits：Misconsin．Michigan， Illinois，Indiana，Ohio，Kentucky and Tennessee．

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI－ Brigadier General Henry C．Merriam，com－ manding．Headquarters，Omaha，Neb． Geographical limits：States of Nebraska， Iowa，Missouri，Kansas and Arkansas， Indian and Oklahoma Territories．

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC． Major General Elwell S．Otis，command－ ing．Seadquarters，Manila，Philippine Islands．Geographical limits：All terri－ tory in control of the Tnited States troops in the Philippine Islands and the Ladrones．

DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO．－ Drigadier General George II：Davis，com－ manding．Headquarters，San Juan．Geo． grar．hical limits：The island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto．

DEPAPTMENT OF TENAS．－State of Texas．Headquarters．San Antonio，Tex Colonel Chamhers JcKibbin．12th United States Infantry，commanding．

## DITISION OF CEBA．

Major General Jolin R．Brooke，com－ manding：headquarters．Havana．Cuba．

DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA．－That portion of the island of Cuba embraced within the following boundaries：Begin－ ning at the mouth of the Almendares River：thence south and east following the Almendares to its tributary．the Rio Grande：thence along the Rio Grande to near its head：thence north via Santa Maria del Rosario to the headwaters of the Rio las Vegas：thence along the Rio las Vegas and the Rio Cojimar to the sea： headquarters，Havana．Cuba．Brigadier General William Ludlow，commanding．

DEPARTAENT OF MATAN゙ZAS AND SANTA CLARA．－Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara；headquarters，Matanzas，

Cuha．Erigadier Gencral J．II．Wilson， commanding．
DDIARTMENT OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO．－Consisting of all that portion of the island of cuba within the limits of the Province of Havana（except such portion as is embraced in the Depart－ ment of Havana）and the I＇rovince of Pinar del Rio：headquarters．Ilavana， Cuba．Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee， commanding．

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE．－Provinces of san－ tiago and Puerto Princlpe；headquarters， Santiago，Cuba．Brlgadier General Ieon－ ard 1 ood，commanding．

## NATIONAL THOME FOR DIS－ ABLED IOLCNTEER SOLDIERS．

Foard of Managers：President，General William B．Franklln，Hartiord，Conn．： vice－presidents，General Viilliam J．Sewell， Camden，N．J．，and Colonel John L． Mitchell．Milwaukee，Wis．：secretary， General T．J．IIenderson，Princeton．Ill．； managers，General A．L．Pearson，Pitts－ burg，Penn．：Colonel G．W．Steele，Marion， Ind．；Major $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ ．11．Bunsall．Los ingeles， Cal．：General C．II．Anderson，Greenville， Ohio：Colonel Sidnev．G．Cooke，Herlngton， Kan．：General Thomas J．Henderson， Princeton，Ill．；General J．M．Brown． Portland，Me．：treasurer．Major J．M． Bermingham，Ilartford．Conn．

Branches of the National Home and membership cared for during fiscal year 1597：Central，Daston．Ohlo，7．037；North－ western，Milwaukee，Wis． 3,403 ；Eastern． Togus，Me．，3．130：Southern，Hampton， Va．，5．076；Western．Leavenworth，İan．， 3．S01：Pacific，Santa Monlca，Cal．，2．310： Marion，Marion．Ind．．$\quad .230$ ．

Principal officers of branch homes：Cen－ tral：Governor，J．B．Thomas：treasurer， M．McCoy：surgeon．D．C．Huffman． Northwestern：Governor．Cornelius Wheel－ er：treasurer，J．E．Armltage：surgeon， Almon Clarke．Eastern：Governor．S．H． Allen：treasurer．A．L．Smith；surgeon， W．E．Elwell．Southern：Governor．P．T． Woodin：treasurer，William Thompson； surgeon， $\mathrm{R} . \mathrm{S}$ ．Vickery．NVestern：Gover－ nor．J．G．Rowland；treasurer，NV．B． Shockley：surgeon，D．C．Jones．Pacific： Governor，A．J．Smith；treasurer．F．K． Upham：surgeon，11．E．Hasse．Marion： Governor，J．H．Chapman；treasurer，H． O．Heichert；surgeon．A．D．Kimball．

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service：disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor．Soldiers or sailors $w$ hose pensions exceed $\$ 16$ a month are not eligible to the Home undess the reasons are explained to the managers and are satisfactory to him．

There are also twentr－six State homes， located as follows：Vew－Iork State Soldiers and Sailors Home，Bath．N．I．：Vermont Soldiers＇Fome．Bennington．Vt．：Soldlers＂ Ilome in Massaclusetts，Chelsea，Mass．： Fltch＇s Home for the Soldiers，Noroton Heights，Conn．；New－Jersey Home fo： Disabled Soldiers，Kearny．ミ゙．J．：Pennsyl－ vania Home for Disabled Volunteer Sol－ diers and Sailors．Erie．Penn．：Dichigan Soldiers＇Home，Grand Papids，Mich．；Ohio

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio: Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.: Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca, Wis.: Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, Minn. : Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island and Milford, Neb.; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan. ; California Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.: South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D.; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista, Col.; New-Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H.: Washington's Soldiers' Home, Orting. Wash. ; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol, R. I.; North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.; Oregon Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, Ore.; Idaho Soldiers' Home, Boise, Idaho.; Wyoming Soldiers' Home, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indiana State Home, La Fayette, Ind.

## SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSIONERS.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, president: Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin, Quartermaster General M. I. Ludington, Acting Commissary General John F. Weston, Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, Judge Advocate General G. N. Lieber, Brigadier General George D. Ruggles.

Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington.-Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, governor; Brevet Brigadier General R. F. Bernard, deputy governor; Captain C. W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Colonel W. H. Forwood, surgeon.

## UNITED STATES MYLITARY ACADEMY.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congressional District and Territory-also the District of Columbia-is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; the cadet to be named by the Representative in Congress, and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the district or Territory from which the appointment is made. There are also twenty appointments at large at the disposition of the President. The number of students is thus limited to 381. Appointments are usually required to be made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after compctitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative, should he desire, may nominate a legally qualified alternate, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and admitted in the event of his success and the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twentytwo years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in helght, free from any infectious or moral disorder, and. generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity: must be well versed in reading. In writlng, includlng orthography, in arlthmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descrlptlve geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the Unlted States.

The course of instruction, which ls quite
thol ough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering and science of war. About one-fourth of those, appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder finally graduate.

The discipline is very strict, and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and, as a rule, it is granted at the expiration of the first two years.

The pay of a cadet is $\$ 540$ a year, and with proper economy is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about 337 .

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army.

The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1898 has been 3,867 .
MANNER OF APPLICATION.-Applications can be made at any time, by letter. to the Secretary of War, to have the applicant's name registered for submission to the proper Representative when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of applicant, with the number of the Congresslonal district in which his residence is situated.

Immediately after his admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment. the cadat must sign the following engagement for service, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer deputed by him:
I. I, aged - years - months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the U. S. for eight years. unless cooner discharged by competent authority.

In the presence
The candidate must then take the forlowing oath or affirmation:

I, , do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the $U$. S.. and bear true allegiance to the National Government: that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the $U$. S. paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever, and that $I$ wlil at all times obey the legal orders of my superlor officers, and the rules and artlcles governing the armles of the U.S.
ARMY PAY

| GRADE. | PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVESERVICE. ${ }^{\text {Pay ot made. \| }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay of grado. |  | Monthly pay. |  |  |  |
|  | Xearly. | Monthly | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { After } \\ 5 \text { y'rs } \\ \text { serviee } \\ 10 \mathrm{p} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { After } \\ & \text { o y'rs } \\ & \text { aervico } \\ & \text { 20 lo. e. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aftcr } \\ & 15 y^{\prime} r s^{\prime} \\ & \text { service } \\ & 30 \text { 1. e. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { After } \\ 20 y^{\prime} r s^{\prime} \\ \text { serviee } \\ 40 \text { p. c. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Yearly. | Monthly | After <br> 5 y'rs' service | Aftar 10y'rs' service | After <br> $15 y^{\prime} r s^{\prime}$ <br> servlee | $\begin{aligned} & \text { After } \\ & \text { ouy'rs } \\ & \text { service } \end{aligned}$ |
| Lieutenant-G | \$11.000 00 | \$916 67 |  |  |  |  | 8.25000 | \$687 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Major-General | 7.50000 | ) 62500 |  |  |  |  | 5.62500 | 46875 |  |  |  |  |
| Brlgadier-General | 5.50000 | 45833 |  |  |  |  | 4,12500 | 34375 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {chelonel }}$ | 3,50000 | -29167 | \$320 83 | \$350 00 | \$375 00 | 37500 | 2.62500 | 21875 | \$24062 | \$262 50 | \|\$281 $25 \mid$ | \$281 25 |
| $\ddagger$ theutenant | 3,00000 | ) 25000 | 27500 | 30000 | 32500 | 33333 | 2,25000 | 18750 | 20625 | 22500 | 24375 | 25000 |
| Major ......... | 2.50000 2.00000 | [ 20833 | 23917 <br> 183 <br> 18 | 25000 | 27083 | 29167 | 1,875 00 | 15625 | 17187 | 18750 | 20312 | 21875 |
| Captain. mounted.... Captain, not mounted | 2,000 1,800 1,800 | \|l|l| 16667815000 | 183 165 160 | 200 180 180 | 21667 19500 | 233 210 210 | 1,500 00 | 12500 | 13750 | 15000 | 16250 | 17500 |
| * Megimental Adjutant | 1.80000 | 15000 | 16 (\%) 00 | 1800 | 19500 | $21000{ }^{2}$ | 1,350 00 | 11260 | 12375 | 13500 | 14625 | 15750 |
| * 16 cimental Quartermas | 1,800 00 | 15000 | 165,00 | 18000 | 19.50 | 210001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First lieutenant, mounted... | 1.60000 | 13333 | 1.36671 | 16000 | 17333 | 18667 | 1,20000 | 10000 | 11000 | 12000 | 13000 | 14000 |
| First Lleutenant, not mouate | 1.50000 | 125 0 | 137501 | 15000 | $16 \pm 50$ | 175. 00 | 1.12500 | 9375 | 10312 | 11250 | 12187 | 13125 |
| Second Lleutenant, mounted | 1.50000 | 125 1166 | 13750 <br> 1053 | 15000 | 1625 | 17500 | 1.12500 | 9375 | 10312 | 11250 | 12187 | 13125 |
| Socond Ifehtenant. not mounted. | 1.40000 1.500 | 11667 12500 | 125 137 138 | 14000 150 | 151 <br> 162 <br> 168 | 163 <br> 175 <br> 175 | 1.05000 1.35000 | 8750 11250 | 19695 | 10500 | 1 llil | 12250 |
| Chaptain .......................... | 1.50000 | - 12500 | 13750 | 15000 | 162501 | 17500 | 1.35000 | 11250 | 12375 | 13500 | 14625 | 15750 |

## * Iegimental Idjutants and Regimental Quartermasters never retired as such

tThe maximum pay of a Colonel is, by law, $\$ 1,500$ per annum
 Ing Commissary of Subsistence $\$ 100$ a year. Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captain after five years' serviee, serviee to be reckoned from date of aeeeptanee of appolntment or eommission.
Retlred ofleers reeelic 75 per cent of pay (salary and lacrease) of thelr raak. Retlred ofleers detalled for duty at colleges under the act of November 3. 1893, are entliled to the full pay of offleers of corresponding rank. Those detailed under other faws
Wifeage, from and after July 1, 1897, is allowed to ofleers traveling on duty under orders at the rate of t cents per anfe, by the shortest usually travelled routes, payable by tho fay Departmeat. follows: Artitery リวा\%
orporal
81s
bear during the term of the first five years' enlistment. For the seeond term of enllstment the pay is sid per month above that of
the last year of the first enfstment. The pay of others on the first year of enlistment is: Ordnance sergeant. commissary ser-

 of the pay whleh they recelved in active serviec.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

| Secretary of the Navy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . John D. Long. Massachusetts. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Assistant Secretar |  |
|  |  |
| Private Secretary............................................. Lewis H. Finney, jr. |  |
|  | CHIEFS O |
| Bureau | Name. Term expires. |
| Navigation | in A. S. Crowninshield...................April 8, 1901 |
| Equipmen | Captain Royal B. Bradford. . . . . . . . . . . . September 7, 1901 |
|  | *Captain Charles O'Neil. ..........................June 1, 1901 |
| Medicine and Su | Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen...... October 21, 1901 |
| Supplies and Accoun | Pay Director Albert S. Kenney. . . . . . . . . . . . . May 4, 1903 |
| Steam Engineering......... *Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville. . . . . Atigust 9, 1903 |  |
| Construction and Rep | * Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn......September 7, 1901 |
| Yards and Docks..........* Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott. . . . . . . . April 4, 1902 |  |
| Judge Advocate General....†Lieutenant Commander Samuel C. Lemly....June 5, 1900 Office of Naval Intelligence. .Captain Charles D. Sigsbee.....................November, 1903 |  |
|  |  |

*Rank of Rear Admiral while Chief of Bureau.
¡Rank of Captain while holding said office.
OFFICERS OF GRADES FROM ADMIRAL TO COMMANDER ON ACTIVE LIST. ADMIRAL.
State from which appointed. Retirement date. Name.(Rank with Major General- in Army.)State from RetirementName.
Frederick
which appointed.
V.Nair...Penn..Jan. 13,
Vwhich appointed. date.John A Howell........ N. Y. Mar. 16, 1902Albert Kautz............. . . Ohio. .Jan. 29, 1901George C. Remey.......... Iowa.Aug. 10, 1903Norman H. Farquhar..Penn..July 28, 1902John C. Watson..........Ky.. .Aug. 24, 1904Winfield S. Schley. .......Md..........ct. 9, 1901Silas Casey................N. Y.Sept. 11, 1903William T. Sampson.....N. Y..Feb. 9, 1902Bartlett J. Cromwell. . . . Neb. .Feb. 11, 1902John W. Philip. ..........N. Y.Aug. 26, 1902Francis J. Higginson.... Mass.July 19, 1905Frederick Rodgers....... Md......Oct. 3, 1904Louis Kempf............. . .Ill. .. .Oct. 11, 1903George W. Sumner..................Dec. 31, 1903Benjamin F. Day...... Ohio..Jan. 16, 1903Alexander H. McCormick. Tex.. . May 9, 1904Albert S. Barker........Mass.Mar. 31, 1905
CAPTAINS.
(Rank with Colonel in Army.)
Charles S. Cotton. . . . . . Wis. .Feb. 15, 1905Silas W. Terry. . . . . . . . . . . Ky. . .Dec. 28, 1904Merrill Miller............ . . Ohio..Sept. 13, 1904John J. Read........................June 17, 1904Mortimer L. Johnson.... Mass...June 1, 1904Edawin M. Shepard.....N. Y.Sept. 16, 1905Robley D. Evans........Utah.Aug. 18, 1908Frank Wildes.............. Mass.June 17, 1905Henry Glass..............IIl......Jan. 7, 1906Philip H. Cooper.........N. X..Aug. 5, 1906Henry C. Taylor. . . . . . . . . Ohio...Mar. 4, 1907George H. Wadleigh. . . N. H.Sept. 28, 1904A. S. Crowninshield.....N. Y.Mar. 14, 1905Sands.Md. . .July 12, 1907Yates Stirling. . . . . . . . . . . Md. . . . May 6, 1905William C. Wise......................Nov. 8, 1904Joseph B. Coghlan. . . . . . Ill. . . . . Dec. 8, 1906Purnell F. Harrington..Del....June 6, 1906${ }^{1}$ Louis J. Allen. . . . . . . . . Md.... Feb. 23, 1902${ }^{1}$ George TV. Melville....N. Y..Jan. 10, 1903Nehemiah M. Dyer. .... Mass. Feb. 19, 1901Francis A. Cook........ Mass. May 10, 1905Colby M. Chester. . . . . . . Conn.Feb. 28, 1906Charles E. Clark. . . . . . . Vt. . ..Aug. 10, 1905Charles J. Barclay....... . Penn...Sept. 8, 1905${ }^{1}$ Peter A. Rearick. . . . . . D. C. . Nov. 12, 1900Charles D. Sigsbee......N. X. X..Jan. 16, 1907
Benjamin P. Lamberton.Penn.Sept. 25, 1905

Name. which appointed. $\begin{gathered}\text { Stiatemen } \\ \text { date. }\end{gathered}$
Richard P. Leary. . . . . . .Md. . . .Nov. 3, 1904 William H. Whiting. . . . Wis. . .July 8, 1905 Charles O'Neil........... . . Mass. Mar. 15, 1904 Caspar F. Goodrich..... Conn. Jan. 7, 1909 French E. Chadwick. . . .W.V.V.Feb. 29, 1906 Theodore F. Jewell. . . . . Va. . . . .Aug. 5, 1906 William M. Folger......Ohio.. May 19, 1906 1Cipriano Andrade....... .Penn.Mar. 16, 1902 ${ }^{1}$ John Lowe.............. Ohio.. Dec. 11, 1900 John Schouler. . . . . . . . . Mass. Nov. 30, 1908 Francis W. Dickins. .... Conn. . Nov. 2, 1906 ${ }^{1}$ Lewis W. Robinson....N. J... Mar. 1, 1902 George F. F. Wilde. . . . . Mass.Feb. 23, 1907 Charles H. Davis. . ......Mass. Aug. 28, 1907 Bowman H. McCalla. . .N. J..June 19, 1906 Charles J. Train. Edwin White. ${ }^{1}$ William H. Harris ${ }^{1}$ Ralph Aston $\qquad$ George W. Pigman.... John McGowan. James G. Green. James N1. Forsyth. George A. Converse Royal B. Bradford. Joseph E. Craig. Charles M. Thomas. Albert S. Snow. George C. Reiter. Willard H. Brownson. William W. Mead Edwin S. Houston Edwin Longnecker George E. Ide. George M. Book. Thomas Perry.
$\qquad$ Charles H. Stockton. Asa Walker Oscar W. Farenholt. Edward T. Strong. .Mass.Feb. 10, 1902 COMMANDERS
(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Eugene W. Watson.....Penn.Feb. 17, 1905 John F. Merry........... Me.... Mar. 5, 1902 William C. Gibson........N. Y.July 23, 1900 Washburn Maynard......Tenn. .Dec. 5. 1906 Henry W. Lyon.......... Mass..Nov. 8, 1907 James H. Dayton........ Md... Oct. 25, 1908 Morris R. S. Mackenzie.N. J... May 5, 1910

| State from Retirement which appointed. date. | State from Retirement which appointed. date. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Carles S. Sperry......Conn..Sept. 3, 1909 | James D. Adams........M1ss...May 4, 191 |
| Frank Courtis..........Cal...June 18, 1906 | R. Wainwright. Son of officer. Dec. 17, 1911 |
| William W. Reislnger..Md...Dec. 14, 1905 | dames R. Selfridge.....Cal...July 11, 1911 |
| illiam T. Burwell. .....Mo....luly 19, 1908 | William H. Everett....Conn..Mar. 6. 1903 |
| John J. Hunker........ Ohlo..June 12, 1906 | John M. Hawley......... Mass..July 28, 1908 |
| Franklin Hanford.......N. Y.. Nov. 8, 1906 | John A. Rodgers. Son of officer.July 26. 1910 |
| Robert M. Berry........ Ky....Jan. 28, 1908 | James W. Carlin....... Ill. ... May 14, 1910 |
| muel W. Very.........Mass.april 23, 1908 | Gottfried Blocklinger... Iowa..Oct. 23, 13\% |
| Henry N. Manney. ..... ${ }^{\text {dinnn. Dec. }} \mathbf{2 7}$, 1906 | Perry Garst........... Ill....July 11, 1910 |
| hapman C. Todd......Ky....April 5,1910 | James K. Cogswell. .... Wis. .Sept. 27, 1203 |
|  | Frederick Singer........ Ohio... May 3, 1909 |
| braham B. H. Lillie.. N. Y. Sept. 23, 1907 | Arthur B. Speyers......N. Y. Aug. 15. 140s |
| William T. Swinburne..R. I..Aug. 24, 1909 | Ebenezer S. Prime.....Ohio..Jan, 16, 1909 |
| William H. Emory..... D. C.. Dec. 17, 190 | Nathan E. Niles........Penn. Dec. 27, 1909 |
| George A. Bicknell..... 1 nd... May 15, 190 | T. H. Stevens...Son of officer.July 12, 1910 |
| Carles T. Hutchins...Penn...Feb. 5, 1906 | ${ }^{2}$ Julien S. Ogden.......N. Y. Dec. 10, 1908 |
| th M. Ackley........ Mass..Oct. 13, 1907 | ${ }^{1}$ George Cowie..........iowa.April 25 , 1908 |
| enjamin F. Tilley......R. I.. Mar. 29, 1910 | Charles 1'. Perkins.......1ass.Feb. 15, 1910 |
| arry Knox............Ohio...July 2, 1910 | Charles G. Bowman....Ind...Oct. 15, 1910 |
| ifford H. West.......N. Y.Nov. 10, 1910 | William P. Potter......N. Y... May 10, 1912 |
| ohn P. Merrell.........Mich..Sept. 7 , 190 S | William H. Beehler....Md....April 2, 1910 |
| seph G. Eaton........ Mass.Jan. 2S, 1909 | Giles B. Harber........ Ohio..Sept. 24, 1911 |
| William I. Moore.......V.V...June 12, 1906 | John B. Briggs..........Mass..Mar. 1, 1911 |
| Charles Belknap........N. Y.Aug. 25, 1908 | Newton E. Mason......Penn..Oct. 14, 1:12 |
| Fernando P. Gilmore...Ohio..Aug. 15, 1909 | Arthur P. Nazro....... Mass..Dec. 3, 1912 |
| ne H. C. Leutze...D. C..Nov. 16, 1909 | W'm. W. Kimball. Son of officer.Jan. 9, 1910 |
| iel Sebree............. Mo...Feb. 20, 1910 | Dennis W. Mullan......Ky...Nov. 10, 1905 |
| Villiam A. Windsor..Md...Feb. 13, 140 |  |
| Albert R. Couden......Utah. . Oct. 30, 1908 |  |
| E. C. Pendleton. Son of officer.May 27, 1909 | only. The Engineer Corps was amalga- |
| illiam Swift.........Conn. Mar. 17, 1910 | mated with the line on March 3, 1899, by |
| Henry B. Mansfield.... Mass. Mar. 5, 1908 | act. of Congress. |
| ${ }^{1}$ Charles R. Roelker.... N. Y. Sept. 23, 1903 |  |
| Frederick M. Symonds.. N. Y..May 16, 1908 | (Rank with Colonel in Army.l |
| Walton Goodwin....... Me.. April 10, 1908 |  |
| hn D. Ford..........Md...May 19 | Walter K. Schofield.... Conn. April 28, 1901 |
| Albert Ross............. Penn. JJan. 3, 190 | Grove s. Beardsley........ \% Jan. 22, 1900 |
| Chardson Clover...... Mo...July 11, 1908 | Tilliam K. Van Reypen.N. J.Nor. 14, 1902 |
| James M. Miller.........Mo.... May 23. 1909 | Thomas C. Walton.....N. Y... May 31, 1900 |
| Frederick M. Wise......Md... May 19, 1907 | Charles H. White......Mass, Nov. 19, 1900 |
| J. V. B, Bleecker. Son of officerAug. 16, 1909 | George W: Woods.......N. Y. Aug. 2fo 1900 |
| Andrew Dunlap........N. Y...Oct. T, 1906 | James M. Flint........ N. H..Feb. 7, 1900 |
| ${ }^{1}$ John A. B. Smith..... Md.... Mar. 2, 1905 | George F. Winslow..... Mass.. May s, 1904 |
| ward H. Gheen...... Penn..Dec. 11. 1907 | Hosea J. Babin......... Mass. Dec. 15, 1904 |
| Wells L. Field.........N. Y..Jan, 31, 190S | Joseph B. Parker........ Md...June 20, 1903 |
| Harrison G. O. Colby ... Mass..Jan. 28, 1908 | Joseph G. Ayers.........N. H. .Nov. 3, 1901 |
| itt C. Logan.......Ohio. .Jan. 30, 1908 | Abel F. Price...........Penn. Dec. 31, 1909 |
| H. Arnold. . .Son of officer. Nov, 14, 1910 | James A. Hawke.......Penn.Jan. 31, 1904 |
| William S. Cowles..... Conn. Aug. 1, 1908 | Robert A. Marmion.... W. Va.Sept. G, 1906 |
| arles O. Allibone.....N. J...Sept. 2, 1908 | Dwight Dickinson........N. Y..Oct. 31, 1909 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Alexander B. Bates....Md....Nov. ${ }^{25} 1904$ | MEDICAL INSPECTORS. |
| Edrard D. Taussig..... Mo...Nov. 20, 1909 |  |
| John E. Pillsbury.... At large.Dec. 15, 1908 |  |
| William H. Reeder..... 10 wa.Aug. 24, 1910 |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Robert W. Milligan...Penn. April 8 , 1905 |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ George W. Baird......D. C.April 22, 1905 | Charles $\dot{\mathrm{N}}$. Gravatt......Va.....June 28 , 1911 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Richard Inch........ D. C..June 29.1905 | Paul Fitzsimmons.........Ga....Feb. 27, 1909 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Harrie Webster.........D. C.F.Feb. 12, 1905 | William S. Dixon....... D. C...Jan. 3, 1909 |
| Daniel Delehanty........N. Y.Aug. 12, 1907 | Charles A. Siegfried..... Penn..June 6, 1912 |
| Charles C. Cornwell....Utah..Dec. 1S, 1909 | Remus C. Persons......Ala...Dec. 2s, 1912 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Charles W. Rae........N. Y.June 30, 1909 | Nelson M. Ferebee......N. C.April 16. 1912 |
| ${ }^{1}$ George H. Kearney.....N. Y. Mar. 31, 1910 |  |
| 1 William S. Moore......Mass.Feb. 23, 1905 |  |
| Royal R. ingersoll. ......Mich...Dec. 4, 1909 |  |
| Adolph Marx..........iowa. May 10. 1910 |  |
| Duncan Kenned, ......... Y..Dec. 2s, 1909 | George E, H. Harmon. Md.... Mar. 5, 1910 |
| James D. J. Kelley...At large.Dec. 25, 1909 Jefferson F. Moser..... Penn...May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1910 |  |
| Jefferson F. Moser..... Penn...May 3, 1910 R. P. Rodgers...son of officer.Dec. 30.1911 |  |
|  |  |
| eaton Schroeder......... C. . Aug. 17, 1911 | Charles H. Eldredge....N. . |
|  |  |
| William J. Barnette........ Y. Feb. 2, 1909 | nk C . Cosby........ Ky...Anril 10, 1902 |
| rancis H. Delano.... Mass.April 14, 1910 | George Cochran..........Penn..April 8,1901 |
| arles T. Forse........ K y...Dec. 29, 1919 | Albert S. Kenny.........Vt....Jan. 19, 1903 |
| dwin K. Moore........ Ohio. July 24, 1903 | Edward Bellows........N. H.April 28, 1902 |
| hlon V. Wadhams....N. Y..Ju | Arthur Burtis............. Y. June 29,1903 |


#### Abstract

State from Retirement Name. which appointed. date. Edwin Putnam...........Me...Sept. 2S, 1902 Robert P. Lisle......... Penn. Aug. 28, 1904 Leonard A. Frailey. .....D. C. .Aug. 8, 1905 George A. Hendee....... Mass.June 30, 1903 Henry T. Wright......... Wis...Feb.-6, 1905

\section*{PAY INSPECTORS.} (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Daniel A. Smith........N. H.Aug. 27, 1901 George H. Griffing......Md...April 25, 1901 Albert W. Bacon.........Penn...Jan. 5, 1903 Joseph Foster. . . . . . . . . . N. H.June 17, 1903 Theodore S. Thompson. Mass. . Nov. 6, 1902 William J. Thomson....Md...April 27, 1903 Henry G. Colby......... Vt. . . . . Mar. 4, 1901 John B. Redfield........ Mich. April 13, 1904 1chabod G. Hobbs........ Me... Mar. 13, 1905 J. Porter Loomis. . . . . . . Penn. . Mar. 5, 1901 H. T. B. Harris. . . . . . . . N. Y...April 5, 1905 Stephen Rand...............N. H..May 11, 1906 Lawrence G. Boggs. .....D. C. . April 5, 1908 CHAPLA1NS. (Rank with Colonel in Army.) Wesley O. Halloway.... Me.....June 9, 1901 David H. Tribou........Me....Sept. 16, 1910 Henry H. Clark. ........Me......Mar. 6, 1907 Adam A. McAllister....Cal.....Mar. 2, 1903 (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Thomas A. Gill. .........Penn. Feb. 8, 1902 Sylvester D. Boorom....N. Y.Nov. 14, 1902 Alfred L. Royce. . . . . . . . Wis. . . Mar. 4, 1908 William F. Morrison. . . . Md. . . Oct. 25, 1912 Frank Thompson.........La.....July 14, 1918 Roswell R. Haes. . . . . . N. Y. Feb. 25, 1912 Carroll Q. Wright........Penn. .Nov. 6, 1918


## PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)
W. W. Hendrickson.... Ohio..June 21, 1906 Henry D. Todd...........Penn.Aug. 25, 1900 Marshall Oliver.............. Y.April 25, 1905 (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Stimson J. Brown.......N. Y..Sept. 7, 1916 Edward K. Rawson......N. Y.Feb. 21, 1908 Philip R. Alger.....At large.Sept. 29, 1921 Omenzo G. Dodge.......Kan...June 1, 1918

## NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)
Philip Hichborn........Cal.... Mar. 4, 1901 William H. Varney.....Mass.April 19, 1900 John F. Hanscom.......Mass.. May 21, 1904 Francis T. Bowles........Mass...Oct. 7, 1920 Joseph H. Linnard......Penn.Sept. 27, 1922 (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Joseph J. Woodward..At large.Oct. 2, 1922 David W. Taylor.........va....Mar. 4, 1926 Albert W. Stahl.........N. Y...May 12, 1918 William J. Baxter.......Ohio.. Oct. 19, 1920 Washington 1. Capps..Va....Jan. 31, 1926

## C1VIL ENG1NEERS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)
Peter C. Asserson.......Va......Jan. 5, 1901 Mordecai T. Endicott...N. J..Nov. 26, 1906 (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Frankiln C. Prindle.... Penn...July 8, 1903 Ulysses S. G. White.....Ohio..Oct. 20, 1910

In addition to those above named there are 170 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants, 132 lieutenants (junior grade), 107 ensigns, 92 naval cadets, 50 surgeons, 51 passed assistant surgeons, 37 assistant
surgeons, 41 paymasters, 30 passed assistant paymasters. 28 assistant paymasters, 13 chaplains with rank of lieutenant, 5 professors of mathematics with rank of lieutenant, 29 naval constructors and assistant naval constructors with rank of lieutenant, 2 civil engineers with rank of lieutenant commander, 4 with rank of lieutenant and 11 with rank of lieutenant (junior grade): 68 boatswains, 71 gunners, 56 carpenters, 11 sailmakers, 25 pharmacists and 12 mates.

## MARINE CORPS OF THE NAVY. COMMANDANT. - Brigadier General

 Charles Heywood, New-York.GENERAL STAFF.-Colonel George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector; Colonel Frank L. Denny, quartermaster; Colonel Green Clay Goodioe, paymaster; Major Charles H. Laucheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector; Major Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster; Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster; Major George Richards, assistant paymaster: captains Cyrus 9. Radford, William B. Lemly and R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermasters.

COLONELS.-James Forney, Percival C. Pope, Robert L. Meade, Cbarles F. Williams and Henry C. Cochrane.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.-William 9. Muse, Francis H. Harrington, Mancil C. Goodrell, George F. Elliott and Allan C. Kelton.

In addition there are 10 majors, 41 captains, 45 first lieutenants and 18 second lieutenants.

## NAVY PAY TABLE.

Section 13 of the Navy Personnel bill, which became a law on March 3, 1899, provided that "after June 30, 1S99, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, that such officers when on shore duty shall receive the allowances, but 15 per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under section 12 of this act. Provided further, that when naval officers are detailed for shore duty beyond seas they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of the Army detailed for duty in similar places." The pay of officers of the Army of and below the rank of colonel is increased 10 per cent for each five years of service in the grade, until the increase amounts to 40 per cent of the original pay, when no further increasc may be made. The pay of a retired officer is 75 per cent of the highest pay of his grade on the active list.
The relative rank between officers of the Navy (whether on the active or retired list) and officers of the Army is as follows: Admiral with general. rear-admiral with major general, captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant colonel, lieutenant commander with major, lieutenant with captain, lieutenant of junior grade with first lieutenant, ensign with second lieutenant. The following is the pay table:

| Rank. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Sea duty } \\ \text { or shore }\end{array}\right\|$ | On shore. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *NAVY (LINE). Admiral | \$13,500 | \$13.500 |
| Rear-Admirals: |  |  |
| First mine | 7.500 | 6,375 |
| Second nine | 5,500 | 4.97 .1 |
| Chiefs of Burea |  | 5.510 |
| Captains ........... | 3,500 | 2.975 |
| Judge Advocate-Gen'l. |  | 3.204 |
| Commanders | 3.000 | 2.500 |
| Lieut.-Cummanders | 2.500 | 2,12. |
| Lieutenants | 1,800 | 1,536 |
| Lieuts. (junior grade). | $1.500 \mid$ | 1.27) |
| Ensigns | 1,400 | 1,190 |
| Chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Cadets | 950 | 500 |
| MARINE CORPS. |  |  |
| Brigadier-General |  | 5.500 |
| Colonels | 3,500 | 3.500 |
| Lieutenant-Colonels | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Majors | 2,500 | 2.500 |
| Captains (line) | 1.800 | 1,800 |
| Captains (staff) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| First lieutenants | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Second lieutenants | 1,400 | 1, $4(\mathrm{H})$ |
| Leader of band........ | 1,500 | 1.500 |

*Officers of the Pay and Medical Corps receive the same pay as other officers with whom they rank.

## NAVY (STAFF).

Chaplains.-First five years, at sea, $\$ 2.500$; shore duty. $\$ 2,000$; leave or waiting orders, $\$ 1,600$. Second five vears, $\$ 2,500, \$ 2,300, \$ 1,900$

Professors of Mathematics. -First five years, at sea or shore duty, S2.400: leave or waiting orders. $\$ 1.500$. Second five years, $\$ 2,700, \$ 2,700, \$ 1.500$. Third five years, $\$ 3,000, \$ 3,000, \$ 2,100$. Fourth five years and thereafter, $\$ 3.500, \$ 3.500, \$ 2.600$.
Civil Engineers.-Same as professors of mathematics.

Naval Constructors. -First five years, on duty, $\$ 3.200$ : on leave or waiting orders. $\$ 2.200$. Second five years, $\$ 3.400, \$ 2.400$. Third five sears. $\$ 3.700$, $8.7(n)$. Fourth five years, $\$ 4.000$, $\$ 3.000$. After twenty years, $\$ 4,200, \$ 3.200$.

Assistant Naval Constructors.-First four years, $\$ 2.000$.

TVarrant officers (boatswains, carpenters, gunners, sailmakers and machinists). -First three years, at sea, $\$ 1.200$; shore luty, SOM!; leave or waiting orders, \$500. second three years, \$1.314). \$1.000. \$800. Third three years. \$1.400. \$1.300, \$000. Fourth three years, \$1.1000, $\$ 1.300, \$ 1.000$. After twelve years, $\$ 1.5(0)$, $\$ 1.600$, $\$ 1.200$.

Mates (in service August 1. 1894).-At sea, \$1.200; shore duts. s?mo: leave or wating orders. \$im. inpoointed siner August 1, 1s.m6), at sea, s.900; shore duty, §̧ich; leave or waiting orders, ş̦mi.

## U. S. NIVAL ACADEMY.

STUDENTS AND COURSE.-The stu dents of the ['nited States Naval Acal]emy at Annapolis. Md., are styled Naval Cadets. One caret is allowed for each member or delegate of the House of Rep-
resentatives, one for the Distrlct of CoIumbia, and ten at large. No more than ten appointed at large are allowed in the Academy at any one time. The course of study is six years, four years at the Academy and two at sea, at the end of which time the cadet returns to the Academy for final graduation, and the district then becomes vacant.

NOMINATIONS.- The Secretary of the Nary, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, notifies in writing each menber or delegate of the House of Represe. $1-$ tatives of any vacancy in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate. if such reco:nmendation is made by July 1 of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by eppointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists. who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large are selected by the President. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or Territories from which they are nominated. And all candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission. be between the ages of fifteen and twenty, physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.-Candidates nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by May 15 receive permission to present themselves on that date to the Superintendent for examination for admission. Those not nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination are examined on the 1 st of September following. When either of the above dates falls on Sunday. the candidates present themselves on the Monday following. Canandates are required to enter the Academy Immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leare of absence granted to cadets of the fourth class.

GRADEATE APPOINTMENTS. - ADpointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the line of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the Naval Cadets. graduates of the year. at the conclusion of their six years course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Bnard. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surpius graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation. an honorable discharge. and one year's sea pay, as proviled for Noval Cadets.

## VESSEIS OF THE NAVT.

In the following tables "B. L. R." means treech-loading rifes: "د1. L. R..' muzzleloading rifles: "s. E.." smooth-bore guns: "B. 1. H.." breech-lualing howitzers: "S. B. H.." smoth-bure howitzers: "R. F.." rapid-firing guns: "H, R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "F. F. B. L. R.,"' rapid-
firing breech-loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre, or 39-1,000ths of an inch; "D.." speed displacement in tons; "T.." torpedo tubes; ${ }^{3}$ Triple screw; ${ }^{4}$ Twin screw; ${ }^{5}$ Captured in Spanish-American War.

## BATTLESHIPS-FIRST CLASS

${ }^{4}$ ALABAMA-D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots; armament, 413 -in. B. L. li.: 14 G-in. R. F., 16 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field and 4 Coits; 4 T. Launched May, 1898.
${ }^{4}$ GEORGIA-Particulars not yet fixed.
${ }^{4}$ ILLINOIS-Same as Alabama; 4 T . Launched Oct., 1898.
${ }^{4}$ INDIANA-D.. 10,810 ; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 88 -in., 4 G-in. B. L. R.: 20 ( - pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F., 2 T. Launched Feb., 1893.
${ }^{4}$ IOWA-D., 11,340; speed, 17.0 knots armament, 412 -in., 88 -in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1896.
${ }^{4}$ KEARSARGE-D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots; armament, 413 -in. and 48 -in. B. L. R.; 145 -in., 206 -pdr. and $61-\mathrm{pdr}$. I?. F.; 4 Colts and 2 fieid guns; 4 T. Launched March. 1898.
${ }^{4}$ KENTUCKY-Same as Kearsarge.
${ }^{4}$ MAINE-D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; same armament as Missouri. Building.
${ }^{4}$ MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,810 ; speed, 16.2 knots; armament, same as Indiana; 2 T. Launched June, 1893.

4 MISSOURI-D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, $412-\mathrm{in}$. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F., 16 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 2 1-pdr R. F.: 2 Colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 T. Building.
${ }^{4}$ NEW-JERSEY-Same as Georgia.
toHIO-Same as Missouri.
OOREGON--Same as Indiana, except D. 11,000. Launched Oct., 1893.
${ }^{4}$ PENNSYLVANIA-Same as Georgia.
${ }^{-}$WISCONSIN-Same as Alabama.

## BATTLE-SHIPS-SECOND-CLASS.

TTEXAS-D., 6.315; speed, 17.8 knots; 1\$2,500,000; armament, 2 12-in., 66 -in. B. L. R.: 12 G-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 437 -mm.; 2 Colts; 1 field: 2 T. Launched June, 1892. ARMORED CRUISERS.
${ }^{4}$ BROOKLYN-D., 9,215 ; speed, 21.9 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; $125-$ in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched Oct.. 1895.
4CALIFORNIA-Particulars not yet fixed.
4NEBRASKA-Same as California.
4NEW-YORK-D., 8,200; speed, 21 knots; armament, 6 R-in. B. L. R, ; 12 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 86 -pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts, 2 field guns, 2 T. Launched Dec.. 1891.
${ }^{4}$ WEST VIRGINIA-Same as California.

## DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS

*AMPHITRITE-D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 410 -in. B. L. R.; 2 $4-\mathrm{in} ., 26$-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; $237-\mathrm{mm}$. H. R. C.: 5 1-pdr. H. R. C. Launched June, 1893.
${ }^{4}$ MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 410 -in. B. L. R.; 2 G-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 Gatling. Launched Dec., $18 \pi_{6}$.
${ }^{4}$ MONADNOCK-D., 3.990 : speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh; also $24-\mathrm{in}$. R. F. B. L. R. and $237-\mathrm{mm}$. H. R. C. Launched Sept., 1883.
${ }^{4}$ MONTEREY-D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots: armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. li.; G 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1891
${ }^{1}$ PURITAN-D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 G-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. $\mathrm{F}_{\text {. ; }}^{2}$ $37-\mathrm{mm}$. R. C. Launched Dec., 1882.
${ }^{4}$ TERROR-D., 3,950; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh. Launched March. 1883.
SINGLE-TURRET HARBOR-DEFENCE MONITORS
ARKANSAS-D., 3,23; speed, 11.5 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F. 3 6-pdr. R. F.; j 1-pdr. R. F'. Building.

CONNECTICUT-Same as Arkansas.
FLORIDA-Same as Arkansas.
WYOMING-Same as Arkansas.
LOW FREEBOARD SINGLE-TURRET MONITORS (BUILT IN 1562).
CANONICUS-Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers.
CATSKILL-Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 6 Enots; armament, 215 -in. S. B.
JASON-Same as Catskill
LEHIGH-Same as Catskill.
MAHOPAC-Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Ajax.

MANHATTAN-Same as Mahopac.
MONTAUK-Same as Catskill.
NAHANT-Same as Catskill.
NANTUCKET-Same as Catskill.
HARBOR DEFENCE RAM.
${ }^{4}$ KATAHDIN-D., 2,155 ; speed, 16.11 knots; armament, 4 G-pdr. R. F. Launched 1893.

PROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.
ATLANTA-D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F. and 2 S-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-in. and 41 -pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1884.
${ }^{4}$ BALTIMORE-D., 4,570; speed, 20.096 knnts; armament, 4 S-in., 6 G-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; $437-$ mm. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1 S8s.

BOSTON-D., 3,035 ; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 G-in., 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 26 pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., $247-\mathrm{mm}$. H. R. C., 2 3 i-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings. Launched Dec., 1884.
${ }^{4}$ CHARLESTON-D., 3.730: speed, 18.2 knots: armament, 2 S-in., 6 G-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun. Launched July, 1888. (Wrecked in Philippine Islands, November 7. 1899.)
${ }^{3}$ CHICAGO-D., 5,000 ; speed, 18 knots; armament. 48 -in., 14 5-in. R. F.; 7 Gpdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts and 1 field gun. Launched Dec., $188 \overline{5}$.
${ }^{4}$ CINCINNATI-D, $\quad 3,213$; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr. 2 1-pdi:, 13 -in. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Nov., 1892.
${ }^{3}$ COLUMBIA-D., $\quad 7,375$; speed. 22.5 knots: 2\$2, 725,000 ; armament, 18 -in. B. L. R.: 2 6-in., 84 -in. R. F. B. L. R.: 12 Gpdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun, 4 T. Launched July. 1892.
${ }^{3}$ MINNEAPOLIS-Same as Columbla; 4 T. Launched Aug., 1893.

4NEWARK-D., 4,098; speed, 19 knots: armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 8 G-pdr. 2 $37-\mathrm{mm}$. H. R. C.: 2 Colts. Launched March, 1890.
${ }^{4}$ OLYMPIA-D., 5.870; speed, 21.7 knots;
 13．L．R．： 1 t lopdr．，$\overline{1} 1$－pdr．1k．F．； 1 jat－ ling； 6 T ．Launched Nov．， $1 心 \mathrm{~d}_{2}$ ．
＂PIILADELPH1．－1）．．t．411；spond，

 C．：LV Colts．： 1 ：B－in．Joiluncherl sept．，1sx！）．
${ }^{4}$ RALEIGH－D．，ジ，13；specd， 13 knots armament， 1 （ -in ．B．L．R．； 10 －j－in R． 10 G．：$\$ 6$－pdr．，$\& 1$－pdr．， 1 Colts， 1 －in． I aunched March，1sit2．

4SAN FRANCISCO－D．，4，09s；speed， 19.5 knots：armament，12 6－in．B．I．R．： 1：2 6－pdr．，2 I－pdr．，2 Colts， 4 T．Launched Oct．，1ss！

## PROTECTED CRE1SERS，SHEATHED．

4ALBANY－D．3，769；speed．20 knots： armament，$i 6$－in．，$f 4 . \bar{t}$－in． 10 6－pdr．and s 1 －pdr．P．F．； 2 Colts．Launched Jan． 1549，England
${ }^{4}$ CHATTANOOGA－D．，3，200：speed． 16.5 knots；almament， 105 －in．，$s 6$－pdr．and 2 1 －pdr．R．F．： 2 Colts．Building．
＋CLEVELAND－Same as Chattanooga．
${ }^{4}$ DENVER－Same as Chattanooga．
${ }^{4}$ DES MO1NES－Same as Chattanooga． G．ALVESTON－Same as Chattanooga．
©NEW－ORLEANS．Same as Albany． Launched Dec．， 1896.
${ }^{4}$ TACOMA－Same as Chattanooga．
UNPROTECTED STEEE CPUISERS．
${ }^{4}$ DETPOIT－D．．2，059；speed， $15 . \overline{7}$ knots； armament， 10 5－in．R．F．B．L．R．； 6 b－pdr．， 2 －pdr．R．F．： 2 Colts： 1 field： 2 T．Launched Oct．，1891．
©MAPBLEHEAD－D．．2，089；speed， 18．ft knots；armament． 105 －in．R．F．G．： © $f$－pdr．P．F．， 21 －pdr．R．F．： 2 Colts： 2 T．Launched Aug． 1892.

41ONTGOD1ERY－D．．2，089；speed， 19 linots：armament， $105-i n$ ．R．F．guns， 6 （F－pdr．R．F．， 2 1－pdr．R．F．： 2 Colts： 2 T L Launched Dec．． 1891
${ }^{5}$ REINA MERCEDES－D．．3，090：speed， 17.5 knots．Built $15 S T$.

## UNNARMORED STEEE GUNBOATS．

${ }^{4}$ BANCROFT－D．，S39：speed． 14.4 knots： armament， 4 t－in，P．F．B．L．R．：$S$ 3 －pdr．， 1 1－pdr．R．F．： 1 Colt： 1 T． Launched April． 1592.

BENNINGTON゙－D．，1，710：speed，17． knots：armament． 6 6－in．B．L．R．； 2 6－ pdr．， $23-\mathrm{pdr}$ ．R．F．： $237-\mathrm{mm}$ ．H．R．C．， and 2 Gatlings．Launched June， $1 \$ 90$.
${ }^{4} \mathrm{CAET1NE}$－D． 1,17 ：speed， 16 knots； armament，same as Machias．Launched May．1592．
＊CONCORD－D．，1．710；speed．16．S knots； armament， $\mathbf{i}^{6}$－in．B．L．R．i $26-\mathrm{pdr}$ ．and 2 3－pdr．R．F．：2 $3-\mathrm{mm}$ ．H．R．C．： 2 Gatlings．Launched March． 1896.
＊DON JEAN DE AUSTRIA－D． speed． 14 knots．Launched 185 ．
${ }^{3}$ ISEA DE CUBA－D．．1．030：speed， 14 knots；armament． 6 4．T－in．P．F．； 4 G－ pdr．： 4 Nordenfeldts．
＂ISLat DE LC＇ZON゙－Same as Isla de Cuba．
${ }^{1}$ IACHIAS－D． $1,177:$ speed， 15 knots： armament，$S 4-i n . R$ ．F．B．L．R．： 46 －pdr． 2 1－pdr．R．F．： 1 Colt．Launched Dec．， 1891.

PETREI－D．，S92；speed． $11 . \mathrm{S}$ knots； urmament． 4 6－in．B．L．P．； 2 3－pdr．， 1 1－ pdr．R．F．：2 37－mm．H．R．C．．： 2 Gatlings． Launched Oct．，1SSs．

TOPEKA－D．，1，S14：speed， 16 knots：
arniannent， 6 i－in．IK．F．：G 3 －pdr．and ：1－pdr．R． 5 ： 1 Colt．Purchased． Launched 1SS1．

1OORKTOWN゙ーU．：1．71U：speed， $16.1 \frac{1}{4}$ knots：armament．if $\mathfrak{i}$ in． B ．I． $\mathrm{I} . ; 2 \mathrm{i}$－
 Latucherl April． $154 s$.

No． 16 －llans being prepared．
LIGHT DRAUGHT GUNBOATS．
＂HELENA－D．，1．397：speed， 15.5 knots； armament， 84 －in．， 4 －pdr．R．F．， 4 1－ pdr．R．F．； 2 Colts； 1 field gun．Launched Jan． 1896.

NASHVILLE－D．，1．371：speed， 16.30 knots：armament，$s$ tin．． 4 G－pdr．R．F． guns， 2 1－pdr．Hotchkiss， 2 Colts． 1－aunched Oct． 1895.

4 ITILIINGTON－Same as Helena：ex－ ception，speed． 15 knots．Launched Oct． 1595.

## UNARNORED CONPOSITE GUNBOATS

AANNAPOLIS－D．：1，000；speed．13．17 linots：armament， $64-1 n, 4$ G－pdr． 2 1－ pdr．P．P．， 1 Colt． 1 field gun．Launched Dec．， $1 \$ 96$.

MARIETTA－D．，1，000；speed， 13.03 knots．Launched March，1897．

²EVTPOR＇i－Same as Annapolis；D．． 1．410；speed， 12.29 knots．Launched Dec．． 1596.

PRINCETON゙－Same as Annapolis：D． 1．000；speed， 12 knots．Iaunched June， 1597.
${ }^{1} 1 \mathrm{CK}$ SBURG－Same as Annapolis；D．． 1．000；speed． 12.71 knots．Launched Dec．， 1596.

TWHEELING－Same as Marietta：speed， 12．ss knots：no field gun．Launched March． 1897.
UNARMOIED VESSELS－SPECIAL CLASS．
DOLPH1N－Dispatch boat：D．．1．4Sf； speed． 15.5 knots：armament， 3 4－in．$R$ ． F．B．L．R．： 2 14pdr．， 2 3－pdr．，and 2 6－pdr．R．F．： 2 Gatlings．Launched April． 1554.

1＂ESUV＂1US－Dynamite cruiser：D．929： speed，21．4 knots：armament， 3 15－in． dynamite； 53 －pdr．R．F．： 1 Colt． Launched April，1SSS．

CHESAPEAKE－Training ship（sailing）：
D．， 1,175 ；armament， $6 \pm$－in．，$f 6-$ pdr．，and 2 1－pdr．I．F．G．Launched June， 1599.

TORPEDO－BOAT DESTROTERS．
BA1NBR1DGE－D． 420 ；speed． 29 knots：armament． 2 long 1 S －in．Whitehead torpedo tubes： 2 1t－pdr．R．F．： 5 G－pdr． R．F．Launched $1 \$ 99$.
${ }^{1}$ BARPY－Same as Bainbridge．
${ }^{4}$ CHAUNCEY－Same as Bainbridge．
1DALE－Same as Bainbridge．Speed， 28 knots．

4 DECATUR－Same as Dale．
${ }^{4}$ HOPKINS－Same as Bainbridge．D．， 40 S.
${ }^{1 H U L I-S a m e ~ a s ~ B a i n b r i d g e . ~ D ., ~ 4 N S, ~}$
\＆L． 1 WRENCE－Same as Bainbridge．D．． 400；speed， 30 knots．
＊IACDONOLGH－Same as Bainbridge．
${ }^{1}$ PAUE JONES－Same as Bainbridge．
${ }^{1}$ PERII－Same as Bainbridge．
${ }^{1}$ PREBEE－Same as Bainbridge．
STEWART－Same as Bainbridge．
${ }^{4}$ TRUSTUX゙－D．，433；speed， 30 knots； armament，${ }^{2} 14$－pdr．and 5 （i－pdr．R．F．， and 2 long $1 \mathrm{~S}-i n$ ．Whiteread torpedo tubes．

## 4WH1PPLE-Same as Truxtun.

4WORDEN-Same as Truxtun.
TORPEDO BOATS (ALL TWIN SCREWS). BAGLEEX-D., 167; speed, 28 knots; armament, 3 3-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.
BAILEY-DD., 235; speed, 30 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1S-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

BARCELO-Speed, 17 knots.
BARNEX-Same as Bagley.
BIDDLE-Same as Bagley.
BLAKELEY-Same as Bagley. Speed, 26 knots.

CUSHING-D., 105; speed, 22.5 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes, $31-\mathrm{pdr}$. R. F. Built 1890.

DAHLGREN-D., 146.4 ; speed, $301 / 2$ knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1898.

DAVIS-D.. 154; speed, $221 / 2$ knots; armament, 31 -pdr. R. F.; 318 -in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

DE LONG-Same as Blakeley.
DU PONT-D., $16 \overline{7}$; speed, 27.5 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 1S-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1896.

ERICSSON-D., 120; speed, 24 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead T. built 1892.

FARIAGUT-D., 279; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1898.
FOOTE-D., 142; speed, 24.53 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

FOX-D., 154; speed, 23.1 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.

GOLDSBOROUGH-D., 247.5; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1899.

GWIN-D., 45.8; speed, 20 knots; armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

MACKENZIE-D., 65; speed, 20.1 knots; armarnent, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

M'KEE-D., 65; speed, 19.8 knots armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

MANLY-Yarrow boat; purchased 1898.
MORRIS-D., 104.7; speed, 24 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.

NICHOLSON-D., 174 ; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Blakeley. Built 1899. O'BRIEN-Same as Nicholson.
PLUNGER-Submarine torpedo-boat; D., 168; speed, 8 knots; armament, 2 Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

PORTER-D., 165; speed, 28.6 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1 S96.

RODGERS-D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

ROWAN-D., 182; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1897.

SHUBRICK-Same as Blakeley.
SOMERS-Purchased in 1898.
STOCKTON--Same as Biakeley
STILETTO-(Single screw) D., 31; speed, 18 knots; wooden vessel; 2 Howell torpedoes.

STRINGHAM-D., 340 ; speed, 30 knots; armament, 7 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

TALBOT-D., $161 / 2$; sfeed, 21.2 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.
T. A. M. CRAVEN-D., 146.4: speed. $301 / 2$ knots; armament, same as Dahlgren. Buillt 189 S .

THORNTON-Same as Blakeley.
TINGEY-Same as Blakeley.
WILKES-Same as Blakeley; speed, 26.5 knots.

WINSLOW-D., 142 ; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

## OLD STEAM NAVY.

ADAMS.-Wooden; D., 1,400; speed, 9.8 knots; armament, 64 -in., 26 -pdr. and 2 $1-\mathrm{pdr}$. R. F.; 12 Colts. Built 1874-76.
ALERT.-Iron; D., 1,100; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 -in. and 46 -pdr. R. F.; 1 -in field and 1 Colt. Built 1873-75.
ALLIANCE.-Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 9.98 knots; armament, 6 4-in. 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1873-' 76.

ENTERPRISE.-Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 11.4 knots; armament, $1 \quad 3$-in. B. L. H., 1 field. Nautical Schoolship of Massachusetts. Built 1873-'76.

ESSEX.-Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.4 knots; armament, 64 -in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 field and 2 Colts. Training ship. Built 1874-' 76.
FERN.--Wooden; D., 840; armament, 3 6-pdr., 23 -pdr. and 21 -pdr. R. F. Built 1871
FRANKLIN.-Wooden; D., 5,170; receiving ship, Norfolk Navy Yard. Built 1855; rebuilt 1865.
I1AETFOPD.-Wooden; D., 2,790; armament, 13 5-in., 4 1-pdr. and $46-\mathrm{pdr}$. R. F.; 1 3-in. field and 2 Colts. Built 185S; rebuilt 1898.

IROQUOIS.-Wooden; D., 1,575; Marine Hospital Service. Built 185S.
LANCASTER. - Wooden; D., 3,250; speed, 9.6 knots; armament, $105-\mathrm{in}$. R. F. G.; 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 1 $3-$ pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R, F.; 2 Colts. Built 1858

MARION.-Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, $111 / 4$ knots; armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 69 -in. S. B. ; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 220 pdr.. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; $237-\mathrm{mm}$. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Built 1871-75.

MICHIGAN.-Iron; D., 685; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 6 G-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-par. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Built 1844 .

MINNESOTA. - Wooden; D., 4,700; speed, 9.25 knots. Naval militia ship, Massachusetts.

MOHICAN. - Wooden: D., 1,900; speed, 10.65 knots. Built 1872; rebuilt 1883.

MONOCACY.-Iron: $D_{1,}$ 1,370; speed, 11.2 knots. Armament, 48 -in. S. B.; 2 $60-\mathrm{pdr}$. and 12 -in. B. I. R.; $1 \quad 12$-pdr. S. B. H.; $+37-\mathrm{mm}$. H. R. C. ${ }^{2}+77 \mathrm{~mm}$. H. R. C.; 2 Gatling. Built 1863. On China station.

NIPSIC.-Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.7 knots; station-ship at Puget Sound Naval Station. Built 1873-9.

OMAMA.-Wooden; D.. 2,400; speed. 11.3 knots. Marine hospital service. Built 1867-9.

PINTA.-Iron: D., 550 ; speed, 8.5 knots. Armament, 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 1 Colt; 3 3 -pdr. R. F. Built 1865 .

PENSACOLA. - Wooden; D., 3,000; speed, 9 knots. Built 1858.

RANGER.-1ron; $D ., 1,110$; speed, 10 knots. Almament, $f$ fin. li. li. (f.; 4 (i-pdr. R. 1F.; 1 firhl gun; 1 (onli. bitilt 1873-6.

RICHMOND.-Whoden; D., 2.700; re-ceiving-ship, League Island. Built 1 s̃or. WABASIF.-TVooden; D., 4,6iso ; rereiv-ing-ship, Boston. Armament, 2 (i-pdr. 1. F.; 2 12-pdr. S. B. H. Built 1854.

YANTIC.-Wooden; D., 900: speed, 8.3

Fnots．Navial Militia ship，Michigan． Built 1864.

## WOODEN SAlLING SHIPS．

CONSTELLATION．－Training－ship． Newport．Armament，s s－in．S．B．； $220-$ pdr．and 2 Gpdr．Il．F．：2 ； 3 －in．B．L．H． 1 Gatling，and $237-\mathrm{mm}$ ．H，li．C．Built 1554.

CONSTITUTION．－Armament， $432-1$ dr． Built 1797.

DALE．－Receiving－ship，Naryland Naval Militia shipi no battery：Built 1s：34．

INDEPENDENCE．－Receiving－ship． Mare Island．Armament， $320-p d r$ and 1 $12-p d r . S . B$ ．Built 1837.

JAMESTOWN．－Quarantine ship．Built 1845.

MONONGAIIELA．－Training Squadron． Armament， 4 S－in．S．L．： 1 3－in．H．L．I．： $43-\mathrm{min}$ ．H．I．C．； 2 G－pdr．R．H．C． Built 1862，as steam vessel．

NETT－HAMPSHIRE．－N゙ew－York Nav゙al Militia practice－ship．Armament， $2,20-\mathrm{pdr}$ ． B．L．R．Built 1818.

PORTSMOUTH．－Training Squadron． Armament， 118 －in，S．B．： 160 －pdr．B．L． R．Built 1843．

ST，LOUIS．－Pennsylvania Naval Militia ship；no battery．Built 1s．3．

ST．IIARI＇S．－Nautical schoolship， Vew－Iork．Built 1844.

SARATOGA．－Nautical schoolship，Phil－ adelphia．Built 1542.

VEI：MON゙T．－Receiving－ship，New－Iork Navy Yard．Armament， 1 12－pdr．S．B． H．Built 151s．

In addition to the above there are seven－ teen tugboats，five gunboats under 500 tons，captured during the war with Spain； fourteen gunboats，under 500 tons，pur－ chased by War Department and trans－ ferred to Navy list，and the following purchased during the war with Spain for the＂Auxiliary Navy＂： 7 cruisers，2\％ yachts， 27 tugs， 17 colliers and 12 special class．

PRINCIPAL JUDICLAL OFFICERS． ${ }^{2} J U S T I C E S$ OF THE SUPREME COURT． Chief Justice－MELVILLE W：FULLER， Illinois．Appointed 158.

## No．of

 Circuit． Horace Justices． When ap－ 1．Horace Gray，Mass．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1ss1 Rufus W．Peckham，N．…．．． 1895 George Shiras，jr．，Penn．．．．．1892 Melville W．Fuller，Ill．．．．．．．．1SSS Edward D．W＇hite，La．．．．．．．．．1894 John M．Harlan．Kertucky．．．． 1857 Henry B．Brown，Michigan．．．IS！0 David J．Brewer．Kausas．．．．． 1889 ！．Josepl McKenna，California．．．． 1 ．Mos ${ }^{2}$ Salary of Chief Justice，$\$ 10,500$ ：of cach Justice．$\$ 10,000$ ．CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES．
Salary，$\$ 6.000$ a year eacli．）
1．Le Baron B．Colt，Rhode Island；Will－ lam L．Putnam，Maine．
2．William J．Wallace and E．Henry Lat－ combe，New－York；Nathaniel Ship－ man，Connecticut．
3．Marcus W．Acheson and George M． Dallas，Pennsylvania，and Gcorge Gray＊Delaware，
4．Nathan Goff，West Virginia；C．H． Simonton，South Carolina．

5．Don A．Pardee，Loulslana：A．P．Mc－ Cormick，Texas，and David D．Shelby； Alabama．
6．William H．Taft，Ohio：Horace H． Lurton，Tennessee，and William IR． Day＂，Ohio．
7．W．A．Woods，Indiana：James G．Jen－ kins，Wisconsin and Peter S．Gross－ cup．Illinois．
S．Henry C．Caldwell，Arkansas；Walter H．Santorn，Mínesota：Amos M． Thayer，Missouri．
9．William W．Morrow，Californla；Wll－ iam 1．Gilbert，Oregon：Erskine M． Ross，California．
The first circuit consists of the States of Maine，Massachusetts，New－Hampshire， and Rhode Island．

The Second，of Connecticut，New－Iork and Vermont．

The Third，of Delaware，New－Jersey and Pennsyolvania．

The Fourth，of Maryland，N゙orth Caro－ lina，South Cardina．Virginia and West Virginia．

The Fifth，of A：abama，Florida，Georgia， Iouisiana，Jississippi and Texas．

The Sixth，of Kentucky，Michigan，Ohio and Tennessee．

The Feventh．of lllinais，Indiana and Wisconsin．
The Eighth，of Arkansas，（＂alorado，Iowa， Kansas，Minnesota．Jissouri，Nebraski， North Dakota．South Dakota．Ttah and Wroming．

The Ninth．of California，Idaho．Mon－ tana，Nevada，Oregon and W＇ashingion．
DISTRICT JUDGES．AN゙N゙UAL SALAl：I゙， $\$ 5,000$ ．

State．

## Name．

Where
Alabama（ $工$ ．and M．D．）－John Bruce．
Montgomery
（S．D．）－Harry T．Toulmin．．．．．．Iobile Ark．（E．D．）－J．A．WVilliams．．．Little Rock （TV．D．）－John H．Rogers．．．．Fort Smith California（N．D．）－John J，Ve Haven．S．Fr． （S．D．）－Olin Wellborn．．．．．．．Los Angeles Coloradn－Moses Mallett． ．Denver connecticut－W．K Townsend．New－Haven Delaware－Edw＇d G．Bradford．Wilmirıgton Florida（N．D．）－C Swayne．．．．．．．．Pensacola （S．D．）－James WV．I，ncke．．．．Jacksonville Georgia（N．D．）－W．T．Nesman．．．Atlanta （S．D．）－Emory Speer．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Macon Idaho－James H．Beatty．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．isc City lllinois（N．D．）－C．C．Kohlsaat．．．Chicago （S．D．）－William J．Allen．．．．．Springfield Indiana－John H．Baker．．．．．．Indianapolis Iowa（N．D．）－Oliver $P$ ．Shiras．．Dubuque （S．D．）－John S．Woolson．．．．Des Moines Kansas－William C．Hook．．．．Leavenworth Kentucky－Walter Evans．．．．．．．．．Louisville Louisiana（E．D．）－Chas．Parlange．N．－O＇ns （W．D．）－Aleck Boarman．．．．．．Shreveport Maine－Nathan Webb． Portland Maryland－Thomas J．Morris．．．．．Baltimore Massachusetts－Francis C．Lowell．Boston Michisan（E．D．）－Hy．H．Swan．．．．Detroit （WV．D．）－Henry F．Severens．Grand Rapids Minnesota－William Lochren．Minneapolis Mississippi（N．\＆．S．D．）－Henry C．Niles．

Kosciusko
Missouri（E．D．）－E．B．Adams．．．St．Louis （W．D．）－John F．Phillips．．．．Kansas City Montana－Hiram Knowles．．．．．．．．．．．．Helena Nebraska－William H．Murger．．．．．Omaha
Where
State.

Nevada-Thomas P. Hawley. .Carson City New-Hampshire-Edgar Aldrich. Isittleton New-Jersey-Andrew Kirkpatrick..Ncwark New-York (N.D.)-Alfred C. Coxe..Utica (S.D.)-Addison Brown......N. Y. City (E.D.)-Edward B. Thomas. . . . . Brooklyn No. Carolina (E.D.)-T. R. Purnell.R'leigh (W.D.)-H. G. Ewart......Hendersonville North Dakota-Charles F. Amidon. .Fargo Ohio (N.D.)-Aug. J. Ricks..... Cleveland (S.D.)-Albert C. Thompson... Cincinnati Oregon-Charles B. Bellinger....Portland Pennsylvania (E.D.)-John B. McPherson, Philadelphia (W.D.)-Joseph Buffington....Pittsburg Rhode Island-Arthur L. Brown. Providence South Carolina-W. H. Brawley.Charleston South Dakota-J. E. Carland..Sioux Falls Tennessee (E. and M.D.)-C. D. Clark. Chat (W.D.)-Eli S. Hammond.......Memphis Texas (N.D.)-Edward R. Meek.Ft. Worth (E.D.)-David E. Bryant.......Sherman (W.D.)-Thomas S. Maxey........Austin Utah-John A. Marshall... Salt Lake City Vermont-Hoyt H. Wheeler..Brattleboro Virginia (E.D.)-E. Waddill, jr..Richmond (W.D.)-J. Paul. ...............Harrisonburg Washington-Cornelius H. Hanford..Seattle West Virginia-J. J. Jackson..Parkersburg Wisconsin (E.D.)-W. H. Seaman.

Sheboygan
(W.D.)-R. Bunn.
.Madison Wyoming John A. Riner...........Cheyenne Retired District Judges-Samuel Treat, Missouri; Martin Welker, Ohio; Robert A. Hill, Mississippi; Henry W. Blodgett, Illinois: D. M. Key, Tennessee; R. R. Nelson, Minnesota: Charles L. Benedict, New-York; Robert W. Hughes. Virginia; George R. Sage, Ohio. The salaries of Samuel Treat and Martin Welker, $\$ 3,500$; of all the other retired Judges, $\$ 5,000$.
UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORIES.
*Alaska-Judge-Charles S. Johnson, Sitka. * Arizona-Chief Justice-Webster Street. Associates-George R. Davis, Fletcher M. Doan. Richard E. Sloan.
*New-Mexico-Chief Justice-Wm. J. Mills.

Associates-John R. McFee, Jonathan W. Crumpacker, Frank W. Parker, Charles A. Leland.
$\dagger$ Indian Teiritory-Judge U. S. CourtJoseph A. Gill; (N.D.), Willian M. Springer; (s.D.), Hosea Townsend; (C.D.), William H. H. Clayton.
*Oklahoma-Chief Justice-J. H. Burford. Associates-T. F. Burwell. Joln L. McAtee, Bayard 'T. Hainer, John C. Tarsney.
*Annual salary, $\$ 3,000$. $\ddagger$ Annual salary, $\$ 5,000$.
COURT OF CLAIMS, OLD CORCORAN ART GALLERY, PENNSYLVANIAAVE. AND 17 TH-ST. (TEMPORARY), WASHINGTON.
*Chief Justice-Charles C. Nott, NewYork.
*Judges-Lawrence Weldon, Illinois; John Davis. District of Columbia: Stanton J. Peeile, Indiana; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi.
*Annual salary, \$4,50c eacn.
COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.
*Chief Justice-Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
*Associate Justices-Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kan.; Wilbur F. Stone, Denver, Col.; William W. Murray, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Thomas C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C.

Attorney-Matthew G. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo.. $\$ 3,500$.
*Annual salary, $\$ 5,000$ each.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Chief Justice-Edward F. Bingham, Ohio.
*Associate Justices-Alexander B. Hagner, Maryland; Andrew C. Bradley, Charles C. Cole, Job Barnard and Harry M. Clabaugh, all of District of Columbia.
*Annual salary, $\$ 5,000$ each.
Retired Associate Justices-Andrew Wylie and Charles $P$. James. Salary, $\$ 4,000$ each. COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice-Richard H. Alvey. Maryland, $\$ 6,500$.

Associate Justices-Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, $\$ 6,000$.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.


U゙N゙ITED STATES DISTIRICT ATTORAEVシー（Continued）．


## TREATIES．

The new treaty between the United States and Japan went into effect on July 17．1S99．It was ratified in February， 1595 ，but its actual operation was deferred so as to give time for adjusting affairs to the changed conditions．Similar treaties were made by Japan with most of the other first－class Powers．Their essential feature is to give Japan a status as a modern nation．instead of lmposing the restrictions which she was under along with China and other Eastern countries， before her adwance to modern methods． The entire extra－territorial system is swent aray by the new treaties．This gave to foreign Powers，including the Lnited States，a rlght to try civil and
criminal cases relating to their own citl－ zens in consular courts，instead of in the Japanese courts．Hereafter these foreign courts will be abolished and Japanese courts will try all cases alike．Another feature is in opening up the entire interior of Japan to the capital and enterprise of foreign merchants．（See＂Tribune Al－ manac＂for 1596 for sections of treaty）．

## RECIPROCITY W゙ITH THE UNITED STATES．

Immedlately after the beginalng of the session of the LVIth Congress the Presi－ dent transmltted to the Senate four treatles negotiated with Great Britaln dur－
ing the Congressional session, and one with France, for reciprocal reductions of tariff rates. Those negotiated with Great Britaill were: Jamaica, Guiana, Barbadoes and Bermuda. In the main the concessions to the colonies were on food products, and there were also reductions on manufactured goods, flour, etc.

The most important of the treaties was that between the United States and France. Among the reductions allowed France are the following: Alcoholic perfumery, toilet water, etc., 10 per cent; medical preparations, 10 per cent; cosmetics, etc., without alcohol, 10 per cent; opera glasses, magnifying glasses, 10 per cent; watch and clock movements, 15 per cent; other metal articles, not otherwise specified, 10 per cent; macaroni, vermicelli. etc., 10 per cent; preserved fruits, 10 per cent; prunes, 10 per cent; nuts, 20 per cent; liquers, 10 per cent: mineral waters, 20 per cent; plush and cotton velvet, 5 per cent; silk goods under Schedule L, 5 per cent; toys, 20 per cent; fans, 10 per cent; jewelry, 5 per cent; gloves, except gloves called "Schauschen," 10 per cent; musical instruments, 15 per cent; sparkling wines receive the same benefits accorded to other European countries.

Reductions allowed the United States are understood to comprise all the articles of the French minimum tariff list except horses, stallions, mares and colts; eggs, cheese, butter, honey, cloverseed and lucerne, sugar, chicory root, feed, type, porcelain, cardboard, tanned hides, leather soles, boot and shoe uppers, boots, shoes, belting, dynamo electric machines, machinery tools, parts of dynamos and electric machines.

PORTUGAL.-A treaty with Portugal was proclaimed by President McKinley on July 22, 1899. Under its provisions Portugal secures a reduction of duties on argols, still wines, sparkling wines, brandies, paintings and drawings. The United States secures a reduction of duties to the minimum rate on flour of cereals except wheat, maize, wheat, lard and grease, mineral oils and products, agricultural machinery, instruments and tools, tar and pitch. The text of the arrangement is as follows:

Article I. Upon the following articles of commerce, being the product of the soil or Industry of Portugal or of the Azores and Madeira Islands, imported into the United States, the present rates of duty shall be reduced and shall hereafter be as follows:

Upon argols or crude tartar or wine lees, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Upon still wines in casks, 30 cents per gallon; in bottles, per case of one dozen bottles, oontaining each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twentyfour bottles containing not more than one pint, $\$ 125$ per case; and any excess beyond these qualities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles.

Upon sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $\$ 6$ per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $\$ 3$ per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $\$ 150$ per
dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $\$ 6$ per dozen bottles, on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of $\$ 150$ per gallon.

Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, whether the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese possessions, $\$ 175$ per proof gallon.

Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Article II. Reciprocally, and in consideration of the preceding concessions, upon the following articles of commerce, being the products of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the kingdom of Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands, the rates of duty shall be as low as those accorded to any other country (Spain and Brazil being excepted from this provision), namely:

Tariff No. 325-Flour of cereals, except wheat.

Tariff No. 326-Maize in the grain.
Tariff No. 327-Wheat in the grain.
Tariff No. 354 -Lard and grease.
Tariff No. 97.
Tariff No. 98.
Tariff No. 99-Mineral oils and their products, not elsewhere specified in the tariff.

Tariff No. 373-Reaping, mowing and thrashing machines for compressed hay and straw, steam ploughs and separate parts of these machines and ploughshares.

Tariff No. 386-Instruments, implements and tools for the arts, manufactures. agriculture and gardening; and upon the following articles shall not exceed the rates hereinafter stated, namely:

Upon the foregoing machines described in No. 373,5 reis per kilogram.

Upon the instruments, implements and tools described above in No. 386 for use in agriculture and gardening, 60 reis per kilogram.

Upon lighter mineral oils for iliuminating purposes (density 0.780 up to 0.820 , point of ignition from 27 degrees up to 49 degrees), 46 reis per litre.

Upon medium mineral oils (density above 0.820 and up to 0.860 . point of ignltion from 50 degrees up to 150 degrees), 52 rels per kilogram.

Upon tar and mineral pitch. 10 reis per ton.

Under Article XIII Portugal reserved the right, after three months' prior notification to the United States Government of its intention to do so, to arrest the operation of this convention in case the United States shall hereafter impose a duty on crude cork or coffee, being the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese possessions, or shall give less favored treatment to the following articles, being the product of Portugal or of her possessions, than that accorded to the like articles, being the product of any other country not under the control of the United States, namely: Argols, crude tartar or wine lees, coffee, cocoa, wines, brandies, cork (raw or manufactured), sardines and anchovies preserved, and frults not preserved; but ln respect to fruits the United States reserves the right to make special arrangements to any of the West India Islands.

## SPORTS.

## ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS —EASTERN COLLEGES.
The Intrroniegiate Athletic Association had its twenty-fourth annual track ard field meeting at Manlattan Field, NewFork City, on May 27, 18:19, With an overwhelming victory for the University of Pennsylvania. The records were: Pennsylvania, first, 57 points: Harvard second, "18 points: Yale, $221 / 2$ points: Princeton, 11 points: Syracuse, 10 points; Columbia and Cornell, each 5 points; Williams, 3 points: (ieorgetown, 1 point: Haverford, $1 / 2$ point. The summary of events is as follows:

One hundred vard run-U, of P., first. 10 sec.: Princeton, second; L. of P., third; Harvard, fourth. (Best previous record by B. J. Wefers Ceorgetown, $1096,94 / 5 \mathrm{sec}$.)

One hundred and twenty yard hurdleU. of P., first, $15 \% / 5 \mathrm{sec}$. : Harvard, second; Syracuse, third; Yale, fourth.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdleU. of P.. first, $234 / 5$ sec.; Harvard, second: Harvard, third; U. of P., fourth. (Best previous record, A. C. Kraenzlein, V. of P., 1898, $233 / 5 \mathrm{sec}$.)

Two hundred and twenty yard runU. of P., first, $21 \%$ sec.: Yale, second: Harvard, third; Syracuse, fourth. (Best previous record, B. J. W'efers, Georgetown, 1896. $211 / 5 \mathrm{sec}$.)

Four hundred and forty yard run-Columbia, first, 49 \% sec.: Fale, second; Yale, third: Georgetown, fourth.

Haif mile run-Harvard, first. 1 min . $58 \%$ sec.; U. of P., second; Tale, third; lale, fourth. (Best previous record, Evan Hollister, Harvard, $1896,1 \mathrm{~min}$. $564 / 5 \mathrm{sec}$.)

Mile run-Princeton, first. 4 min. $2.51 / 5$ sec.: Wililams, second: Iale, third: Fale, fourth. (Best previous record, G. IV. Orton, U. of P., 1595.4 min. $232 / 5 \mathrm{sec}$.)

Two mile run- $U$, of $P$., first, 10 min . $37 / 5$ sec.; $U$. of $P$., second; Harvard. third: Cornell, fourth.

Running high jump- $C$. of P., first, G ft., 2 in.; Harvard, second: Princeton third: Tale fourth. (Best plevious record. J. D. W'inson, jr., U. of P., 1897, 6 ft . 3 in.)

Running broad jump-U. of P., first, 2 4 ft . $4^{1 / 2}$ in.; Syracuse, second; Harvard, third; Syracuse, fourth.

Throwing the 16 pound hammer-U. of P., first, $1 \pm 4 \mathrm{ft}$. 1 in.; U . of $P .$, second: Harvard, third; Harvard, fourth. (Best previous record, J. C. McCracken, U. of P., 189S, $149 \mathrm{ft}, \overline{\mathrm{in} .)}$

Putting 16 pound shot-U. of P., first; 42 ft . $1 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ;$ Syracuse. second; Harvard, third; Princeton, fourth. (Best previous record. J. C. McCracken, U. of P., 1898, $43 \mathrm{ft} . \$_{1 / 2} \mathrm{in}$.)

Pole vault-Yale, first, 11 ft .5 in ; Yale, second; Cornell, third; Cornell. fourth.
INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS - W'ESTERN COLLEGES.

Neeting held at Chicago, June 3, 1899, resulting in the following scores: Cniressity of Chicago, 46 points: Notre Dame, 33 points; Michigan Tiniversity, 27 points: U'isconsin University; It points; Illinols University, $\Omega$ points: Drake College, 5 points; Iowa University, 4 points; Grin-
nell College and Northwestern Unirersity; eacl 3 points. The
crents is as follows:

One hundred and twenty yard inurdlesFisher (Grinne-11), M.letan (Michigan), and ()'Dea (Wiscunsin) licd for first place; points divided. Time- $161 / 5 \mathrm{sec}$. W. I. A. A. record. $15 \%$ sec.

One hundred yard dasli-Burroughs, Chicago, first; Corcoran, Notre Dame. second; Jones, Northwestern, third. Time -10 scc. Fecord, $94_{5} \mathrm{sec}$.
Mile run-Smith. Cincago, first: Wiond, Michigan, secund: Conger, Michigan. third. Time-t min. $39 \% \mathrm{sec}$. Record, 4 min. 3:3 sec.

Four hundred and forty yards-Slack, Chicago, first; Teelzel. Michigan, second; Thomson, Michigan, third. Time, record -53 sec .

Half mile-Malones, Chlcago, first: Mills, fllinois, second; Sturgeon, Northwestern, third. Time, record-2 $\mathbf{m i n} .6^{4} \frac{5}{5}$ sec.

Mile walk-Iloagland, Iflinois, first: Bredsteen, Wisconsin, second: Parker, Chicago, third. Time, record-i min. : sirc.

Discus-Powers, Notre Dame, first; Lehr, Michigan, second; Cochems, Wiscensin, tli.irj. Mistance, record-ilis ft. 11 in.

Hammer-Mortimer, Chlcago, first: Stangel, Wisconsin, second; Avery, Michigan, third. Distance- 121 ft . 2 in. Rec-ord-123 ft. $9^{1 / 2} \mathrm{in}$.

Shot-Powers, N゙otre Dame, first; Lehr, Michigan, second; Eggeman, Notre Dame, third. Distance- 10 ft . $\overline{5}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{in}$. Record44 ft . $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

Two hundred and twenty yard dashBurroughs, Chicago, first; Corcoran, Notre Dame, second; McGowan, Wiisconsin, third. Time-224\% sec. Record-214\% sec.

Tro hundred and twenty yard hurdlesMcLean. Michigan, first: $O^{\prime}$ Dea, Wisconsin. second: Trude, Chicago, third. Time $-2-2 / 5 \mathrm{sec}$. Record- $2.3 \frac{3 / 5}{} \mathrm{sec}$.

Mile bicscle race-Brown, Chicago, first; Baldwin, Michigan, second; Ross, Chicago, third. Time-2 min. $39^{2 / 5} \mathrm{sec}$. Rec-ord-2 min. 25 sec .

Quarter-mile bicycle race-Gaffney, Notre Dame, first; Goodenors. Chicago. second: Brown, Ćhicago, third. Time, record- $31 \% \mathrm{sec}$.

High jump-Powers (Notre Dame and Louis (Iowra) tied for first place; Fiournoy: Michigan, third. Height, record-5 ft . 11 in.

Broad jump-Holland, Drake, first; Powers, Notre Dame. second: D. Garrett, Illinois, third. Distance-22 $\mathrm{ft}, 24 \mathrm{in}$. Record-22 ft . $7^{1 / 2} \mathrm{in}$.

Pole vault-Powers (Notre Dame) and Herschberger (Chicago) tied for first place: Booth. Northwestern, third. Height - 10 ft . S in. Record-11 ft.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

H. F. Cochems, of Harvard Liniversity, on April 12, 1599, hroke the intercollegiate strength-test records with a total of $1.761^{1 / 2}$. The best previous record was by F. R. Godfrey. of Bowdoin, who made 1.716 .

Double-kick-The world's record for double-kick was broken on April 15, 1899, by D. ©., Briggs, of Columbus, Ohio, who made 7 It. $33 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.
INTERNATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE MATCH.
The International Intercollegiate (Oxford-Cambridge-Harva:d-lale) track games took place on the Queen's Club grounds (London) on July 22, 1s99. The games were in response to a joint invitation from Oxford and Cambridge, and it was the third occasion on which English and American university athletic teams have contested. In 1894 Yale met Oxford in London, and was beaten- $51 / 2$ firsts and 5 seconds to $31 / 2$ firsts and 4 seconds. In 1895 Cambridge met Yale in New-York, and was cefeated -8 firsts and 7 seconds to 3 firsts and 4 secor,ds. The personnel of the Harvard-Yale team sent to London in 1899 was in evcry case an amateur, both in spirit and in the letter of the English as well as of the American athletic law. The English athletes won five out of the nine contests. The following is the summary:

One hundred yard dash-Won by F. J. Quinlan, Harvard; time, 0:10; C. R. Thomas, Oxford, second; F. A. Blount, Yale, third; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, fourth. English university record, 0:10. American university record (world's record), 0:09 4/5.

Four hundred and forty yard run-Won by C. G. Davison, Cambridge, by five yards; time, $0: 492 / 5$; D. Boardman, Yale, second: T. R. Fisher, jr., Yale, third; A. M. Hollins, Oxford, fourth. English university record, $0: 481 / 2$. American university record, 0:49 $\%$. (On straightaway track, against time, Wendell Baker (Harvard) holds world's record, 0:473/4.)

Eight hundred and eighty yard runWon by H. E. Graham, Cambridge, by twelve yards, in $1: 571 / 5$; C. F. W. Struben, Oxford, second; J. P. Adams, Yale, third; T, E. Burke. Harvard, fourth. English university record (also British amateur record), $1: 5 \ddagger \%$. American university record (also world's record), $1: 53 \%$.

One mile run-Won by M. H. Hunter, Cambridge, by twenty-five yards, in $4: 24$; A, L. Dawson, Oxford, second; C. B. Spitzer, Yale, third; H. P, Smith, Yale, fourth. English university record, 4:19 $\%$ '. American university record, $4: 23 \%$.

Three mile run-Won by $\mathbf{H}$. W. Workman, Cambridge in $15: 24 \%$; C. K. Palmer, Yale, second; $H$. W. Foote and H. P, Clarke, of Harvard, and A. R. G. Wilberforce, of Oxford, did not finish. English university recorã, $14: 44 \%$. No American uni \%ersity rccord,

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race-Won by F. L. Fox, Harvard, by two yards, in $0: 15 \%$; W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, second; H. R. Parkes, Oxford, third; J. W. Hallowell, Harvard, fourth. English university record (also British amateur record), $0: 154 \%$. American university record (world's record). 0:151/5

Running high jump-Won by A. N. Rice, Harvard, 6 ft. $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{S}$. Adair, Oxford, second, $5 \mathrm{ft} .11 \mathrm{in}$. ; C. M. Rotch, Harvard, third, $5 \mathrm{ft} .10 \mathrm{in} .:$ W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, fourth, 5 ft . 5 in. English university record, 6 ft . $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. American university record, 6 ft .4 in .

Running broad jump-Won by G. C. Vassall, Oxford, 23 ft. ; C. D. Daly, Harvard, second, 22 ft .3 in.: J. T. Rocine, Harvard, thírd, 21 ft .9 in.; L. R. O. Bevan, Cambridge, fourth, $20 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. English university record, $23 \mathrm{ft} .6^{1 / 2} \mathrm{in}$. American university record (world's record), $24 \mathrm{ft} .4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{in}$.

Sixteen pound hammer-Won by W. A. Boal, Harvard, $136 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{s}^{1 / 2}$ in.; H. J. Brown, Harvard, second, $122 \mathrm{ft} .9 \mathrm{in} . ; \mathrm{J}$. $G$. Greenshields, Oxford, third, 109 ft . 6 in. English university record, 138 ft .3 in . American university record. 153 ft .8 in ,

RECORDS OF 1899.
Broad jump-Distance, $24 \mathrm{ft} .41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.: A. C. Kraenzlein, New-York City, May 26, 1899.

Throwing the sixteen pound hammer for distance from seven foot circle without follow-Distance, 167 ft .8 in.; John Flanagan, New-York Athletic Club, at NewYork, September 23, 1899.

Throwing the sixteen pound hammer from nine foot circle without follow for distance-Distance, 164 ft .6 in .; John Flanagan, New-York Athletic Club, Bayonne, N. J., September 4, 1899.

Standing broad jump-Distance, 11 ft . $1 / 3$ in.; R. C. Ewry, at Asbury Park, N. J., August 9, 1899.

Forty-five-yard hurdle race (three hurdles, each 2 ft .6 in . high)-Time, 0:053\%; F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 18, 1899.

Forty-yard run-Time-0;043/3; F, B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., February 16, 1899. Also A. F. Duffey, Boston, Mass., February 18, 1899 Also three times in one evening by A. F, Duffey, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1899.
One-thousand yards record-At the Aberavon (Wales) athletic meeting on August 5, 1899, Harry Cullum covered the distance in $2: 091 / 2$, thus beating the world's record.

## HILLIARDS.

PROFESSIONAL MATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.-On May 15, 1899, Schaefer and Slosson played a match of 600 points at the Lenox Lyceum, NewYork City, the former wirning. Score: Schaefer, 600; average, 13 28-44; highest run, 139. Slosson, 418; average, $931-43$; highest run. 58.

May 22 Slosson defeated Schaefer in second game, 400 points, at Lenox Lyceum. Score: Slosson, 400; average, 4 52-87; high 1uns, 34 and 27 . 'Schaefer, 359 ; average, $415-86$; high runs, 55,34 and 22.
The amateur balkline tournament was played in New-York City and was finished on April 3, 1899, with W. G. Douglas, of the New-York Athletic Club, in first place, having won all three of the games. I. H. Mannes and L. A. Servatius tied, and upon playing off Mannes got second place and made the novice record run of 40 , with Servatius second.

Three cushion caloms.-May 25, 26 and 27, Ives's Billiard Academy, New-York City. First game: Schaefer and Harrison beat Ives and Thatcher: score, 60 (Schaefer made 37 and Harrison 23). Schaefer's highest runs, 5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3; total innings, 46. Harrison's highest runs, 3 and 3; total innings. 45. Ives's total score, 33; highest
runs，5，5，3．Thatcher＇s total score，12； highest runs，3，3．2．Second game：Same players．Score：Schaefer and Harrison，65： Ives and Thatcher，55，Scraefer＇s total score，26；highest runs，5，4，3；Innings， 50．Harrison＇s total score，39；highest runs， $5,4,4,3,3$ ；lunings， 50 ． 1 ves＇s total score， 33 ；highest runs，5，4，3；innings， 49．＇Thatclier＇s total score，22；highest runs，5．3：innings， 50.

Gearge Slosson and Jacob Schaefer played a three－nights＇cushion carrom match in New－York City，on October 30， $\$ 1$ and November 1．The scores on each night were：First nlght，Slosson， 300 ； Schaefer，185．Second night，Slosson，600； Schaefer，495．Third night，Slosson，900； Schaefer．757．Average for the tourna－ ment：Slosson，4．56；Schaefer，3．S4．High－ est run：Slosson，37：Schaefer， 11.

ENGLAND＇S CHAMP1ONSH1P．－Th is was a match of 18,000 points up，for $£ 100$
a side and all the gate receipts，between JChn Roberts and Charles Dawson The match was played in London，hegirning on March 20，1899，and ecdlng on April 3，on even terms，and was fon hy Roberts，Who scored the full 18,000 polnts to $16,1 S 6$ by Dawson．

POOI，CHAMPIONSHIP．－Games played in New－York City on November 30 and December 1 and 2，1899，between Alfredo de Oro，holder of the title，and Frederick Payton，the challenger．The match was 600 ball continuous pool，in blocks of 200 ， for three nights，and a purse of $\$ 300$ ．De Oro won on each night，the scores being： First night，De Oro．207；Payton， 183. Second night，De Oro，203；Payton， 172. Third night，De Oro，15S；Payton， 131. De Oro made 8 scratches and Payiton made 7．The grand totals werc：De Oro，600； Payton， 479,

## HASEBALL．

The basetall season $f^{\prime}, r 1899$ was mainly successful and few of the clubs in the National League lost miney．The Brooklyn club spent the most money for players and other exnenses，and its liberal policy resulted in its winning the championship． Boston finished second，Philadelphia third and Baltimore fourth．The West was again forced to be content with minor positions in the race． RECORD FOR THE SEASON．


Boston led in club batting，with Balti－ more second：Brooklyn，third．In cluh fielding Baltimore led：Boston，second； Brooklyn，third．Philadelphia scored the largest number of runs．Hughes made the best individual record among the pitchers who played in ten sames or more，win－ ning 29 out of 35 games．

Of the first hasemen Clarke，of Louis－ ville，and O＇Connor，of St．Louis，did the
BATTING

| Player and Club． |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Delehanty，Philadelphia | 145 | 403 |
| Delehanty，${ }^{\text {Burkett，St．Louis．．．．}}$ | 138 | ． 402 |
| Hickman，Boston | 118 |  |
| McGraw，Baltimore | －2 | ． 37 |
| Lajoie，Philadelph Keeler，Brooklyn．． |  | ．3Fi |
| Barrett，Cincinnati |  | ．334 |
| Wagner，Lauisville |  | ．309 |
| Williams，Pittsburg |  | ． 352 |

best work．Of the second basemen Reitz． of Pittsburg，led：De Mont，second；Mc－ Phee，third．Cross，of St．Louis，led the third basemen：Collns，second；McGraw． third．Davis，of New－York，led the short－ stops．Brodie，of Baltimore，led the out－ fielders；Lange，second；Blake，third．Of the catchers Peitz．of Cinclnnati，led； Zimmer，second；Farrell，thlrd．

RECORDS．

| Plaser and Club． | 2  <br> 3 3 <br> 3 $\div$ <br> 0 0 <br> 0 3 <br> 0  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mcbride，Cincinnati | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \mid .3 \overline{32} \\ 104!.351 \end{array}$ |
| Beaumont．Pittshurg Tenney Boston．．．．． | 1501.350 |
| Tenney New－York | 1111.345 |
| Clarke，Louisvill | 148 |
| Stah1．Poston．．．． |  |
| Flick，Philadelphia | 331.339 |
| Breitenstein， | 451.337 |

BASEBALI-BATTING RECORDS.



## GREAT BRITAIN

1-J. II. Blackburne.
2-H. E. Atkins. .................................. 0
3-T. F. Lawrence.0

4-E. M. Jackson. 0
5-1. Y. Mills.
6-H. Jacobs
7-C. D. Locock.
8-G. E. Wainwright
9-G. E. H. Bellingham.
10-H. W. Trenchard.

Total ................................... 4
The totals in previous matches were: 1896-United States, 41/2; Great Britain, $31 / 2$. 1897-United States, $4 \frac{1}{2}$; Great Britain. 51/2. 1898-United States, 41/2; Great Britain, $51 / 2$.
BRITISH INTER-UNIVERSITY.-This match, between teams from the Cambridge and Oxford universities, was played on March 24, 1809, with seven players on a side. Cambridge won.
VIENNA-ST. PETERSBURG.-The two clubs of these two cities played a telegraphic match on February 8, 1899, for 1,000 francs a side. The Vienna club won.

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE.
--This match, always played in the Christmas holidays, was finished on December 31, 1898. Harvard won with ten points to its credit. Columbia second, Princeton third, Yaie fourth. The records of the colleges to date are:

| Year. | Colum- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Har- } \\ & \text { vard. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Prince- } \\ & \text { ton. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Yale. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92 |  | $7^{1 / 2}$ | $23 / 2$ | 5 |
| 1893 | $81 / 2$ | 7 | $3{ }^{31 / 2}$ |  |
| 1895 | 8 | ${ }_{81 / 2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | $31 / 2$ |
| 1896 | 41/2 | 10 | $5^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| 1897 1898 |  | 10 10 | 3 <br> 3 | 1/2 |
| Totals | 48 | 62 | 271/ | $3{ }^{1 / 2}$ |

INTERNATIONAL MASTERS Tournament was begun in St. Stephen's Hall, London, on May 30, and finished on July 10. The result was that Lasker won the first prize of \$1,250; Pillsbury, Maroczy and Janowski divided the second, third and fourth prizes, each man receiving $\$ 575$; Schlechter won the fifth prize of $\$ 325$; Blackburne sixth, $\$ 250$; Tschigorin seventh, $\$ 200$ : Showalter eighth. $\$ 150$; Mason ninth
and last prize, $\$ 100$. The records of the and last prize, $\$ 100$. The records of the players were as follows:

| Players. | Won. | Lost. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lasker | 221/2 | $4^{1 / 2}$ |
| Pillsbury | 18 | 9 |
| Maroczy | 18 | 9 |
| Janowski | 18 | 9 |
| Schlechter | 17 | 10 |
| Blackburne | 151/2 | $11^{1 / 2}$ |
| Tschigorin | 15 | 12 |
| Showalter | 121/2 | 141/2 |
| Mason | 12 | 15 |
| Cohn | $11^{1 / 2}$ | 151/2 |
| Steinitz | $111 / 2$ | 151/2 |
| Lee | $9{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $17^{1 / 2}$ |
| Bird | 7 | 20 |
| Tinsley | 6 | 21 | game was awarded to Lasker for his game with Steinitz. and Blackburne won the second prize for his game against Lasker.

The minor tournament ended on June 14
at London, when the American player, Marshall, won the first prize of $\$ 350$ : Marco and Plysick divided the second and third prizes, $\$ 250$ and $\$ 150$; Jones and Mieses divided the fourth and fifth prizes, $\$ 100$ and $\$ 75$; Jackson and Smith divided the sixtli and seventh prizes, $\$ 60$ and $\$ 25$. The following are the final records:

| Players. | Won. | Lost. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marshall | $81 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
| Marco |  |  |
| Physick | 8 | 3 |
| Jones . | $71 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| Mieses | $71 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| Jackson | $51 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ |
| Smith. | $51 / 2$ | $5^{1 / 2}$ |
| Muller | 5 | 6 |
| Esser |  |  |
| Tabuntschikoff | $3^{1 / 2}$ | $8_{8}^{1 / 2}$ |
| Erskine | 0 |  |
| Klims 2 h | 0 | 11 |

CORRESPONDENCE.-In 1896 a "correspondence tournament" was arranged under the direction of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Association. There were 117 entries from eight divisions distributed over the United States, the plan being that the champion of each division should receive a medal and a prize, and that the several division champions should subsequently play for the National championship. On August 2, 1899, J. E. Eaton, of Collinsville, Conn., won the championship for the New-England division. In the series of ten games played by Mr. Eaton the time taken for the longest one was eleven months.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.Played at Amsterdam, Hollánd, August, 1899: sixteen contestants. II. E. Atkins, Northampton, England, won first prize of 200 florins, with fifteen games won, none lost. M. Olland. Utrecht, 11 won, 4 lost, second prize, 150 florins. Third, fourth and fifth prizes (trtal of 280 florins). āivided between D. B:eykmans, Amsterdam; Dr. D. J. D. Treshing. Winschoten: N. Mannheimer. Frankenthal, and R. Swinderski. Leipsic. Seventh and eighth prizes, 50 florins, divided between J. Dimer, Hamburg, and J. von Foroest. The Hague.

The interstate match. with teams of seven, under tho auspices of the NewYork State Association, was won by the New-York team, with $26 \%$ games won and 221/2 lost. against Pennsylvania with 221/2 won and $261 / 2$ lost. Lipschutz (New-York) won first prize. with $61 / 2$ games won and $1 / 2$ game lost. Marshali (New-York) and Kemeny (Pennsylvania) divided for second and third prizes. each winning $41 / 2$ games, and Halpern (New-York). Shipley (Pennsylvania) and Bampton (Pennsylvania), divided the fou'th and fifth prizes, each winning four games and losing three.
MARTINEZ PRIZE.-Special prize given by Aristides Martinez for the best game played by any one of the competitors in the match between the New-York and Pennsylvania teams at the meet of the New-York State Association, was awarded to S. Lipschutz, who also won the "'staatsZeitung" Cup.
"STAATS-ZEITUNG" TROPHY.-Won hy Lipschutz against Marsha:l, September 2. 1809.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL CHESSMAS-TERS.-The tournament ended in October.

Therc were twelve cuntcstants, and Tschalgorin won the tirst prize, with a score of 10 games won and 1 lost. Schiffers was second. With $71 / 2$ wins, $31 / 2$ lost. Lewitzki, Lebedew and Jankowitsch took the third, fourth and fifth prizes, respectivels, and IIellhack and Neuarokow divided the sixth prlze, each scoring $51 / 2$ wins and $5^{1 / 2}$ lost.

## CRICKET.

The cricket season of 1599 in this country was more successful than in 1595 . Some of the records of the year, compiled from the books of the secretary of the Metropolitan Cricket League, follow:

*Newark forfeited one game to each of the Knickerbocke: teams.

BATTING AVERAGES.
(Five innings and over.) Most in innings. Runs.
M1. R. Cobb. $\qquad$
101
+101
$* \searrow 6$
H. C. Wright
C. H. Clark
F. F. Kelly. 207
207 F. F. Kelly................. *+9

- $94 \quad 300$
A. V. Clarke. . . . . . . . . .
$\underset{\text { F. }}{\text { F. }}$ W. Green..............
J. G. Backus...........
T. Clarke. . 23
T. Gilbert. .
W. Williams.
H. E. Jackson.
$\qquad$ *23
$\begin{array}{r}66 \\ -52 \\ \hline\end{array}$
I. E. Jackson. ......
A. Smedley
C. Byers

Average. (0. 50 00.25 51.75
40. $\%$ 40.66 33.33 29.00 26.16 26.00 23.62 22.50 21.66 $21.3: 3$ 20.00 19.50 16.64 16.33

|  | Must in miniags. | Kuns. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. 13. Smlth. | $\div!$ | 1163 | 15.57 |
| C. H1. Hill. | $3 \cdot$ | 4 | 14.00 |
| W. $\stackrel{\sim}{\text { ¢ }}$. Og | 51 | $1: 1$ | 13.44 |
| $1 *$ J. Prender | 45 | 105 | 13.12 |
| J. Flannery | 47 | 117 | 13.00 |
| G. Quirk | 47 | 100 | 12.50 |
| W. Adam | 27 | 88 | 11.00 |
| J. Seignior | 24 | 66 | 11.00 |
| J. E. Pitcher | 24 | 94 | 10.44 |

## IJOWLING AVERAGES.

(Thrce hundred balls and over.)


## 1NTERCOLLDGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

 -The contestants in 1898 were Harvard, Pennsylvania University and Haverford College. Each played two games, and Haverford won one and drew one: Pennsylvania won one and lost one, and Harvard lost one and drew one. P. H. Clark. of Pennsylvania abtained the best batting average, with 31. C. H. Carleton, of Harvard, followed, with 30.50; W. S. Hinchman, of Haverford, was third, with 29. and L. Bidale, of Pennsyirania: S. R. Roader and T. Wlster, of Haverford, had averages above 20 . The best bowling average was obtained by F. C. Sharpless, of Haverford. who obtained 12 wickets for 5.50 apiece. F. A. Green. of Pennsylvania. obtained S at 6.25 , and T. M. Hastings, of Harvard, $1 \%$ at 9 .
## CYCLING。

The year 1599 mas a remarkable one for bicycle contests in many respects. One of the most notable performances of the year was the ride behind a locomotive of Charles M1. Murphy, of Brooklyn. Paced by a train on the Long Island Railroad, Alurphy covered a mile in 56 年 5 seconds. The record was discredited for a long tlme on both sides of the water, but as the officials who had charge of the trial were trustworthy there is no doubt of its genuineness.

There were also many changes in the trade. It is believed that the organization of the American Bicycle Company. called
the "Bicycle Trust." may do much to help the trade as a whole. Much of the uncertainty which surrounded the bicycle industry was removed, and it is predicted that 1900 will be one of the best seasons in the history of the trade. The rubber combination, organized about the same time, promised to work in harmony with the bicsole trust. There was a change in the sentiment in the trade regarding cycle shows and most of the prominent manufacturers pledged to support them hereafter.

The following are the principal records made in 1s99:

1/2 mile. . . .0:4145....*E. A. N1cDuffee....Paced.....Chicago, Ill., November 7. 1899. 1 mile......1:19 ....."\llajor" Taylor....Paced..... Chicago, 111.. November 20. 1599. 2 miles.....2:5S .....E. A. McDuffee. . . Paced. . ... Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899. 3 miles.....4:23 .....E. A. McDuffce....Paced..... Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1599. 4 miles.... $5: 51 \%$.....E. A. McDuffee. . . Paced. . . . Brockicn, Mass., October 10, 1899. 5 miles.....7:12\%, ....E. A. McDuffee. ...Paced..... Bruckton, Mass., October 10, 1899.
*McDuffee used wind shields in all of these records. (Professional.)

## FENCING.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.-The match was played on March 31 and April 1, 1899 , at the Fencers' Club. New-York City, between teams from Columbia. Cornell and Harvard Universities, the Boston Athletic Associatlon. New-York Athletic Club, and Fencers' Club. Harvard won, with 36 victories; Boston A. A., second, 31; N. Y. A. Club, thlrd. 27; Fencers' Club, fourth, 23; Columbia, fifth, 13; Cornell, sixth, 6.

The ohamplonshlp of the Amateur Fencers' League was contested for on April 20. 1899, and was won by the Fencers' Club.

## FOOTBALL.

The principal interest in the football season of 1899 was the collegiate championship. There was also much interest taken in the contest between the Army and the Navy cadets on December 2. The actual attendance at most of the big college games was larger during the season of 1899 than ever before, and. while it is a difficult matter to determine the college championship, the majority of critics thlnk that Princeton is entitled to it, having beaten Yale after Yale and Harvard had played a drawn game. Harvard was preferred to Yale for second honors. as her team had made the best showing prior to her meeting with Yale. The other teams may be classed in this order: Carlisle Indians. Pennsylvania, Cornell, Lafayette and Columbia. Below are some of the prlncipal games of the colleges:

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14.
Columbia (0). Position. Princeton (11).
Slocovitch (Neid-
linger)........ Left end.Palmer(Beardsley) Smythe..........Left tackle........... McCord Longacre(Bruce)Left guard.............. Mills Wright. . . . . . . . Centre. . . . . . . . Booth (Losy) Miller...........Rlght guard.Edwards(cpt.) Knapp............. Rlght tackle.......... . Iloyd
Putnam.........Right end..........................
Wilson (capt.). Quarterback ............ . Burke
Larenden....... . Left halfback. . . . . . .Levlck
Morley........... Right halfback....... Reiter
Simons (Jones,
Denam)........Fullback ...........Wheeler
Touchdowns-Levlck. Poe. Goal kicked
from touchdown-Wheeler.

## NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 28.

Columbia (5). Position. Yale (0).
Slocovitch.....Right end...Thomas (Gould)
Knepp..........Right tackle......... Stillman
Miller...........Right guard............... Olcott
Wright..........Centre .................... . . Cunha

- Longacre....... Left guard................ Brown

Smyth.......... Left tackle...Hale (Francis)
Neidlinger.....Left end................ Winter
Wilson (capt.).Quarterback ..........Fincke
Morley.........Right halfback...
Adams (Richards)
Weekes. . . . . . Left halfback. . . . . . . Sharpe
Larendon. . ..... Fullback. . . McBride (capt.) Touchdown-Weekes.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 4.
Harvard (16). Position. Pennsylvania (0). Campbell......Left end......Potter (Stehle) Donald
(Eaton). . . ...Left tackle............ . . Snover

Boal (A. R.
Sargent)......Left guard.......Hare (capt.) Burnett. ........Centre ............... Overfield Burden (capt.).Right guard.............. Teas Lawrence......Right tackle. ......... . Wallace Hallowell. . .... Right end.............. Coombs Daly............Quarterback....... . Outland (Woodiey, Gardiner)

## Kendall

(Warren)....Right halfback.
MeCracken (Smith)
Sawin
Left halfback.
(Smith)
Kennedy
Reid (Eilis) Fullback

Bannard (McCracken)
Touchdowns-Kendall, Ellis. Goal-Lawrence.

## NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 11.

Princeton (12). Postion.
Carlisle (0).
Palmer (Roper). Left end Rogers Pell............. Left tackle. Wheelock (capt) Mills (Dana).... Left guard....... . Redwater Booth.......... Centre ................. . . Smith Edwards........ Right guard............ . . Scott Hillebrand.......Right tackle.

Schoider (Warren) Foe (Lathrope). Right end...Sickles (Miller) Hutchinson.....Quarterback ........Hudson McCord..........Left halfback.

Metoxen (Johnson)
Knight (Kafer). Right halfback.......Seneca Wheeler
(Hodgman)... Fullback...Pierce (Metoxen)
Touchdowns-Knight, Hodgman. Goals - Wheeler (2).

## CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 18.

Harvard (0). Position.
Yale (0).
Hallowell.......Right end.. Gibson (Snitzer) Lawrence. . . .... Right tackle.......... Sillman Burden (capt.).Right guard............ Olcott
Burnett. . . . . . Centre . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ha:
Sargent......... Left guard................ . . Brown
Donald
(Eaton) . . . . . . Left tackle. . . . . . . . . . Francis
Campbell
(Ristine) . . . . Left end. . . . . . . . . . . Hubbell Daly...........Quarterback .............Fincke
Kendali..........Right halfback...........................
Sawin(Parker).Left halfback.
Sharpe (Chadwick) Ellis (Reid)....Fullback.... McBride (capt.)

NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 24.
Princeton (11). Position.
Yale (10). Palmer
(Roper)......Left end . . . . . . . . . . Hubbell Pell............. Left tackle............. Francis Mills (Craig)..Left guard............. . . Brown Booth
(Bannard)...Centre .................... Hale Edwards (capt)Right guard................ Olcott Hillebrand
(Lloyd)....... Right tacklė....... Stillman Poe..............Right end...Snitzer (Gould) Hutchinson
(Burke)......Quarterback ..........Fincke
McCord
(Lathrope)...Left halfback.........Sharpe Reiter
(McClave)...Right halfback
Keane (Richards)
Wheeler
(Mattls)., ...,Fullback
McBride (captaln)
Touchdowns-Relter. McBride. GoalsWheeler, Goals from field-Sharpe, Poe.
$\because 7$


バEฬ゙－エ゚○RI，NOザEMEER 3U．
Carlisle
Columbia（U）．I＇osifion．Indians（f！$)$ ．
Neidhinger
（MeCoskey）．．l fit end
Rugers
sinythe．．．．．．．．\＆ift tiackle $\qquad$ lieree

Wright
Longacre．．．．．．．lizht fuidrd．
．smith
Blolee ．．．．．．ivallvall
Slocovitch．．．．．．light end．
sclzolder（sickles）
Wilson（capt．）
（Putnam）．．．Quarterback
Hudson（Roberts）
W＇eekes
left halfback．
Morley
（Junman）．．．Right halfback
Miller（Johnson）

## Larendon

（Berrian）．．．．Fullback ．．．．．．．．．．．Metoxen
Touchdowns－Seneca（2），Jletoxen，Mil－ ler．（2），Johnson．Rogers．Goals from touchdown－Hudson（5）．Goal from field－ Hudson．

## PHILADELPHIA，DECEMBER 2

West Point（17）．Position．Annapolis（5）．
Smith（capt．）．．Left end．．．．．．．Lung（Read）
Farnsworth
Enis．．．．．．．．Left iackle．Wortman（capt．） Hopkins． Bettison Left guard Halligan Centre Adams
Boyers．．．．．．．．Right guard Belknap（Fremont）
Bunker（Nelly）．Kight tackle
Nichols（filliams）
Burnett（Zeel）．Kight end．
Eerrien（lleaver）
IVesson．．．．．．．Quarterback ．．．．．Osterhous cossad
（lockwell）．．．Left halfback
Fowler（Fryer）
Clark
（Rockwell）．．．Right halfback
Gannon（Land）
Jackson
Fullback
Wade
Touchdowns－Rcckwell（2）．Jackson， Wade．Goals from touchdowns－Betti－ son（2）．

## GOLF OF $1 S 93$.

AMATEUP．CHA\IPION゙SHIP．－Played on the links of the Onsentsia Golf Club，of Lake Forest．Ill．As in previous years medal and match play were combined；that is，the qualifying round was at medal play and the first thirty－two players be－ came eligible for the succeeding rounds at match play．The tournament opened on Juls 4．In the qualifying round Charles B．Macdonald，of the Chicago Golf Club． won the medal for the best gross score， 168．The others to secure places for the match play were Jolin Reid，jr．．St．An－ drews Golf Club：Walter J．Travis，Oak－ land G．C．：Findlay $S$ ．Douglas，Fairfield County G．C．：David R．Forgan，Onrent－ sia G．C．；W．B．Smith．Onsentsia G．C．； James A．Tyng，Norris County G．C．：Rod－ erick Terry，jr．，Ardslev：II．M．Harriman． Meadow Brook Hunt Club：11．H．Cum－ ming．Allegheny Country Club；William McCawley，Merion C．C．；G．G．Hubbard， Oakley C．C．：J．G．Thorpe．Oakley C．C．； W゙．H．Holabird，jr．，Glenview G．C．；C．A． Lineaweaver，Philadelphia C．C．：Jasper Lynch，Golf Club of Lakewood；John Stu－
art．Irinceton C．C．：Sterling Beckwith， rlevelant ©．C．．Sheldun Cary．Cleveland G．（＇．Wialter F＂arlbanks，Overland Park Gulf Assuciation： 1.11 smith，Ilunting－ toll Valley $1 \therefore$ • ：stuart stickney，St． Iouis（ $\because . J . \quad$ ．${ }^{\circ}$ Urisis，Lissex County

 lanal l＇ark（i．A．：llirhert Ilciride，Cleve－ land G．C．：Slasun Thumpson．Onwentsia G．C．© M．I．Nuhblns，st．Andrews G．C． W゙．C．Carnegie，jr．Allegheny C．C．； 11. C．Smith．Onrientsla G．C．and William W＇aller，Onwentsia G．C．The final round at 36 holes took place on July，$S$ ，IIer－ bert N．Harriman defeating Findlay $\$$ ． Douglas by a score of 3 up and 2 to play： and winning championship cup．

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF TIIE UNITED STATES．－Open to both ama－ teurs and professionals．Played on the links of the Baltimore Country Club，Sep－ tember 14 and $\mathbf{1 5}$ ．The contest was at 72 holes．medal play，one－half played each day．It was won by will Smith，profes－ sional．Chicago Golf Club，score， 315 ．The other seven prizes were won in the follow－ ing order：W．T．Way，professlonal，De－ troit（C．C．326：George Law，professional， Dyker Meadow G．C．，Brooklyn，326；Val－ entine Fitzjohn，professional，Ocean Coun－ ！：IIunt and Country Club，Lakewood， N．J．，326：William Anderson，professional， Baltusrol G．C．，Short IIlls，N．J．327： John Park，Essex County C．C．，Orange， N．J．32S：Alexander Smith．professional， Chicago G．C．，33u，and Harry Gullane， professional，Padnor，Penn．， 331.

WOMEN＇S CHAMPIONSHIP．－Played on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club，October 10 to 14 inclusive．There were 7 entries，the largest number ever received for a woman＇s golf contest in this country．The qualifying round was at 18 holes．medal play，and each of the suc－ ceeding rounds at 15 holes，match play． Miss Peatrix Hoyt，Shinnecock Hills Golf Club，Southampton，Long Island．made the best score in the qualifying round at 47. Besides Miss Hoyt the following fifteen be－ came eligible for the maich play：Miss Frances C．Griscom，Merion C．C．：Miss Anna Sands，Newport G．C．：Mrs．A．De Witt Cochrane，Ardsley：Mrs．C．B．Fox， IIuntington Valley C．C．：Miss Elsie Cas－ satt，Merion C．C．：Miss Pauline Mackay， Oaklev C．C．Diss Genevleve Hecker．Wee Burn G．C．：Miss Alice R．Day．Morrls County G．C：Miss Ruth Underhill．Nas－ sau Country Club：Miss Jane H．Swords， Morris County G．C．Miss G．M．Bishop， Drooklawn C．C．：Miss May Barron，Ards－ ley：Sliss Florence Mc：eeley，Merion C．C．：Miss Marion Ollver Albany C．C．， and Mrs．J．McFadden．Philadelphia C．C． In the final round Miss Ruth Lnderhlll de－ feated Mrs．C．F．Fox by a score of 2 up and 1 to play，winning the championship cup．

## CHA MPIONSHIP OF THE INTTERCOL

 LEGIATE GOLF ASSOClATION゙．－Played on the links of the Garden City Golf Club， October 24 to $2 *$ inclusive．In the first rount of the team championship lale was beaten by Princeton by a score of 11 to 17. while Harvard won from Columbia by a score of $\mathscr{2}$ to 0 ．In the final round Har－ vard defeated Princeton，！to 1．In theindividual championship Percy Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, won the final round from J. G. Averill, of Harvard, by 1 up in 36 holes.

INTERSCHOLASTIC TOURNAMENT.This was played on the St. Andrews links in a five days' match, ending April 7, 1899. Of 46 entries only 24 started and 5 of these withdrew before the round was finished. The winner was M. L. Hitchcock, of the Cutter School. who made 95 gross, but as lie had a handicap of 14 his net score was 81 . Oakley Vanderpoel got second place at 83 net.

METROPOLITAN (NEW-YORK) DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP. -The championsbip was won on April 15, 1899, by Herbert M. Harriman, of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. The match began with forty players and continued five days, the final game being played between Harriman and Reginald Brooks, the former winning by 2 up and 1 to piay.

## RACQUETS, 1899.

The American amateur racquet championship tournament for singles was held in New-York and for doubles in Philadelphia during February. The championship in singles was won by Q. A. Shaw, jr., of Boston, who beat H . H. Hunnewell, also of Boston, in the final round by $15-8$, 15-11, 15-9. The championship in doubles was won by Q. A. Shaw, jr., and H. H. Hunnewell, both of Boston, who beat $\dot{M}$. S. Paton and C. H. Mackay, both of NewYork, in the finals by $15-6,15-9,15-6$, 15-10.

## ROWING.

CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD.-The fifty-sixth annual boat race between. Oxford and Cambridge universities, England, was rowed on March 25, 1899, over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, $41 / 4$ miles, and was won by Cambridge for the first time in ten years. This gives Cambridge 24 of the 56 races. Cambridge defeated Oxford by four lengths. Official time, 21 minutes 4 seconds. (For records of races previous to 1898 see Tribune Almanac for 1897, other races in succeeding Almanacs.)

## SVVIMMING.

One-hundred-yard straightaway, across stream-Time, $1: 08 \frac{3}{5}$; E. Carroli Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club. Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.
Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard, one turn, across stream-Time, 2:53\%; E. Carroll Schaeffer. University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club. Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1599.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard, three turns, across stream-Time, 6:483\%; E. Carroll Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.

The championship races of the Atlantic Swimming Association took place in the Schuylkill River, August 19, 1809. The results were:

Championship one-hundred-yard race (plunge start)-Harry Fallock, Pliladelphia, won; Howard C. Storey, Philadelphia, second; Charles H. Kallock, Philadelphia, third. Time- $1: 143 / 5$.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard handicap -E. C. Schaeffer, New-York (scratch), won; Frederick Wenecke, New-York, second; C. H. Kallock, Philadelphia, third. Time-2:45.

Half-mile championship-Harry Kallock, Philadelphia, won; Walter M. Jarman, Philadelphia, second; Victor Vinder, Philadelphia, third.

## TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP FOR 1839

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.-Tournament held at Newport, R. I., beginning August 15. All comers* singles, won by J. Parmly Paret, of New-York, beating Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, Mo. Score, final round, $7-5,8-10,6-3,2-6$, $6-3$. Paret then challenged Malcolm D. Whit man, of Boston, previous holder of championship, and was beaten by G-1, 6-2, $3-6,7-5$. The championship in doubles was divided into two sections, the Eastern championship being held at Longwood, Mass., beginning July 24, and the Western tournament in Chicago, beginning July 10. In the former Dwight $F$. Davis, of St. Louis, and Holcombe Ward, of Orange, N. J., won in the finals from C. R. Budlong, of Providence, and B. C. Wright, of Boston, by 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. At Chicago H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, both of New-York, won in the finals from $L$. H. Waidner and W. L. Meyers. both of Chicago, by 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. The two winning teams met at Newport during the August championship week, and the Eastern pair won by $3-6,6-3,6-3,6-2$. They then challenged the former champions, $L$. E. Ware, of Boston, and George P. Sheldon, jr., of Chicago, and won the title by $6-4,6-4,6-3$.

NEW-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.The tournament took place at New-Haven and finished on May 27, with the following results: Singles-A. E. Foote beat T. A. Driscoll, the California expert and holder, by default, and as Foote had won it twice before the cup thus became his personal property. Doubles-H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat C. P. Dodge and Winchester Noyes, with a score of 6-1, $3-6,9-7,6-4$.
NEW-JERSEY STATE CHAMPION-SHIP.-The tournament was played at Orange during the week of June 12-17, 1899. The championship singles was won by Richard Stevens (holder), beating stephen C. Millett (chailenger), with the following score: 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. The final match for the doubles was played on June 19, between the Larned brothers and Fischer and Bostwick, the former winning with the following score: $6-4,6-2,6-3$.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES.-The tournament was played at Philadelphia in the week ending June 24. Miss Marion Jones, of Pasadena, Cal., won the singles, the final round being: Marion Jones against Maud Banks, of Philadelphia, 6-1. 6-1, 7-5. In the final round in the consolation singies Miss R. H. Lycott beat Miss D. H. Rastall, (;-2, 6-2. In the mixed doubles the Misses $\mathbf{E}$ J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins defeated the Misses J. W. Craven and J. P. Gardner $6-4,6-0$ (retired). In the final round in the doubles, the Misses Myrtle McAleer
and J．W．Craven beat the Misses D．J． Rastall and Mlaud Banks，6－4，6－1，7－5． COLUMBIA I N゙ TERSCHO LASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP－Played in New－York City on April 29．The championship and the first prize was won by Wylie Grant．
SOUTHERA CHAMPIONSHIP TOÜR－ NAMENT．－Ended at Washington，D．C．， on May 22．The results were as follows： Open handicap singles－L．W．Glazeorvok （owe 15）beat Calhoun Cragin（owe 15）， 6－0，3－6，6－s，6－0，6－1．Singles－J．C． Davidson beat J．P．Paret，6－1，8－6， 8－6．Championship doubles－Davidson and Paret beat Glazebrook and Wadsworth， $6-1,6-1,6-2$.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP．－Held at Wimbledon，England．Tournament began June 19．A．W．Gore，of London，beat $S$ ． H．Smith，of Birmingham，in the finals of the all coniers＇singles by $3-6,6-1,6-2$ ， $6-4$ ．He then challenged the previous champion，R．F．Doherty，of London，and was beaten by $1-6,4-6,6-3,6-3,6-3$ ， Clarence Hobart，of New－York，with H． A．Nisbet，of London，won the all comers； doubles，beating A．W．Gore and H．R． Barrett，both of London，in the finals by $6-4,6-1,8-6$ ．They then challenged the former champions，R．F．Doherty and H．L．Doherty，both of London，and were beaten by $7-5,6-0,6-2$ ．

## RANKING FOR 1890.

1，M．D．Whitman；2，D．F．Davis；3． W．A．Larned；4，J．Parmly Paret；5． Kriegh Collins： 6 ，G．L．Wrenn，jr．；7＇，L． E．Ware：8．B．C．Wright：9，Holcombe TVard； 10, R． $\mathbf{P}$ ．Huntington；11，Richard Stevens：12．E．P．Fischer；13．J．A． Allen；14．．S C．Millett；15，W．S．Bond： 16，R．D．Little：1\％．H．H．Hackett；18， E．R．Marvin；19，C．R．Budlong：20，J． C．Davidson．

## CHAMPIONS FOR 1899.

Men＇s Singles．－United States，Mr．D． Whitman；Canada，M．D．Whitman；West－ ern，C．B．Neel；Eastern，M．D．Whitman： Southern．J．C．Davidson；Middle States， M．D．Whitman：Pacific Coast，G．F． Whitney：1nternational（Canada），R．D． Little；intercollegiate，D．F．Davis；inter－ scholastic．B．C．Wright；New－Jersey， Richard Stevens：New－York，M．D．Whit－ man；Maine，H．H．Hackett；Massa－ chusetts，M．D．Whitman；District of Co－ lumbia，J．C．Davidson：metropolitan，E． P．Fischer：New－England，A．E．Foote．

Men＇s doubles．－United States，D．F． Davis and H．Ward：Canada，M．D．Whit－ man and B．C．Wright：Midle States，D． $F$ ．Davis and $H$ ．Ward：Western，H．H． Hackett and J．A．Allen；Eastern，D．F． Davis and H．Ward；Southern，J．P． Paret and J．C．Davidson：Pacific Coast， Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy；Newi－ York State，J．P．Paret and I．D．Little： New－Jersey．＇$W^{\prime}$ ．A．Larned and E．P． Larned：Maine．E．P．Fischer and W． Bond；intercollegiate．D．F．Davis and H． Ward：metropolitan，II．H．Hackett and J．A．Allen；New－England，H．H．Hackett and J．A．Allen．

WOMAN＇S WESTERN CHANIPION－ SHIP．－Tournament ended September 4 ， 1899．Miss Juliette P．Atkinson，of Brook－ lyn，contested in the final round with Miss

With the following scores： $6-8,10-8$ ， 6－4，6－2．

## THE TURF．

MORRIS PARK，N゙．Y．（Spring meeting） －Metropolitan Handicap（one mile）．－Fil－ igrane，3． 102 ib（Clawson），first：Ethel－ bert， 106 （H．Martin），second；Sanders， 110 （Sims），third；time， $1: 39 \%$ ．Withers Stakes（one mile）－Jean Beraud． 122 to （Clawson）．first；Filon d＇Or， 119 （Powers）． second：The Bouncer， 122 （Maher）third； tlme，1：42 $1 / 4$ ．National Stallion Stakes（for two－year－olds；five furlongs：value $\$ 20.000$ ）－Pupil， 122 it（Odom），first：His Royal Highness， 122 （H．Martin）．seconó； Vulcain， 117 （W．Leigh），thlrd；time， $0: 5 S$ 左．Grand National Steeplechase （ $\$ 5,000$ added；about two and a half miles） Trillion， 163 to（Mr．Hayes），first；White Garters， 140 （Veitch）．second：Westown． 163 （Cochrane）．third：time，4：27\％\％．Ama－ teur Cup（gentlemen riders：one mile）－ Buela． 150 ib（Jr．Paget）．first：Brahmin． 129 （Mr．Holloway），second：Arquebus， 143 （Mr．Watson），third；time． $1: 44 \frac{4}{5}$ ． Eclipse Stakes（for two－year－olds：\＄4．000 added：five and a half furlongs）－His Royal Highness， 122 to（Maher）．first：Doublet． 127 （Spencer）．second；Water King． 122 （Doggett），third；time， $1 \cdot 06 \%$ ．Belmont Stakes（thirty－third renewal：for three－ year－olds：one and three－eighths miles）－ Jean Beraud． 122 ib（Clarson），first：Half Time， 119 （H．Martin），second；Glengar， 122（Neville）．third；time．2：23．

MORRIS PARK（Fall Meeting）．Mat－ ron Stakes（fo：two－year－c！ds：Pclipse Course）－1ndlan Fairy， 111 it（J．Slack）， first：Red Path， 109 （O＇Leary），second： Runaway Girl， 113 （Spencer）．third；time， 1：101／4．Nursery Handicap（for two－year－ olds：Eclipse Course）－King＇s Courier． 10 S to（Jenkins）．first；Killashandra． 115 （Bull－ man）．second：The Scotchman， 105 （ $0^{\prime}$ Leary），third；time，1：10 $1 / 5$ ．Champlon Steeplcchase（about three and a half miles） －Van Ship， 163 to（Mara），first；Philæ． 144 （Donohue），second；The Bachelor，i5S （McInerney），third：time，7：05．Cham－ pagne Stakes（for two－year－olds；seven fur－ longs）－Kilmarnock， 112 （Odom），first： Montanic，114（Boland），secorid：Sadducee， 109 （Spencer），third：time． $1: 27$ \％M ．Munici－ pal Handicap（one and three－quarter miles） －Ben Holladay， 133 to（Spencer）．first： Laverock． 106 （ $O^{\prime}$ Connor）．second；War－ renton． 110 （Bullman），third；time，3：001／s． Morris Park Handicap（two and one－quar－ ter miles）－Muskadine． 106 to（ $O^{\prime}$ Leary）． first：Ben Holladay． 140 （Spencer）．second： Ethelbert． 117 （Odnm），third；time． $3: 57 \%$ ． AT GRAVESEND，CONET ISLAND－ （Spring Meeting）．－Expectation Stakes（for two－year－olds；four and a half furlongs）－ Rikki Tikki Tavi， 112 to（A．Clayton）， first：Vulcain， 112 （Furnier）．second：Prince of Melbourne． 112 （Everett）．third：time． $0: 55 \%$ ．Brooklyn Handicap－One and one－ quarter miles－Banastar． 110 to（\＄aher）． first：Lanky Bob， 105 （Everett），second： Filigrane， 98 （alcCue），third：tlme 2：061\％． Hudson Stakes（for two－year－olds． furlongs）－High Order． 112 to（McCue）， first：Maribert． 112 （W．Martin），second： Withers， 112 （Odom），third；time．1：012\％． Carlton Stakes（for three－year－olds，one mile）－Lothario， 119 to（H．Martin），first：

Half Time, 116 (Clawson), second: Prestidigitatrice. 114 (Littlefield), third; time, 1:42. Great American Stakes (for two-year-olds, five furlongs)-Vulcan, 112 it (Turner), first; Misslonary, 112 (O'Connor), second; MeMeekin, 112 (O'Leary). third; time, $1: 02 \%$. Tremont Stakes (for two-year-olds, six furlongs)-Maribert, 112 ti (Maher), first; Modrine, 112 (Odom), second; Missionary, 112 (O'Connor), third; time, $1: 15$. Brooklyn Derby (for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles)-Ahom, 119 It (H. Martin), first; The Bouncer, 119 (Maher), second; MacLeod of Dare, 119 (Taral), third; time, $2: 36$.

GRAVESEND (Fall Meeting).-Junior Champion Stakes (for two-year-olds; six furlongs)-Mesmerist, 122 tb ( $O^{\prime}$ Connor), first; High Order, 112 (Doggett), second; Ildrim (Wilson), third: time, $1: 15$. First Special (one and one-quarter miles)--Imp, 119 Ib (Clay), first; May Hempstead (Spencer), second: Maxine, 119 (Clawson), third; time, 2:09 $\frac{1}{6}$. Standard Hardicap (one and one-aighth miles)-Batten. 126 (Spencer), first; Prince McClurg, 120 (Jenkins), second; King Barleycorn, 116 (Bullman), third; time, $1: 54$ / / 5 .

SHEEPSHEAD BAY (Spring Meeting) -Double Eivent (First Part), for two-year-olds, five and one-half furlongs)Prince of Melbourne, 122 ib (O'Leary), first; Mesmerist. 117 ( ${ }^{\prime}$ Connor), second; Mark Cheek, 122 (McCue), third; time, 1:08 $\%$. Suburban Handicap (one and onequarter miles)--Imp, 114 7b (Turner), first; Bannockburn, 112 (W. Martin). second; Warrenton, 114 (Sims). third; time, $2: 054 / 5$. Great Trial Stakes (for two-year-olds. Value, $\$ 20,000$. Futurity Course)-David Garrick, 115 ib (O'Leary), first; Mesmerist, 122 (O'Connor), second; Withers, 115 (Wilson), third; time, $1: 12 \%$. Special (Match), one mile-Admiration, 107 Ib (Clawson) first; May Hempstead, 107 (Turner), second; time, 1:40 $1 / 5$. Double Event (Second Part), for two-year-olds, Futurity Course)-Mesmerist, 129 it (Taral) first; Mark Cheek, 122 (Turner), second; Radford, 114 (Sims), third; time, 1:12\%. Lawrence Realization (for three-year-olds, one and five-eighths miles)Ethelbert, 118 ib (Spencer), first; Lothario, 122 (Turner), second; Filon d'Or, 119 (O'Leary), third; time. 2:51 $3 / 5$.

SHEDPSHEAD BAY (Fall Meeting).The Futurity (for two-year-olds; Futurity Course)-Chacornac, 114 mb (Spencer), first; Brigadier, 109 (T. Burns). second: Windmere, 112 ( $0^{\prime}$ Connor), third; time, 1:10 $\%$. Flatbush Stakes (for two-year-olds; seven furlongs)-Lieutenant Cibson, 115 Ib (O'Leary), first; McMeekin, 115 (Odom), second; Sarmation, 115 (Hennessey), third; time, 1:30. Twin City Handicap (one and one-quarter miles)-Previous. 114 It (O'Connor), first; Bangle. 120 (Maher), second; Bannockburn, $12 \mathrm{~h}^{\circ}$ (Spencer), third; time, 2:10. Great Eastern Handicap (for two-year-olds: Futurity Course)-Mesmerist, 130 mb ( $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connor). first: Red Path, 110 (O'Leary), second; Gulden, 123 (Odom), third: time, $1: 10 \%$. Autumn Cup Handicap (two miles)-Ben Holladay, 126 to (Spencer), first: The Bachelor, 116 (Clawson), second: Previous, 120 ( $O^{\prime}$ Connor). third; time, $\mathbf{3}: 29$.

BRIGHTON BEACH.-Brighton Handicap (one and one-fourth miles)- $\mathrm{mmp}, 115$ (O'Leary), first; Ethelbert. 107 (Spencer). second; Bangle, 112 (Clawson), third; time, $2: 05 \%$. Brighton Cup (two and onefourth miles)-Bangle, 124 ib (Maher), first; Don de Oro, 127 (O'Leary), second; Latson, 124 (Taral), third; time, $3: 56 \%$.
SARATOGA.-Congress Hall Stakes, for two-year-olds (five furlongs) - Kings Courier, 104 io (Hennessey), first; Petruchio, 104 (Spencer), second; Matchim, 104 (J. Hill), third; time, $1: 013 / 4$. Fleischmann Stakes, for two-year-olds (five and onehalf furlongs)-Mesmerist, 122 Ib (Clawson), first; Maribert, 122 (Turner), second; McMeekin, 114 (O'Leary), third; time, 1:071/2. Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds (five and one-half furlongs) -Mesmerist, 129 to (Taral), first: Kings Courier, 122 (Hennessey), second; Sam Phillips, 122 (Burns), third; time, 1:08. Saratoga Grand Frize (one and oneeighth miles)-Don de Oro, 121 Ib (Spencer), first; Tragedian, 121 (Maher), second; Previous, 121 (Taral), third; time, 2:00 $1 / 2$. Citizens and Merchants' Handicap (one and one-sixteenth miles)-Swiftmas, 116 ( $O^{1}$ Leary) first; Kinnikinic, 112 (Spencer), second; May Hempstead, 112 (Bullman), third; time, 1:47. Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds (six furlongs)Maribert, 129 ib (McCue), first; Gonfalon, 122 (Maher), second; Mesmerist, 129 (Taral), third; time, $1: 1 \not 4^{1 / 2}$.

## FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Miles. Time.
1/4—Bob Wade (4), at Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1S90 . $0: 21$ 1/4
3/8-Fashion (4), at Lampasas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1891.......................... 0:34
$3 / 8$-Red S. (aged), 122, at Butte. Mont., July 23, 1896................. . $0: 34$
$1 / 2$-Geraldine (4), 122, at Westchester (straight), Aug. 30, 1889....0:40
1/2-April Fool (4), 122, at Butte, Mont., July 23, 1891............... $0: 47$
$41 / 2$ f.-Handpress (2), 100, at Westchester (straight), May 26, 1897.0:52
$41 / 2$ f.-Meadows (3), 103, at Alexander Island, Va., March 28 , 1895 ....................................
5/8-Maid Marian (4), 111, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 9, 1894..0:563/4
$5 / 8$-George F. Smith (4), 100, at San Francisco, May 7, 1895 . ............
$51 / 2$ f.-Tormentor (6), 121, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 10, 1893. $1: 03$
$51 / 2$ f.-Howard (4), 118 , at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26, 1895......... 1 :06
Futurity Course ( 170 feet less than 6 furlongs)-Kingston (aged), 129 . at Sheepshead Bay, June 22 , 1891
$3 / 4$-Banastar (4), 116, Morris Park (straigint), May 9, 1896............ $1: 09$
$3 / 4$-Mary Black (3), 93 , at Chicago (Wash. Park), July 16, 1898.....1:121/4
$61 / 2 \mathrm{f}$.-Irish Reel (3). 108, at Sheepshead Bay. Aug. 31, 1S95......... . 1:19\%
61/2 f.-Georgie (3), 102. at Chicago (Hawthorne), Sept. 16. $1899 \ldots . .1: 191 / 4$
$7 / 8$-Bella B. (5), 103, at Monmouth Park (straight), July 8, 1890....1:231/2
7/8-Clifford (4), 127, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. $20,1894 . \ldots . . . . . .$. land, Cal., Oct. 17, $189 \dot{5}^{\circ}$. $1: 25 \%$
$71 / 2$ f.-Mamle Scott (3), 90, at Oak

Miles．
1－Salvator（4），110．at Monmouth l＇alk（straight，asainst time）． Aug．28，1590．
$1: 351 / 2$
11－16 m．－Carnero（ 5 ） 107 H ．His－ thorne Park，Sopt． $\bar{\circ}$ ． $15!4$.
120 yds －Macy（4），10f；at N＇ash－ ington Park．Chicago，July تُ，
 Harlem，Chicago，Julv 31， 1 Su4．．． $1: 43$ 1／4
170 yds．－Cash Day（3）．103，at Waslington Park．Chicago，July 10， 1534 ．
1 T0 yds．－Sullross（aged）．96，at Washington Park，July，15！4＋．．．．1：tt
1 －10 yds．－San Juan（3），97，at New－ port，Ky．，Mas 20，159t．．．．．．．．．．1：44
1 1－16－Redskin（i），Sj，at Forsythe， ind．，June 6． 1596
$1: 45^{1 / 1}$
$11 / 8$－Tristan（6）． $11 \%$ ，at Wiestchester． June 2，1Sol．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． ington Park，July ․ 1\＄9S．．．．．．．． 1 ：5s $^{1}$
$13-$ Banquet（3）， 105 ，at 3 onmouth Park（straight）July 17 ． $1890 \ldots . .$.
$1 / 4$ Salvator（4）．122，at sheepshead Bas：June 25，1890．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Saratoga，July 25，1882．．．．．．．．．2：101／2
$15-16-S i r$ John（4），116，at West－ chester．June 9．1891．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
1\％－Sabine（4）．109，at Washington Park．Chicago．July 5，1S94．．．．．2：15／4／4
11／2－Goodrich（3）．102，at WVashing－ ton l＇ark．Chicago，Jnls 16，1ヶ95． $2: 301 / 4$
1\％－Hindoocraft（3）， 35 ，at Wiest chester．Aug．27，1889．．．．．．．．．．．2：48
$1 \%$－Ben Holladay（4）．115，at West－ chester．Oct．23．1897．．．．．．．．．．．． $2: 59^{1 / 4}$
1\％／Enigma（4），90，at Sheepshead Bas，Sept．15，18s5．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3：20
2－Judge Denny（ nia Jockey Club，Feb．12，15．94．． $3: 26^{1 \frac{1}{2}}$
218－Joe Murphy（4），99，at Harlem， Chicago，Aug，30，1894．．．．．．．．．．3：42
21／4－Springbok（5），114．and Preak－ ness（aged）．114．at Saratoga， Juls 29， 1555 （dead heat）．．．．．．．3：56 $1 / 4$
$21 / 2$ Kyrat（3）．sw．Niewport．Nov． 14． 1 N 99 ．
25／8－Ten Broeck（4）104 at Lexing
ton，Ky．．Sept．16．1576．．．．．．．．4：5s苼
$2 \% / 4$－Hubloard（4），107，at Saratoga． Aug．9．1573．
$4.583 / 4$
3－Drake Carter（i）， 115 at Sheeps－ head Bay，＜゚ept．6，18S4．．．．．．．．．．5：24
4 －Felloweraf：（4）．10s，at Saratoga， Aug．20．1574

7：191／2

## HARNESS RACING RECORDS． TROTTING．

One mile－By an aged horse：Alix，b． m．（6 years）．by Patronage；Galeslurg． 111．Sept．19．1594．2：0：3 3／4．Four－sear－ old：Directum．blk．c．by Director；
 Three－year－old；Fantass，b，f．by Chimes： Nashville，Tenn．，Oct．17，1893，2：043／4． Two－year－old；Arion，b．c．，by Elec－ tioneer：Stockton，Cal．Nov．10， 1891. 2：10 \％／4．Iearling；Adbell．br．c．by Ad－ vertiser：San Jose，Cal．，Sept．27．1594， 2：23．To wagon：Grace Hastings，ch．m．． by Bayonne Prince；Cleveland．Ohio，July 25．1598．2：09 $1 / 2$. Double team：Belle Hamlin，b．m．，by Hamlin＇s tlmont．jr．， and Honest George，b．g．，by Albert： Providence，R．I．，Sept．22，1Si2，2：121．

Race of three heats：Alix．b．m．by Pat－ runage：Terre liaute，Jul．．A1s\％．17，1sitf，


Two miles－ireenlancler，lor．s．los Princess：Ter＇e Ilaute，Ind．，N゙ovi．4．l\＆：！\％， 4：ジ2．

Three nules－liamlin＇s Siplstingale ch． m．．Ly dambrilu king：Niashvils．Tenti． Oct．20，14i13．（5：55． $1 / 2$.

Four miles－Senator L．．b．S．．by Dexter Prince；San Jose，Cal．，Nov，2，1894．†10：12．

Five miles－hishor＇s Hero，b．s．，by Bishop：Oakland，Cal．，（）ct．14．181\％． I2：301／2．

Ten miles－Pascal．b：k．g．by Pascarel New－lork．N．Y．Nov．2．1813．2li：15．
Twenty mi：es－Captain McGowan，ro．g．， pedigree unknuwn：Buston，Mass．，（）ct．：\＄1，

Fifty miles－Ariel，br．m．pedigree un－ known：Albany，N．Y．，May 5．， $18+6$ ， 3：5．5：401\％
One hundred miles－Conqueror，b．g．，bs I，atourette＊s Bellfounder：Centreville，N． 1．，Nov．12，1S53，S：55：53．


#### Abstract

＊Fastest time on record for a stallion of any age．HAt Blackpool，England，Sept． 11．189！，the American bred mare Bertie 1i．， $2: 121 / 4$ ，by Wilkomont．gained a record of 9：5s in a match against tlme．

TROTTING RECORDS OF 1509.


One mile－By an aged horse：The Abbot， b．g．．by Chimes，2：061／．and Bingan．br． s．，by May King．2：06 $1 / 3$ ．Four－year－old Peter the Great，b．c．，by Pllot Medium 2：071／4．Three－year－old；Extasy，b．f．，by Baron NVilkes，2：111／2．Two－year－old；En－ dow，b．g．．by Miller and Sibley＇s Cecilian， $2: 143 / 4$ ．

## PACING

One mile－By an aged horse：Star Pointer，b．$s$ ．（S years），by Brown Hal： Boston．Mass．．Aug．2S，1S97．1：591／4． Four－year－old：Online，b．c．，by Shade－ land Onward；Sioux City．Iowa．Oct．1：3， 1594．2：04．Three－year－old：Klatawah．b． c．by Steinway；Louisville，Ky．，Sept．
 blk．c．，by Direct；Galesburg．111．Sept． 20．1594，2：073／4．Yearling：Belle Acton， b．f．，by Shadeland Onward；Loons，Neb． Oct． $14,1842,2: 20 \% / 4$ ．To wagon：Bumps， b．g．，by Baron Wilkes；Louisville，Ks•．． Sept．，1599，2：03 $1 / 4$ ．Double tean：John If．Gentry，D．S．，by Ashland Wikkes，and Robert J．．b．g．，by Hartford；Glens Falls， N．I．，Oct．8．15！17，2：0s．

Two miles－Chehalis．b．se．by Alta－ mont；Salem．Ore．Oct．6，1597， $4: 19^{14}$ ．

Three miles－Joe Jefferson，br．s．．by Thomas Jefferson；Knowville，lowa，Nor． 6，1891，T：3：3＇4．

Four miles－Jae Jefferson，br．S．，by Thomas Jefferson：Knoxville．Iowa，Nov． $13,1 \mathrm{~S} 91$ ．10：10

Five miles－Lady St．Clair．b．m．，by Millen＇s St．Clair：San Francis：o，Cal． Dec．11．187t，12：543．

## ＊Fastest time on record for a stallion．

 PACIAG RECORDS OF 1STM．One mile－By an aged horse：Joe Pat－ chen，blk．s．．by Patchen Wilkes，2：02 1／2． Four－year－old；The Maid，b．f．by Hal Index，2：05\％3．Three－year－old：Little Squarv，blk，f．，by Kewanee Boy，2：091／4． Two－y＇ear－old：N．L．B．，ch．c．，by Diablo， 2：211／2．

## YACHTING.

The year of 1899 was marked by the determined attempt of Sir Thomas Lipton to capture the America's Cup with the Shamrock. All knowledge of what the final outcome would be was delayed for a long time owing to the failures of races because of calm and fogs. The races began on October 3, and the last race was on October 20. Of the ten attempts to sail the races, seven were failures. The time limit was $5^{1 / 2}$ hours. On October 3 the time expired when the boats were over two miles from the finish; they were in almost a calm, the Shamrock slightly in the lead. On October 5 the outer mark was not reached before the time limit expired. On October 7 the boats were on about even terms, when they were stopped four miles from the finish. On October 10 the fog prevented the yachts leaving their moorings to sail. On October 12 there was not enough, wind to start the yachts. October 15 , the same result. On October 16 the first successful race was sailed, the time of the Columbia being $4: 53: 53$; Shamrock, 5:04:07. As the Shamrock had a time allowance of 6 seconds the Columbia won by 10 minutes 8 seconds. On October 17 the second race was over a triangular course, the Columbia winning, the Shamrock withdrawing by reason of breaking her topmast 23 minutes after the tart, although she was considerably in the lead, but to leeward. The Columbia completed the 30 -mile triangle, according to previous agreement, proposed by Mr. Lipton, in 3 hours 37 minutes. On October 19 the yachts failed again for want of wind, but the Columbia was far in the lead when the time limit expired four miles from the finish line. On October 20 the best and most conclusive race was sailed, fifteen miles to leeward and return, with a 15 to 17 knots wind; the Columbia won with 6 minutes 37 seconds to spare, she being allowed 16 seconds by the Shamrock by reason of the latter having been overhauled and her ballast readjusted after the second race. The elapsed time at the finish was: Columbia, $3: 38: 25$; Shamrock, $3: 44: 43$. A feature of the =America's Cup races was the eleven trial races between the Columbia and Defender, the latter the winner in 1895. The first trial race was sailed off Sandy Hook on July 6; second, Larchmont, July 8; fourth, Vineyard Haven, August 10, and the seven others off Newport. The Columbia won the whole series, the difference in time ranging from less than two minutes to over twenty-two minutes.

ASTOR TROPHY FOR SCHOONERS.Sailed for at Newport, on August 14, and it was won by the Amorita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw, her corrected time being 5:01:53. The other boats and their times were: Quissetta, 5:03:07; Ariel, $5: 13: 28$; Colonia, 5:14:48. Course, 3 miles.

ASTOR TROPHY FOR SLOOPS. Sailed for on the same day, and was won by the Columbia. which beat the Defender by 13 minutes 7 seconds. Elapsed time: Columbia, 3:57:08; Defender, 4:06:46. Course, 38 miles.

CANADA CUP.-Challenge by the Chicago Yacht Club against the Canada Clul). Races sailed in August, best three in
five. on Lake Ontario. Six yachts of 35 feet racing length were built in the United States and six in Canada for trials for selection. The Genesee was the successful American yacht, and the Beaver was selected as the Canadian defender. First race, over a 21 -mile triangular course, August 22, won by Genesee in 3:25:10; Beaver's time, 3:26:32. second race, 9 miles to windward and return, won by Genese in 5:06:57; Beaver's time, 5:07:36. Third race, August 24, 21-mile triangular course, won by Genesee in 3:32:11; Beaver's time, 3:42:58. Winds light in each race.

SEAWANHAKA CUP. - Contestants: Constance, Seawanhaka Club; Glencairn. St. Lawrence Yacht Club. First race, July 28, 12 miles to windward and ceturn, won by Constance in 4:13:28; Glencairn's time, $4: 15: 43$. Second race, $36-$ mile triangular course, won by Constance in 3:29:00; Glencairn's time, 3:29:55. Third race, same course as first race, won by Glencairn in 3:53:26; Constance's time, 3:56:32. Fourth race, same course as second race, won by Glencairn in 4:15:15; Constance's time, $4: 20: 54$. Fifth race, Constance touched ground with her centreboard right after starting, and did not continue the race. Glencairn went on and was ordered to finish the course alone, and a protest of the Constance was disallowed.

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(Year ends June 30.)

| Nationality. | Number. 1898. \| 1899 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Austria-Hungary | $\dagger 23,132 \mid \ddagger 62,491$ |
| Belgium | 694 1,104 |
| China | 2,071 1,660 |
| Denmark | 1,946 2,690 |
| England | 9,877 ${ }^{*}$ |
| Finland | 2,607 ${ }^{1}$ |
| ${ }^{2}$ France | 1,989 1,694 <br> 17,091 17,476 |
| Greece | 2,358 2,333 |
| Ireland | 25,128 |
| ${ }^{3}$ Italy | 58,608\| 77.419 |
| Japan | 2,230 2,844 |
| Mexico | 107161 |
| Netherlands | 775 1,029 |
| Norway | 4,936 6,705 |
| ${ }^{4}$ Poland | 4,726 |
| Portugal | 1,716 2,054 |
| Rumania | 903 1,606 |
| Russia | 27,221 560,982 |
| Scotland | 1,797 |
| Spain | 577 385 |
| Sweden | 12,398 12,797 |
| Turkey-in-Asia | 1,246 4,275 |
| United Kingdo | $\stackrel{4,275}{ }{ }^{4,436} 45,103$ |
| Wales .. | 1,219 |
| West Indi | 1,577\| 2.585 |
| Other coun | 1,13:3 2,035 |
| Totals | 29,299\|311,715 |
| *See United Kingdom. iNot including Hungary. $\ddagger$ Including Hungary. 1 See Rus sia. ${ }^{2}$ Including Corsica. ${ }^{3}$ Including Sicily and Sardinia. ${ }^{4}$ Including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands. ETussian Empire and Finland. ${ }^{\text {Including England, Ireland, }}$ Scotland and Wales. |  |
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## MAZET COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

The Assembly of the New-York Legislature passed, by a vote of 85 to 62, this resolution on March 29, 1899:

Whereas, It is currently reported ar.d generally believed that in the city of NewYork funds are being raised by levy upon members of the police force, saloon and resort keepers and by other contributions for use in corruptly influencing legislation: that there is a lax enforcement of the laws in said sity and in the counties included in said city; that corrupt and tyrannical methods have been resorted to in the enforcement of the same, and that the public funds of said city are being wasted in extravagant increases of official salaries and in other ways; and
'W'hereas, It is deemed desirable for the public good that there should be a legislative investigation into all and single facts upon which said reports and charges are made, to the end that any action of the Legislature in reference thereto may be the more intelligently taken; therefore, be it
'Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly be and is hereby directed to appoint seven members of the Assembly, who shall be a special committee of this body with full power and authority to investigate all and singular charges and all matters and things pertaining thereto and with full power to prosecute its inquiry in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to enable it to obtain and report the facts in reference to said charges."

The following is the committee appointed on March 31: Republicans-Robert Mazet (chairman) and Edward H. Fallows, of New-York City: Thomas M. Costello, Oswego County: James B. McEwan, of Albany: Harris Wilson, of Kings County. Democrats-Benjamin Hoffman, of NewYork City and Anthony J. Boland, of Erie County. Frank Moss was made counsel and John Proctor Clarke associate counsel.

Some of the salient points brought out in the first few days of the investigation were, that Richard Croker, the "Boss" of Tammany Hall, either by means of his sons or his trusted henchmen, was engaged in so many enterprises that there were few persons on the municipal pay rolls who could not materially increase his revenues if they wished to-and if they didn't it would be useless for them to hope for re-engagement either by election or appointment. Mr. Croker also admitted that no man, from the judges on the bench to the day laborer on the street, could hope to draw salary or wages from the municipality unless he was willing to do what he could to throw business into the lap of Richard Croker himself.

The investigation began in New-York City on April 8, when William Archer, of the building firm of Dawson \& Archer, testified that the cost of the building. No. 13-21 Park Pow, was to be $\$ 25,000$ less than the contract price agreed upon if the Roebling system of fireproofing could be used. The Buildings Department would not sanctlon its use, however. A. L. HimmelWright, the manager of the Roebling Construction Company, testified that soon after

Frank H, Croker, son of Pichard Croker, took a large block of stock in that company its freproofing material was discovered by the Buildings Department to be rather better than any other known substance. So far had this preference for tlie Roebling fireproofing material gone that in the specification for the construction of two public schools the fireproofing clauses were almost word for word identical with the Roebling company's advertisement of its product, practlcally shutting out any other competitor. It was also brought out that Charles E. F. McCann, a nephew of Richard Croker and a Deputy Asslstant District Attorney, had accepted a retainer of $\$ 5,000$ as counsel for the Roebllng company, and was endeavoring to get fees cf from $\$ 5.000$ to $\$ 10,000$ from other building companies for presenting their claims "in a proper manner" before the Building Codes Commission. McCann himself admitted that he had no expert experience in building laws or anything of the kind to make his services worth $\$ 5,000$ or $\$ 10,000$.

George S. Hayes, another builder, declared that because he would not pay money to the officials of the Buildings Department he had been practically debarred from dning business in New-York.
$W^{\circ}$. P. Tostevin testified that while trying in vain to get his fireproofing material passed upon by the Buildings Department he had been advised by Superintendent Dooner to go and see "Con" Daly, a liquor dealer, about it. "Con's" terms for exerting his influence with the Buildings Department were a free gift of $\$ 2,000$ in paid up stock and a directorship in the company.

Chief of Police Devery was made to admit that he had been promoted in a few months from captain through the grades of inspector and deputy chief to the head of the force, and that the untried charge against him had never been tried because of the stay secured by himself. It was demonstrated that he was on friendly relations with dive and poolroom keepers, and that he had conferred with such people on a corner where he often went to "breathe the fresh air."
Chief Devery was examined on the same lines on the following day: Mr. Tostevin recounted a conversation with Bingham Brothers, building contractors, when he was told that Senator Grady's office was a good place to go on all matters concerning freproofing, but that no one who went into the office on such business came out with as much money as lie went in with. He had lost money because his fireproof construction had not found favor with the Buildings Department. but could have arranged it "rvith grease enough-grease properly applied."

Frank $H$. Croker told how he had invested $\$ 17,000$ in the Roebling company, paying for it in bills given him by his father to start him in the fireproofing business. He became secretary of the company at a salary of $\$ 2.500$ a year, but his duties were merely perfunctory.

April 14.-Richard Croker stated that Democratic judges who accepted Tammany nominations were expected, in the appoint-
ment of referees and court officials and in giving out emoluments generally, to give the preference to Tammany adherents, and that any judge who failed to favor Tammany would be looked upon as betraying his party and would receive short shrift when nominations were again made. He also acknowledged that through the friendliness of Tammany judges the judicial sales of real estate were changed from the Real Estate Exchange to No. 111 Brcadway, where Peter F. Meyer (Croker's partner) had his office, with the result that Croker's share of the profits was between $\$ 25,000$ and $\$ 30,000$ in 1898 . Mr. Croker stubbornly refused to answer questions as to the sources of his wealth, contending that they were his "personal affairs.'

Judge Pryor deposed that in 1891, wh'n he was nominated for the Common Pleas bench, after a conference with Mr. Croker, he gave $\$ 10,000$ to the Tammany fund.

April 15.-Peter F. Meyer told of his big business and encrmous profits after Croker became his partner. Mr. Croker was recalled and he related how the representatives of a syndicate of capitalists, among whom was John Jacob Astor, came to him for his influence to secure the passage of an ordinance by the Municipal Assembly whereby the company might be allowed to operate a telephone company to supply service to New-York City, but that he gave them no encouragement to the establishment of a competitor to the NewYork Telephone Company, in which it was claimed he was financially interested.

April 17.-The first direct charge of corruption was made by Simon Buttner, exkeeper of the notorious Broadway Garden, who aecused Captain Price of demanding $\$ 150$ a month for protection and half of the proceeds of robberies that might take place in the Broadway Garden; also that in 1890 and 1891, when he ran a place in the Bowery, he made an arrangement with Captain Price to pay him $\$ 100$ a month and one half of the plunder whenever a man was robbed in his place. He testified also that women were protected by the police because they gave the proceeds cf robberies to tbe officers, and that disorderly houses in the precinct, were not raided. He deposed that "Bob"" Nelson had the monopoly in the district of bailing out prisoners, receiving a fee of $\$ 5$ in each case of women and $\$ 15$ and $\$ 20$ for larceny and like cases.

Mr. Croker was asked about his interest in the Auto-Truck Company and various other matters, but pleaded that they were his "personal affairs." He admitted, however, being a stockholder in Andrew Freedman's guarantee company, and that it did a profitable business in supplying bonds for city officials. Mr. Freedman testifled that his company paid him a salary and commissions and that he divided his emoluments witb Croker, which he would not deny amounted to $\$ 25,000$ a year.

The investigation also brought out the fact that there was great inequality in real estate assessments, and that Croker's was reduced wbile those of his neighbors were increased.

April 22. - W. J. Fryer, of the Board cf

Building Examiners, admitted that the Board frequently passed pians on which his advice had been paid for by architects or contractors, and in one case, where plans had been rejected by the Buildings Department, a fee of $\$ / 5$ to Mr. Fryer resulted in such good advice that the plans were approved without further trouble.

On April 26 the committee presented two reports to the legislature-one by the majority and the other by Hoffman and Boland. The majority asked that the period of the inquiry be extended to the end of the year, and that the committee be permitted to defer making its rcport till February 1, 1900; also that the investigation be enlarged so to extend to the operations of every department and public officer of New-York City, and the counties therein included. The minority report recommended the discontinuance of the investigation. The majority report and the recommendations were approved by a vote of 85 ayes against 62 noes.

The investigation was resumed in NewYork City on May 16 , when Mayor Van Wyck was the principal witness. His answers to questions were of the flippant and impertinent kind, and he was vehement in resenting the least refiection upon his administration or his own integrity. He was asked as to the workings of the various municipal departments, and the gist of his testimony was that tbe system provided by the charter was carried cri with the utmost success, and until it had had a fair trial he would veto every bill that would in any way modify it. He declared that he had made the appointments of heads of departments without regard to any one's wisbes except his own. Lis first act in the Police Boara was the removal of the Republican members, Messrs, Philips and Hamilton. It was also shown that John McCullagh had been displaced by William 5 . Devery as chief of police because McCullagh was too active in efforts to close the poolrooms and would not transfer men at the behest of Commissioner Sexton who were interfering with the operation of a pooiroom run by Frank Farrell, but owned by State Senator "Tim'" Sullivan. It was imputed by Mr. Moss that the Mayor was interested in poolrooms with James A. Mahoney, John B. Sexton and Mr. Carroll. Which the Mayor resented vigorously. Other facts brought out were that two policemen, in uniform, had visited a vicious resort in East Four-teenth-st., and that one of them engaged in vulgar dances with one of the women of questionable character, etc.

May 17. -The evidence showed that pooiroows and gambling houses exist by the hundred all over the city, and that the Police Department was peculiarly ignorant of the fact and also deliberately evaded the laws under which it was supposed to be governed in the purchases of supplies. The statutes provide that the Department shall not purchase supplies when the amount called for is over $\$ 1,000$ except upon public tender, but Chief Devery had been empowered by the Board to purchase horses at an amourft considerably over $\$ 1,000$, and to get around the law had bought them in lots of three. A detective named Wood gave evidence against pool-
roons and gambling houses he had found open to the public, including those of Frank Farrch, Percy Nagel. "The" Allen, "Dry Dollar" Sullivan and Alderman Ledwith. Folice Commisstoner Jacob Hess testified that his reason for voting to remove Chief McCullagh was to save his own head from being cut off by the Mayor, adding that he could not afford to lose the $\$ 0.000$ a jear salary which it paid him because his cigar business did not profit him enough to tive upon.

May 18. -The testimony showed that the United States Fidelity and Casually Co.. controlled by Croker and Freedman, supphied practically all the bonds for the city's officials and employes, and increased ti:e premiums from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent. Controller Coler presented twe list of bonds in his possession. Which showed ti:at 201 persons were bonded in the Croket. Freedman company, aqainst seven in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Naryland. reported to be controlled by Mr. Platt.

May 19.-Evidence brought out the fact that through the personal friendship of Mr. Croker and John F. Carroll undertakers secured a monopoly for the burial of the dead of the city institutions, the privilege heing so exclusive that the favored ones were dubbed "budy snatchers." It was so arranged that the rule requiring relatives of the dead should be at once informed of a death and allowed to take charge of the bodies was sel aside and the favored undertakers were first informed by a clerk, to whom the favored undertakers paid $\$ 3$ for each case. An instance was noted where undertakers used jutcent coffins, made by the city, and covering each over with 60 cents worth of cloth received $\$ 35$ for each job. James A. Mahoney, the head of the syndicate of polroms. with Whom Mayor Van Wyck. Richard Croker ard Police Commissioner sexton admitted that they were on terms of closest friendship. confessed that his only occupation was that of bookmaking on the racetrack. It was also brought out that the specifications for sewer construction were so drawn as to favor the Contractors supply Company, in which one of Croker's sons and a nephew were financially interested. Judme McCarthy, of the City Court, admitted that he had contributed several thousand dollars io the Tammany campaign fund a- a candidate for the judgeship, and that a friend had collected contributions and paid the:n to Tammany before he wis nominated. Ile suggested that there should le a law prohibiting judicial candidates from making contributions for political purposes, which, in effect. he said, meant the purchase of nomlnations.

May 31.-Captain Price while on the stand displayme some of his ferocious characteristics. venting his spleen asainst Mr. Muss, against whom he armittel he hat helld a grudge for many years: and at one time of the day called Nir. Whss "it coward." It was elicited, however, that out of iat prisoners railed between July, $15: \sqrt{5}$. and April. Inte. threc men hell in high favor by Tammany leaters supplied nn fewer thin tilis honds. the recipients of this accommosation paying from s.5 to sis each, according to the degree of the
charge. Most of the 734 bonds were given for women arrested on the street. 'aptain I'rice testified that between August, 1vys. and May, Istr: he had arrested 2,7! women, most of whom were fined ard then le: out on the strect to resume their recations. There was also culdence ty witnesses of the administration of the Tombs; how the frisoners must send to restaurants for food hecause that served out by the city was not fit to eat: of the indiscriminate herding together in the daytime of all classes of women, some of whom did not have a bath in three months: how prisoners awaiting trial and presumably innocent were obliged to consort with women of the lowest character: of the use of the vilest language, of opium. etc.

June 1.-The greater part of the session was devoted to investigating the methods of the Tax wepartment, the evidence justifying the belief that"assessments were not based upon any sound or equitable basis, but upon the caprlce of the deputy tax comnissioners: also that the department was used to punish politleal opponents and to reward friendshlps by appointments, increase of salaries. etc. It was nfficlally reported to the committee that in attempting to serve Captain Price with a subpona he became abusive and threatening toward the official server.

June 2.-Henry Clay Henderson, who appeared as counsel for Captain I'rice openly defied the authority of the committee ald was so offensive and Insulting that he was crdered out of the rorm. Refusing to go, the sergeant at arms was called upns. When Mr. Henderson attempted violence and was charged with drawing a knife upon the official. Captaln Price also madc an exhibition of his sullen manner when on the stand.

June f.-The testimrony showed that there were more gambling houses, mure bogus clubs, nure women infesting the streets and more illegal resorts in the "Tenderloin" district than before Captain Price was sent to the precinct, and that owners of these places were otliged to pay for protection or else were hounder out of the district. The common understanding was that vicious and illegal resorts could be maintained if the owners were willing to pay for protection. It was also testified to that one of the police detectives rented one of the houses for his personal galn. Jacob B. Woolley, a dealer in Oriental curlos, testified that thefts from his place had become common, and a lost vase was found at a pawnbroker's which Captain Price was charged afterward with trying to dispose of.

June s.-The water and Tax departments were subjects of inquiry. and it was shown that the spirit and letter of the law ware almost censtantly violated.

June 12-Continuation 0 investigation of the peculiar workings of the Tax Debastment. adding to the promf that raluations were made on the personal judgment ol deputies why were not possessed of cven rudimentary qualitications for assessing the worth of real estate. The Civil Service examination papers showed that the appointees harl falled to answer the thost elenentary prublems in arithmetic. Thomas Mulry, a candidate for Commis-
sioner of Charities, testified that he went to Lakewood and saw Mr. Croker and was advised by friends that if he would put ep $\$ 10,000$ he could get the appointment.

June 14.-Chiet of Police Devery was so contumacious that he was ordered from the stand and to leave the room. Showing a disposition of defiance, the sergeant at arms was called, and then the Chief acted upon the order. The greater part of the day's session was devoted to hearing evidence upon the disgraceful condition of the east side of the Bowery. Ministers and laymen testified that solicitation was openly carried on by women sitting in windows and on the stoops of the tenements, and that there were hundreds of disorderly houses allowed to continue without any interference by the police. The committee adjourned until August 1.

August I.-The committee resumed the inquiry and took up the city building contracts. It was shown that Horgan \& Slattery, architects (who filed a petition in bankruptcy on August 3), had a monopoly of drawing all the designs and plans for the city's new buildings, that they had received awards of contracts embracing almost everything from landscape gardening to the construction of scows and dump cars and overhauling the machinery of the municipal fireboats.

On the next day the Dock Department methods were looked into and facts were brought out that all the city dredging was given to a company of which George Leary, a prominent Tammany man, was president, and which was paid for at more than the market price, and contrary to the law requiring that all contracts involving an expenditure of more than $\$ 1,000$ shall be put up for public competition. In like manner the Department gave all its asphalt paving work to one concern, bought all its cement from John P. Kane, a personal friend of Croker and Carroll, and various other contracts went to individidals favored by Tammany. Such contracts were given out under a clause which permits work of great emergency to be carried out without the necessary delay of advertising contracts, by means of what is known as a "treasury order."

The next important matter looked into on the following days was the police administration, when Mr. Moss revealed many things which had contributed to the demoralized condition of the Police Department. It was shown that grave offences of patrolmen were punished by slight fines only, and frequently by reprimand alone, while honest and upright officers were systematically punished. Proof was also brought out that disreputable characters from all parts of the world were attracted to New-York because of its. "wide openness' : that New-York had a reputation of being a model community for the hiding of stolen goods, and that large quantities of thieves' plunder were forwarded regularly to the city to be safely disposed of among the pawnshops and "fences"; also that opium joints were increasing rapidly, were easy of access, and the proprietors made regular payments to the police for protection.

On the last day of the August sessions the feature of the proceedings was the
brazen way in which Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, told how he had given away for nothing valuable franchises to the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Street Railway companies, when he allowed them to construct electric conduits along the tracks. He also testified that he had furnished to the Register's office sixteen typewriting machines at a cost of $\$ 175$ each. The Supervisor of "The City Record" testified to the system of giving special con-tracts for printing "to cover emergencies,' and that one firm (Martin B. Brown Company) got 90 per cent of the contracts given out by "The City Record" office.

The hearings were resumed on September 12, when the committee began to probe into the history of the Ramapo Water Company scheme, which the Tammany Board of Public improvements attempted to foist upon the city taxpayers, by concluding a contract that would have cost $\$ 200,000,000$, and which scheme was defeated by the opposition of The Tribune, also some of the other newspapers and a few citizens who disclosed the plot. This water company is a corporation with a special charter conferred on it by the Legislature and signed by Governor Morton at the solicitation of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman \& Platt. General Benjamin F' Tracy was at one time its president, but resigned to run for Mayor the year that the present Tammany government was chosen. The present president is Silas B. Dutcher, a prominent Republican of Broolilyn. The company has no plant and has done no work under its franchises, though it has been in existence several years. When Tammany came into power Edward Lauterbach, formerly chaırman of the Republican County Committee, entered into negotiations on behalf of the company with the city officials to secure the contract which was about to be made when the plot was revealed. It has been impossible to secure the names of the persons interested in the company, the officers having refused to answer questions on that subject. The committee had three objects in view-to show that the contract was impossible of fulfilment and was in reality a stockjobbing swindle; to prove that the City Government was responsible for the job, and to uncover the politicians who were to be beneficiaries. The rottenness of the contract was revealed in the testimony of Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner IIolahan, and others. as was also the fact that the city administration was responsible for the attempt to swindle the people on a gigantic scale. The witnesses mentioned used abusive and contemptuous language to the committee and its counsel during the proceedings. William Dalton, a butcher by profession until Tammany appointed him Commissioner of Water Supply, was one of the principal witnesses, and he testified to his ignorance of the duties required to be performed by the office, and also his ignorance of the administration of his departments. He was also confronted with his official report, made only a short time before, in which he stated that $680,000,000$ gallons of water were dally running to waste over the Croton Dam. On Septem-
 received ath offer of \＄5，（Mn worth of the Ramapu Water Company＇s stock if he would accupt the presideney and five the ＂rmpany his influrntial service，which offer he deelined．
on September $2 . \quad$ and 2 ；the committee went int：an investigation of the existing system of as：sessing judicial candidates for contributions toward campaign expenses． Each of the several judges，excepting Justice MacLean，admitted that he had contributed money for election expenses， but asserted that the payment was not a necessary condition 10 nomination．Some of the justices testified that they had vol－ untarily given a round sum to the organi－ zation nominating them，because they thought it only fair that a judicial candi－ date should bear his part of the election expenses，just as any other candidate did， while others stated that before comtribut－ ing they consulted with the leaders of their party in order to obtain some knowl－ edge of what amount was expected from trem．The sums paid by the judges who gave evidence ranged from $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 10$ ，－ inu．Justre Maclean surprised the com－ mittee by stating that not only had he not been assessed，but he had never been asked for anything．The judges were varied in their opinions as to the wisdom of the suggested legislation relieving candidates for the judiciary from assessment．The majority of them held that as long as election expenses had to be met they thought it was only proper that the judi－ ciary nominees should bear their share． They all agreed，however，that it would be preferable and advisable to have an election system that would relieve candi－ dates from the necessity of giving large sums to party organizations．

The inquiry on October 5 and 6 re－ vealed the existence of several conditions which gravely affect the welfare of the city．One of these was the fact that the proposed Blackwell＇s Island Bridge had been located so close to the site covered by the Rainey franchise that the authori－ ties had negotiated for the purchase of the latter，notwithstanding it expires in 1901．Commissioner Shea gave only one reason for the need of buying the Rainey franchise without waiting for it to ex－ pire－that it would increase the value of real estate in Queens County：It was intimated that a＂chosen few＂in Tam－ many had bought real estate in Queens． Inother disclosure was that it was pro－ posed to buy the subway monopoly pos－ sessed by the Bell Telephone people，at a cost of $\$ 13,00,000$ ，and thus enable inde－ pendent companies to use the conduits． The inethods practised in the District Attorney＇s office and Tammany＇s influ－ ence with the judiciary were also ex－ posed．On October 13 the inquiry was adjourned to October 31．The inquiry of the day exposed the existence of pool－ rooms conducted by women for woinen： the way in which the new Building Code was drawn to facilitate the collection of blackmail in immense amounts；the abominable work in paving and curbing new streets，and the unfalr manner ir whlch real estate appraisements for the purposes of taxation are made．
 of With the．inntinuation of the inquiry of the kamaju＂Water＂mmbany＂s selhome．
 ex－counsel of the romplany，was tho princigral witness on the lirst antl second days，and he give an＂xhaustlve hilstory of the company．Jle lenied that sienator T．C．Platt or any of his relatives had ever hald any of the stock，and declared that Senator rlatt had never taken any part in procurlng leglslation for the com－ pany．The inquiry was contlnued on the following days，and there was evldence presented showing the inefficiency of the District Attorney＇s oltice to bring crimi－ nals to trial：also froving that crime had increased cnormously under the ad－ ministration of Chief of Police Devery．
On November 3 the committee ad－ journed to November $\because 1$ ．In the Interlm Mr．Mazct was married，and，not return－ ing from his wedding trip in time，the hearings were postponed till November 27， and were then continued for three days． The principal feature of the inquiry was the method of the District－Attorney＇s office，and showing how punishments were obstructed．The tinal session of the com－ mittee was on December 6 ，when a quorum failing to appear an adjournment was taken until the call of the Chair．

## TRANSVAAL WAR．

In the early part of 1895 ，and for months following，the British Guvernment seemed at times to be on the verge of war against the Boer Government，because of the eagerness of the mining and the commer－ cial interests to force a recognition of their protests against continued coerclon． The Transvaal had arranged its taxes $\ln$ such a way that much of the public reve－ nue was obtained from the assessments against the profits of the gold fields． Another objectionable part of the Boer policy was the maintenance of a monopoly in dynamite and exploslves used in mining operations，the extortions from the miners amounting to about $\$ 1,500,000$ a year．The greatest grievance，however，was the franchise restriction，the law being that the naturalized inhabitants could not be－ come burghers of the first class until after a conslderable term of years＇residence in the country

By the law of 1882 it had been provided that any one could obtain the right of cltl－ zenship after a residence of five years．In 155．the Volksraad ralsed the period of residence necessary to obtain the right to vote for l＇resident and members of the Volksraad to fifteen sears；but，by a sub－ sequent amendment，no alien could ever really attain full burgher rights．In 1890 a second Raad was created，membership in which might be attained after four years，but it was of no avail，since all its acts could be（and were）overruled by the first Volksraad．lieforms were agitated from time to time by the British subjects， but their petitions were rejected with jeers and insults．The British Colonial Office tried again and again to obtain for the British residents the electoral franchise after five years of $r$ esldence，but in vain．

On April 21 a meeting of miners was held at Johannesburg，when a demand
was framed for amendments to the laws. Then a petition was sent to the Queen of England, signed by 21,684 British subjects in the Transvaal, in which they set forth that they were "suffering from that class of injury which is a direct cause of every rebellion made by the people of their race" and making these demands: That legislation entirely by Volksraad resolution be abolished; a readjustment of the franchise law. which will admit of Outlander representation hitherto denied; the English language to be used in schools, and, with the Dutch, to be recognized in official documents; a reorganization of the civil service-presumably in the interest of the Outlanders; the High Court to be independent of the Volksraad; monopoly franchises for dynamite, liquor and railways to be cancelled. It was over the demand for Outlander representation and the question of the putative suzerainty of Great Britain that the great bulk of palavering and conferring followed. The British Government maintained that the suzerainty provided in the Convention of 1881 was yet in full force, while the Boer Government maintained that the 1884 Convention dropped the suzeralnty and that the South African Republic was an independent State thereafter. Finally, it was proposed that a conference be held at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, to adjust differences. Sir Alfred Milner, England's representative at Cape Town, and President Krüger met on May 30, and after several sessions they separated without accomplishing anything. Counter propositions were made by them with regard to the franchise, but neither would recede from the original stand taken.

A couple of weeks previous to the conference the Boers arrested eight British officers on the charge of high treason and took them to the Pretoria prison. It was charged that they had been enlisting men in order to begin a rebellion. They were arraigned on the following day and sworn affidavits were presented alleging that 2,000 men had been enrolled for military service, that they were to be armed at Natal and then to return to the Rand, and at a given signal they were to seize and hold the fort at Johannesburg for twenty-four hours, pending the arrival of British troops. One of the prisoners alleged that he was acting under instructions from the British War Office, but the head of that office declared that the story was "too absurd for refutation." Correspondents of English papers were of the opinion that the alleged plot was engineered by Boer officials to divert attention from the real demands of the Outlanders. The conspiracy case against these prisoners was Withdrawn and they were released on July 26.

On July 1 President Krüger, in a message to the Volksraad, proposed certain amendments to the franchise law, which provlded that persons not wishing to become naturalized ln the manner fixed by the existlng law could obtain the franchise by taking the oath after a seven years' notice of residence. The amendments were so retroactive that persons who had taken up their resldence in the Transvaal before the law went in force could obtain a full franchise nine years after the establishment of their domicile, or five years
after the law should come into force, provided they had been settled seven years in the republic. The Volksraad approved the amendments and ordered them to be put into the bill. On July 13 the Volksraad adopted the preamble to the franchise law, which declared that necessity existed for the immediate adoption of the law. Two days later the Volksraad adopted the first two sections of the law. On July 18 the Volksraad adopted the seven years' franchise proposition. This was regarded as practically ending the crisis. On the following day the Volksraad adopted further articles enahling sons of Outlanders to become naturalized at the age of sixteen and to obtain the franchise five years thereafter. These articles went into operation at once and the new franchise law was promulgated on July 26.

Pending the matters relating to the franchise there arose a dissension between President Krüger and the Volksraad on the dynamite question. The Volksraad majority favored cancelling the monopoly, while Mr. Krüger opposed the cancellation. The President submitted his resignation to the Volksraad and it was rejected. but only by the casting vote of the chairman. Subsequently the dynamite company submitted a schedule of reduction in prices, and on August 26 the Volksraad adopted the majority report of the Dynamite Commission. which was to continue the monopoly.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, appealed to President Krüger for a joint inquiry as to the effect that the new franchise law would have on the position of the Outlanders and with the view of determining what representation would be given to aliens, Mr. Chamberlain declaring this to be the only basis of a satisfactory settlement. To this the Transvaal Government replied in two dis-patches-August 19 and 21 . The first dispatch contained the proposals regarding the franchise, and assumed that Great Britain would agree that the intervention proposed did not constitute a precedent and would allow the suzerainty question to drop. The dispatch of August 21 made the proposed concessions expressly conditional on Great Britain's undertaking not to interfere in the future affalrs of the Transvaal, not to insist upon a further assertion of the existence of suzerainty. and to agree to arbitration. To these dispatches the British Government replied on August 28 that it considered that the proposals assume the adoption in principle of a franchise which would not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness and which would secure immediate representation. With respect to Intervention the imperial note said that the Government could not debar itself from its rights under the conventions nor divest itself of the obligations of a civllized Power to protect its subjects abroad from injustice, and reminded the Transvaai that other matters exlsted which the grant of a politleal franchise would not settle and which were not the proper subjects of arbitration. These, the note declared, it would be necessary to settle concurrently with the questlons already under discussion and would form, with the question of
irlatration, proper subjects for the proHused Cape Town conferenco.

The Volksraad on August 14 amended the Grondwet the constitutions, compellins persons who are not burghers to rooperate with then in the defence of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion. On the following day Prosirent Krüger issued a pamphlet supporting the proposal regarding the removal of religious liberties, and argued that the exclusion of the Jews from citlzenship intensffed their latred for Chrlstianity and urged that the full franchise should be given to "all who believe in the revelation of God through His Word in the Bihle." On August 16 the Volksraad resolved to eliminate from the Grondwet the religious qualification for nominations to the judiciary. A proclamatlon was issued appointing August 20 and 27 as days for national humiliation and prayer.

The British Government relieved Major General Sir Willam Francis Butler 0n August 15 as commandant of the British troops in South Africa and ordered Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Walker to succeed him. This was done because of some suspicions that General Butler was not as strong a man as the English Government would desire at the front in case of actual war in South Africa. At the same time the Brltish Wiar Office completed its arrangements for an emergency force of 20,000 men to leave London on short notice. Nine day's later a Britlsh regiment started from Gibraltar for Cape Town, and 750 men of various regiments started from Southampton for the Cape. On the following day General Joubert. conmandant of the Poer forces at Pretoria, issued a circular to all field cornets cautioning them against any act tending to bring on a conflict with any other Power. Three days later (August 2s) the Cape Town Assembly debated the question of the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State and presumably for the Transvaal. On August 30 the State Department of the Cnited States gave assurance that it rould do all possible to look after American citizens in South Africa, but would not pledge to interfere In the political phase of the troubles.

On September 2 the Transvaal Government replied to the British Government tlat it regretted the rejection of the proposals made by the Transvaal on Aupust 15 and 21 . by which the term for obtalning the franchise was fixed at five years. and the representation of the Witwatersrand District was increased: that the Transvaal never desired Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed by virtue of the London Corvention of 18S4. or bs virtue of international law. and the Transval hoped that there micht result a solutlon of the existing difficulties. The reply. added that the Transvaal Government had already made known to the British agent Its objections to accepting the proposals of August 2. suggestlng the appolntment of delegates to dras up a report on the last Electoral law voted by the Volksraad: addlng that "if the one-sided examination referred to in the last British dispatch should show that the existing Electoral law can he made more efficacious. the Transvaal Goverument is ready to make a
proposal to the Volksraad with thls olject. It is islsir disposen! to furnlsll all llo information abll enlishteninent pssiblo. but is of opininn that the result of such an inquiry, sn far as regalos a uspeful appreciation of lle lisw, will be of little value." The reply then refers to Nlr. Chamberlain : proposals respreting : juint inquiry, and sisys: "Considering that by" these jroposals Great lirituin does not aim at any interforence in the ariaiss of the Transvaal. and that the action would not be regarded as a precedent, lut has solely for its object to ascertain whether the Franchise law fultils its purpose, the Transvaal Government wlll await the ulterior Hroposals of Great Brltain as to the eventual constitution of such commission as well as the time and place of meeting." The Transvaal Government further proposed at an early date $t o$ send a fresh reply to the letter of July 27, and expressed satisfaction that Great Britaln luad declared a readlness to negotiate on the question of a court of arbitratlon. It asked whether the Free State burghers Would be admitted to such a court, and what would be the scope of the court's discusslon, the Transvaal assuming that the restrictions imposed would prevent the attainment of the objects aimed at. England's Cablnet Council was summoned, and it discussed the situation in secret session on Neptember $S$. Subsequently Mr: Chamberlain sent a message to the Transvaal. which was read in both Faads on September I2. It asserted that his Government repudiated the political attltude of the Transvaal to the effect that the Transvaal was a sovereign State, hence he could not consider any proposal made conditional upon the accepiance of this view: that the Britlsh Government was satisfied that the law embodying the proposed alleviating measures for Outlanders was Insufficlent to secure immediate and substantial representation; that Great Brltain was Jet prepared to accept the franchise proposals five sears clause, a share for Outlanders in the election of President and equal rights) of August 19 provided a court of inqulry could show the new scheme to be unencumbered by nullifying conditions: that the British Government assumed that the eight new members of the Raad, to represent the gold fields. would be allowed to speak their own language. adding that the acceptance of these terms would at once remove the iension, and "would, in all probability, lender unnecessary any further intervention uf Her Majesty's Guvernment to secure redress for griowances whlch the Outlanders themselves would be able to bring to the notice of the Fxecutise Council and Volksraad." It was urged that an immediate reply he sent, and. if acceded to, the British Government would make immediate arrangement for a conference to setile all details of the proposed tribunal of arhitration and the questions referred to in the note of August 30. If the reply should be negative or unconclusive, then England would reserve to itself the rlght to consider the situation anem and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement.

The Transvaal Government made reply a couple of das's later, in which the pro posals for a Joint Commission of Inquiry
and a conference of arbitration were accepted. But the reply was considered negative and defiant, as it practically repudiated suzerainty, rejected the five years' franchise and a quarter representation, and declined to give equality to the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad.

On September 21 Krüger cabled a strong personal appeal to the Queen of Great Britain beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. On September 22 England's Cabinet Council held its second session to consider the affairs, and on the same day Mr. Chamberlain sent a letter to Sir Alfred Mllner, at Cape Town, as a reply to the Boer Government. saying that the British Government regretted that its offer of September 8 had been refused, and that such lefusal made it useless to pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and that it was now compelled to consider the situation afresh and to formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues. The letter also repudiated insinuations that the British Government was guilty of a breach of faith, and denied that its telegram of September 8 substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to the Joint Commission of Inquiry. The letter also reviewed the propositions pleviously made, especially the one regarding the use of the English language in the Volksraad.

October 10-The Transvaal Government sent an ultimatum to the English Government, and added its reasons for sending it. The message declared that the strengthening of the English force on the borders of the Transvaal was in conflict with the intervention of 1884 , and that it was in the interest not only of the Boer Republic, but also of all South Africa, to make an end of the intolerable condition of things as soon as possible. It incorporated four demanas to be replied to not later than $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on October 11, in default of which, or not being satisfactory the Transvaal would regard it as a formal declaration of var and would not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereto. These were the demands made in the ultimatum:
'First-That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government and Iler Majesty's Government.
"Second-That all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.
"rhird-That all reinforcements of troops which hava arrived in South Africa since Junc 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time to be agreed upon with this Government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the par't of this Government that no attack upon or hostillties against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by thls Republic during the further negotiations, within a period of tlme to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments, and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republle from the borders
'"Fourth-That Her Majesty's troops
which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa."

The British reply was forwarded through Commissioner Milner at 10:45 p. m., October 10, and was as follows:
'Hel Majesty's Government have received with great regret the peremptory demands of the South African Republic conveyed in your telegram of October 9. You will inform the Government of the South African Republic in reply that the conditions demanded by the Government of the South African Republic are such as Her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss.'

Dipiomatic relations were *severed by Consul General White quitting London and Conyngham Greene bidding goodby to President Krüger on October 11. On the following day the Boers crossed the border and invaded Natal.
The first attack made by either side was by the Boers on October 13, when they destroyed a railroad train south of Jafeking, which was carrying 300 women and children, under the escort of a British detachment. The train left the track when the Boers fired into it with artillery and captured it.
The first battle occurred on October 20, when the Boer army of about six thousand men, led by General Joubert, met with a disastrous defeat by the force under General Symons, who was wounded, at Glencoe Camp, Natal.

Beginning with a series of stirring events which were promptly reported, a position of deadlock followed with scant news of the progress of the war by reason of strict censorship and the destruction of lines of communication. The war began before the English were ready for it, and the Boers assumed the offensive because their only chance lay in striking before the great body of English reinforcements should arrive. The principal movement of the Boers was into the English colony of Natal, where the princlpal English advance post was on the line of the rallroad to Ladysmith.

One of the worst disasters to the British armies in war since the Sepoy Rebellion was on October 20 , in the engagement before Ladysmith, when the Boers captured the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Mountain Battery, including forty-two officers and about 1,500 men.

Another serious British disaster occurred on December 10, when General Gatacre's command was defeated at Stormberg by a Boer force of 2,500. Gatacre walked into an ambuscade and was forced to retreat, and throughout a march of thirteen miles to Molteno the British were harassed by a continuous fire, not only resulting in a serious loss of killed and wounded, but 600 officers and men were captured as prisoners. On the same date the British, under General Methuen, suffered a serious defeat at Modder River.

On November 27 the Marquis of Sallsbury issued an official notice to the foreign governments that the South African Republic and the Orange Free State having invaded the British colonles of the Cape and Natal, a state of war had actually existed since October 11.

## PHILIPPINES AND THE WAR.

The Philippines, ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, lie wholly within the tropics, and their number is varlously stated at from 600 to 2,000 , but It ls believed that 1,200 is nearly correct. Of these about 600 are inhabited. The most important of the islands and their areas, in square miles, are as follows: Luzon, 41,000 square miles: Mindanao, 37,500; Samar, 5,300; Panay, 4,600; Palawan, 4,150: Mindoro, 4,050; Leyte, 3,050; Negros, 2,300; Cebu, 1,650; Masbate, 1,350; Bohol, 205; Catanduanes, 450; Basilan, Jusnauga, Culion, Harandaque, Tablos, Dinagat, Sulu, Guimaras, Tawi, Camiguin, Siargao and Puillo, each from 100 to 250 square miles. The average temperature at Manlla is 80 degrees, the lowest being about 60 degrees and the highest about 100. There is not a month in the sear that the mercury does not rise to 91 degrees. Malaria is not uncommon, and it is more serious than the heat, but some of the islands are free from it. The population is estimated at about $7,500,000$, nearly half of which inhablt Luzon. The natives are mostly of the Malayan race. Chinese form an important part of the population, and the Manila nelghborhood has about 50,000 Chinese of a total population of about 300,000 .

So long as the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States remained unratified there existed, in a technical and legal scnse, a condition of war. The peace protocol of August ,12, 1898, provided that the United States should occupy the city of Manila and the harbor and bay pending a definite scttlement of the question of the future government of the Philippines, to be worked out in the subsequent treaty negotiations. The C'nited States Senate did not ratify the treaty till February 6, 1899; it was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 1i, and the ratifications were exchanged and certified to at Washington on April 11, 1899. (See chapter, in Index. "W'ar with Spain and Peace Treaty:") With the acceptance of the treaty by the Qucen Regent and the final transfer to the United States of the technical title to sovereignty over the Philippines, the Filipinos, who previously owed allegiance to Spain, came to owe allegiance to the Cnited States. But the circumstances attending the delay by the Senate to ratify the treaty, and the opposition manifested by some of the Senators, encouraged the leader of the Filipino insurgents, Aguinaldo, to become antagonistic; he had pretended otherwise.

President McKlnlev's proclamation of December 21. 1595, in which he declared that the treaty of peace gave to the United States the future control, disposlthon and government of the Philippines, and which assured to the Filipinos that the full measure of individual rights and liberties would be theirs, was publlshed throughout the Philippines on Januars 5. 1899. Two days afterward Aguinaldo issued a manifesto declarlng that he had never agreed to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans, and inslsting that he returned to the Phillppines on an American warship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence. He solemnly pro-
tested against the intrusion of the Amerlcan Government, and called upon all hls followers to work together with force to obtain absolute independence. The conditions of the Insurgents and the encouragement of thelr emlssaries In the Unlted States because of the debates in Congress resulted in Aguinaldo and his generals precipitating an attack on the American lines about Manila between 8 and $90^{\circ}$ clock on the evening of February 4, clearly an act of treachery. But the commander of the American forces, Major-General Elwell S. Otis, an officer of long experience in Indian fighting, with the loyal co-operation of the officers and troops under him, met the attack of the insurgents and drove them back. The loss of the insurgents was 2.000 killed, 3.500 wounded and 5,000 prisoners: the American loss was 4 officers and 53 men kilied and 8 officers and $20 \overline{1}$ men wounded. The strength of the insurgents under arms about Manila was estimated at about 30.000 , while-the American force (Eighth Corps) was about 13,000, made up in greater part of regiments from the Western States. On the following day, at das'break. Admiral Dew'ey's vessels shelled the positions of the Filipinos about Manila.

After these events occurred and the news of the ratification of the treats by the Senate on February 6 had been cabled, an ultimatum was sent to the insurgents that they must evacuate Iloilo before the evening of February 11, under penalty of bombardment and assault. The das came, the bombardment took place, the insurgents fired the native part of the city and withdrew, and the American flag was raised over the second port of the Philippine Islands. On the day before the American forces had bombarded and captured the town of Caloocan, near Manila, a stronghold of the Filipinos.

There were engagements nearly every day between the C'nited States troops and the rebels, until the rainy season set in (the latter part of June), resulting, usually, in the defeat of the insurgents with considerable losses. On February 15 Aguinaldo issued his famous order from llalolos calling for the assassination of a:l foreigners in Manila, but the plot was discovered and frustrated. A week later the Filipinos made a determined organized effort to burn Manila. The only part of the city destroyed was Tondo, where only Filipinos resided; thousands were made homeless and property valued at more than $\$ 1,000$ 000 went up in flames. The foreign section was protected from incendiarism by the soldiers. Subsequently General Otis issued an order that no one without a pass should be allowed on the streets of Manila after nightfall.

Upon the arrival of General Lawton and his command, on March 10. an energetlc effort was made to conclude the war by pushing vigorously away from Manila toward the heart of the island of Luzon. Wheaton's command inflicted heavy losses on the rebels along the Pasig River and Laguna de Bay:

An uprising of bandits on Negros Island took place on April G, and a proclamation mias issued to the natives calling upon them to rise up and exterminate the

Americans and Spaniards. In the mean While Aguinaldo moved the Government to San Fernando, and on April 7 moved back to Calumpit.

General Lawton, with an expedition of 1,500, left Manila on April 8, to operate agalnst Santa Cruz, and after winning many victories the expedition returned to Manila on April 17.

General MacArthur's division had several successfu! engagements about Calumpit the latter part of April, when co-operating with Lawton, and a flag of truce was sent by him to the Filipino commander with money and provisions for the American prisoners and to seek an exchange.

Early in May Lawton, with Kobbe cooperating, led an expedition against the insurgents, and they were away from Manila twenty days. During this time they marched 120 miles, had 22 fights, captured 22 towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice, killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number, and lost only 6 men killed and 51 wounded.

On May 31, after a conference between President McKinley and Secretary Alger, General Otis was asked if he needed any more than the 24,000 troops then in the Philippines, to which he replied that he was still of the opinion that a force of 30,000 was sufficient. However, reinforcements were ordered. (See under "United States Troops," this chapter.)

The continual heavy rains made it reauisite to suspend operations in part, hence the aggressive campaigning was discontinced in June, although there were some engagements with the insurgents at intervals, and they were driven from their intrenchments.

September 22 and 23, General Snyder's forces attacked strong insurgent positions flve miles west of Cebu, driving the enemy from their intrenchments and capturing seven small forts and intrenched and fortified positions.

September 28, four United States regiments and a battery under Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler advanced upon Porac, in Pampanga Province.

October 3, the insurgents made two attacks at Calamba, and also moved toward Mexico, the object of the double movement being to get behind the American garrison on botn sides of the Manila-Dagupan railway. Lawton's division pressed forward from Imus, driving the rebels ahead and dislodging them from their trenches. The troops were aided by the marines from the warships, and they crossed the river south of Bacoor.

October 4, President McKinley held a long conference with Admiral Dewey at Washington, at the close of which orders were given to send without delay several vessels of the Navy, including the armored crulser Brooklyn, to Manila. On the same day the insurgents reoccupied Porac, which place was captured by General Macarthur on September 28 and evacuated on the following day.

On October 6 General F. D. Grant and troops advanced from Imus, driving the insurgents from the west bank of the rlver.

One of the finest displays of generalship and energy was the advance of General Schwan's forces upon the trenches of the
insurgents around Malobon on October 10 and driving them into the swamps.

A formidable expedition, consisting of a fleet of transports and gunboats, left Manila under General Wheaton's command on November 5, the object being to land at San Fabian, 20 miles north of Dagupan, and close in around Aguinaldo at Tarlac, making a junction with Lawton and MacArthur.

The expedition landed at San Fabian on November 7, in the face of a feeble opposition only and began a movement south in pursuance of the plan to surround the Filipino forces of the north. A fierce battle took place near San Jacinto on November 12, in which Major John A. Logan, jr., was one of the seven victims. On the same day MacArthur's command entered Tarlac, the Filipino capital, the Aguinaldo government and troops fleeing in hot haste. Lawton's cavalry captured Aguinaldo's secretary and several officers, who were endeavoring to escape with the Filipino leader's personal property. Thirteen carts, with the insurgent War Department records, were also captured. Within the next few days the secretaries of the Treasury and Interior of the Filipino Cabinet, the President of the Filipino Congress and Senor Buencamino, Aguinaldo's chief adviser, were driven to surrender to the United States forces. On November 18 Zamboanga, the southern half of Mindanao, was surrendered to the naval forces, Commander Very receiving the surrender. On November 26 the insurgents evacuated Mangatarem, and seven American and 94 Spanish prisoners escaped. On the same day Lawton's troops captured, near Tayug, 115 Spanish prisoners, $\$ 75,000$ of the Filipino Government money and other property General Young continued to follow up the retreating forces who were with Aguinaldo, and on December 6 occupied Vigan. Aguinaldo and his body guard were then about sixty miles to the southeast and trying to escape capture.

## UNITED STATES FORCES.

The magnitude of the American military movement was not realized by the people until the War Department showed that from the time Dewey's fleet sailed into Manila Bay on the last night of April, 1898, until June 1, 1899, 27 Army expeditions had gone to the Philippines. These expeditions had carried 1,279 officers and 37,287 enlisted men. In addition to these, about 500 officers and 2,000 men were sent to the Philippines independent of the regular expeditions. Of the total force sent scarcely 1,000 had returned ât that date. On June 26 General Otis reported to the War Department, in response to a request from the President, that it was not intended to prosecute a campaign through the summer because of the rainy season, except where the insurgents miake it necessary to defend the territory in possession of the United States. The United States troops occupied a large portion of the Tagalog country, the lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and to eastward into Laguna Province. He added:
"Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force
lield together about 4.000 in Tarlac Province and Northern Pampanaga. Their scattered forces in bands of 50 to 500 in other positions of Luzon. Cavite and Batangas provinces could assemble posslbly 2,000. though demoralized from recent defeat: mass of people, terrorized by insurgent soldlers, desire peace and American protection: no longer flee on approacli of our troops unless forced by insurgents. but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns: population within our lines becoming dense. taking up land cultivation extensively: kept out of Manila much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents.

Only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow of present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains.

Trade with ports not in our possession. former source insurgent revenue, now interdicted: not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supply of food, and merchants suffering losses: meditate restoring trade privileges. although insurgents reap benefits. Couris here $\ln$ successful operation under direction of able Filipinos.

Affairs in other islands comparatively quict, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Jolo Archipelago and Palawan Islands.
'Our trjops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in: replaced by Regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska. Pennsylvania and Ctah now taking transports, and 6ith Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition.
"Sickness among troops has increasel? lately due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Jothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick, nearly 6 in general hospital. of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers: 25 per cent have intestinal trouble: remaining 55 per cent have various ailments, 14 of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men Who served In Cuba break under recurrence Cuban fever, and Regular regiments latels received are inadequately officered.

The Inadequacy in the number of officers mentinned by General Otis was remedied by the sailing of the transports Zealandia and Sheridan. carrying a number of ofcers for reqiments in the Philippines. All officers belonging (1) regiments in the lhilipuints nut absent on surseouns crthficates of lllinsss were ulidered to joln their beglatents at ence.

The Army bill lisssed by fungress nu March 1 wave the lspeilebt authority tu call for 110 more than isis. (wo volunteers for temporary service in the Phllipplnes. lle was loath at firct to muster in ans new troops, but later it seemed that it could not be avoided, and on July 6 he issued an order for the enlistment of ten regi-
ments of volunteers, each regiment to consist of fifty officers and 1.305 enllsted men, and to be deslgngted from the "tith to the 35th regiment consecutively. 1t was provided that "applicants for commisslons. except officers of the Regular Army: $m$ ist have had servlce durlng the Spanish-American war." and that the enlistments should be made for the period ending June 30 , 1M01, unless sooner discharged, and without restrlction as to citizenship or educational quallficatlons: and. excert in special cases, only unmarried men should be enlisted for these regiments. Recruiting was begun on July 11. and the full number had been enllsted on August 14. The response to the call was so encouraglng that on August 17 a call was made for the enlistment of ten more regiments. The regiments were quickly organized, and the last were under orders to the Philipplnes early in November.

The forces in the Philippines on December 1 consisted of 405 officers and 30.578 men of the Regulars, and 594 officers and 15.388 men of the Volunteers. There were also under orders to the Philipplnes other troops that would make the total force there upon arrival 2,051 officers and $63,4 \leqslant 3$ men.

## THE NAVI.

The Navs co-operated with the Army in very many of the engagements. and the reports from commanding officers showed that the warshlps and the landing parties from them were most helpful in their co-operation. The Nary took an important part off Caloocan in the engagement on February 10, as lt had on February 5.6 and 7 . to the south and north of Manila, the principal work being done by the Charleston and the Monadnock. Then, in the middle of June, during the operations of Lawton's lorces. the Army was greatly assisted by the Helena. the Monadnock, the Princeton and the Callao shelling the insurgents and landing forces to give assistance. The battleship Oregon arrived at Manila on March 1s. and she took part in many of the novements in support of the United States troops. A part of the fleet was detailed on November 5 in the expedition under command of General Wheaton to close In around Aguinaldo.
INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE EF-

## FORTS.

On March 17 General Lagarda visited Malolos to confer with Aguinaldo, and to convince hin that further resistance was useless, when, by the chlef's order, Lagarda was promplly executed. Just a month later many of the prominent and Wealthy Filipinos in Janila organlzed to make an effort to establlsh paace. but it came to naught. On topril !. foliowing the capture of f'alumint, the strongholid of the rebels. representativos of Grneral lunat, as lif request of Agulnaluo, con ferred witl lieneral Otls under a Hag of trube for is eessation of hostilities until the Filipino congress could be called together to consider the question of peace General Otis declined to recognize the existence of a Filipino Government. lence the emlssaries withdrew. Five dass later othcr enross were sent to General Otis
with a similar proposition, but the American commander refused upon the ground that it would be equivalent to a recognition of the so-called Fllipino Government. Other envoys conferred with the United States Commission then at Manila.

Un May 12 Aguinaldo sent a message to the Filipino Junta, at Hong Kong, declaring that war would be continued at all costs until independence was secured; that the American peace overtures, based on a restricted autonomy, coupled with promises of subsequent self-government, were refused. Two days afterward Aguinaldo asked permission to be given to a commis:ion to confer with the United States Commission upon terms of peace, which General Otis granted. On May 20 the Aguinaldo commission urged an armistice pending negotiations, which General Otis refused, but gave orders to the American commanders to refrain from aggressive action for the time being and remain ready to resume hostilities at any time. The conference took place on May 22, at Manila, when the rebel commission stated that they were without power to bind the Filipino Government in any particular and could only refer the result of the conference to Aguinaldo. (See under head of "United States Commission," this chapter.) The conference was ended on May 25.

Copies of the Filipino official journal of June 20 showed that the Filipinos' hopes of success were kept alive by the antiimperialists and political movements in the United States, and reports of alleged speeches at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war. It was also deciared that the Filipinos would "continue the war until the next Presidential campaign, which is sure to resuit in a decision to withdraw American troops from the Philippines."

Under date of July 27 Aguinaldo appealed to the Powers for recognition of "Filipino independence," sending the letter to the foreign consuls at Manila with the request that they forward it to their respective governments. The document argued that the Filipinos had conquered the sovereignty of the islands from Spain before the signing of the Treaty of Paris; therefore Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States; that they conquered all the country except Manila, and that they co-operated in securing the latter's capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives; that they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave to Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognlzed the Filipinos' sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country. The document repeated the claim that the Filipinos had letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognlze their independence, "which was at the disposition of the Powers." "Finally," the document reads, "the Fllipinos make the appeal to the Powers to Influence Washington to bring to a termination the unjust war which is devastating the country."

Elihu Root succeeded General Alger as Secretary of War on August 1, and at once began a careful inquiry into the
military situation in the Philippines and the fluctuations of the insurrection since its beginning.

On August 10 letters from high insurgent authority were captured, in which the people were exhorted to hold out a little longer, that European recognition would be granted by August 31, and that the McKinley Administration wouid be overthrown.

Aguinaldo in a proclamation announcing the release of some American prisoners said: "In America there is a great party that insists on the Government recognizing Filipino independence. That party will compel the United States to fulfil the promises made to us in all solemnity and good faith, though not put into writing. Therefore, we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next Presidential election and imperialism fail in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms. There are some Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove a war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression. When offered a chance to return to their own camp they declined." He also denounced "the imperialists" in the United States, and declared that "we do not want war against the United States; we only defend our independence against the imperialists; the sons of that mighty nation are our friends and brothers."

The resuits of the autonomist government in Negros were disappointing, and about the middle of August insurgent bands began to operate, as they did in Cuba, destroying much plantation property, claims for which were promptly filed with General Otis. The insurrection gained strength, and spread to the island of Cebu. Prior to this these islands had been counted upon as the most friendly in the archipelago to the United States. The trend of affairs tended to make the American poiicy of leniency unpopular, as several of those who had avowed friendliness to the United States were discovered communicating with the rebels. On August 19 the Mayor of Balinag, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, was imprisoned on the charge of arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town. On August 22 the Mayor of San Pedro Macati was put in jail for using his office as a recruiting station for the Filipinos.

The Filipino Congress held a session on August 24, at which Aguinaldo proclaimed hlmself Dictator. A decree was issued compelling the registration of all foreigners in the Filipino territory.

Eariy in September a message was received from the Filipino Congress declining, with thanks, the offer of the United States of an autonomous government. A few days later a communicatlon was recelved from the Fllipinos asking for a conference and an offer to dellver up the American prisoners who had been in their hands for so many months.

September 30, three insurgent officers, reprcsenting Aguinaldo, came into the American lines with fourteen prisoners of war ( 12 soldiers and 2 citizens), who had been released. The commission was also

Clarged with the duty of conferring witl General Otis upon the proposition to send i. civil commoission to represent the Filiping riovernmant $t=$ arrange tomas of yrisc. The conference w*as helf wil two fays without secomplishing hume thas talk. atnd Cinnesal Otis charecterized the whole :Ifair as it ruse (1) obtain some acknowledgment bo the Enited sitates Govornment of the Filipino Government. The returned prisoners were simply stragglers who had been captured by robbers, and General Otis declined to receivc the civil commission as representing any established gov--inment.
(In Octoher 18 General Otis received a message, purporting to have come from General Pin del Pilar, offering to sell out his army and to deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans upon these terms: For $\$ 50,000$ to refrain from attacking Manilla with his army; for $\$ 250,000$ to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air: for $\$ 500.000$ to procure the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno and other leaders.

On October 20 envoys from Aguinaldo had another peace conference with General Otis, which came to naught.

## Castialties of C゙Nited states forces.

Among the casualties of the United States forces were these: On April 12 the United States gunboat Yorktown. Which had heen sent from Manila to rescue and hring away the Spanish force at Baler, arrived off that port, and Lieutenant James G. Gilmore was sent in charge of a boat and fourteen men to the mouth of the river to take soundings and report whether the Yorktown could proceed to the town. After entering the river they were cap:ured, but it was not known for several days whether they had been killed or ticken prisoners, as the Fibipinos refused to have any communizazion with the searching parties. On May 2 it was learned that the party were safe and well at the headquarters of the insurgents back of Calumpit.

Colonel Henry C. Egbert was killed in the battle of Malinta on March 26.
Colonel J. M1. Stotsenburg and Lieutenant Sisson were killed at the battle of Quingua on April 23

Colonel Funston distinguished himself in a daring charge in battle on May f, and was wounded in the hano.
Captain George H. Tilley. Signal Corps. was killed under flag of truce at Escalanta on May ${ }^{2}$
On August 2 the Filipinos captured the steamer Saturnus, coasting under the American flag. and burned her.

Lieutenant A. W. Drew was killed and Lientenant W. Tline was wounded in the battle at Angeles on August 16 .

The forty-ton gunboat Uirdaneta was captured by the insurgents in September and beached. and Cadet W. C. Wood and nine men were made prlsoners.

The total number of casualties among the United States troops up to June 2. 1s39. was $736-\mathrm{i}$. e., 23 officers, 699 privates and 14 cirilian attachés. Of the 23 officers. 16 were killed in action. 2 were drowned and 5 died of disease. Of the privates, 9 were
killed accidentally. 294 died of wounds received in action. 23 were drowned. 7 com mitted suicide, 1013 died of typhoid fever. 89 of sinallpox, 47 , if dysentery, is of meunonlas, $1:$ of malarial fever, 14 of meningitis athl the others from varions discasces, of the civilians. is died froms wounds in action and i froni smallpox.

## THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

In January President McKinley appointed the following as a Commlssion to visit the Philippines and report upon a future plan of administration by the United States: John G. Schurman, Dean C. Worcester, Charles Denby. Admiral George Dewse and Major-General Elwell S. Otis. The duties of the Commission were defined in an order issued by the President on January 20. The Commlssion was enjoined in this order to meet at the earliest possible day at Manila and to announce by a public proclamation its presence and the mission intrusted to it, carefully setting forth that. while the military government already: proclaimed is to be malntained and continued as long as neeessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burdens of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends: also to endeavor to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be pract1cahle, and for this purpose to sudy attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local golernment, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. The Commission was required to report through the State Department the result of its observations and reflections, and to recommend such executive action as might from time to time seem to it wise and useful. The President expressed in the order it to be his desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the Commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, eustoms and institutions of the tribes and races which composed the population. emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the Government of the United States.
On April 4 the Commission issued a proclamation setting forth that the object of the U'nited States Government in the administration of affairs is the well being, prosperity and happiness of the people and their elevation and advancement to a place among the most civilized peoples of the world. The proclamation contained eleven articles, as follows:
Article I-The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.
Article I1-The amplest liberty of self government will be granted which is reconcilable with just, effective and economical administration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the U'nited States.

Article III-The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured, and all will have equal scanding before the law.

Article IV-Honor, justice and friendship forbid the expioitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

Article V-Guarantees an honest and effective civil service, in which, to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.

Article VI-The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government, and such general improvements as public interests demand. Local funds collccted for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration, it is believed the needs of the Government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

Article VII-The establishment of a pure, speedy and effective administration of justice. by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.

Article VIII-The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation, and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.

Article IX-Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of the country in the interests of its inhabitants will be the constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

Article X-Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools. in which the children of the people will be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

Article XI-Reforms in all departments of the Government. all branches of the public service and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice. in a way to satisfy the well founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

On April 15 the Filipinos issued a proclamation replying to the one issued by the American Commission. It declared that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to enforce the American Congress to ratify the cession of the islands under the Treaty of Paris, and asserted that "this contract of cession was made with the Spanlards after Spanish domination had been ended by the valor of our troops," and that the Filipinos not being represented at Paris during the negotiations of the Treaty they are without assurances of the fulfilment of American promises. It concluded with this paragraph: "We stand alone, but we will fight to the death. Coming generations will
pray on our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom.'

The American Commission was hampered in the work of enlisting the support of friendly Filipinos through the fear expressed by many of them that the antiexpansion adherents might get into power in the United States Government and cause the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippines, thus leaving the natives who had become identified with the American rule to the mercy of Aguinaldo's followers.

After several details of peace envoys had come in from Aguinaldo and without making propositions that General Otis felt were worthy of consideration, and which he believed were made to gain time for the rebels, he insisted that there was only one proposition that he would submit tounconditional surrender of the Filipinos. Hence, when the envoys came within the American lines on May 20, he refused their request for an armistice, and they sought further conferences with the United States Commission. At this time there arose a difference between the milltary and civil elements of the United States Commission regarding the wisdom of continuing the conferences with the Filipinos. Mr. Schurnan believed that force was necessary in dealing with the Filipinos, and he also believed that conciliation should accompany force, and he desired to exercise conciliation. He had confidence that the following proposals, submitted by Messrs. Schurman. Denby and Worcester, on May 22, would ultimately be adopted:
"While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of Congress, the President, under his military powers, pending the action of Congress, stands ready to offer the following form of Government:
"A Governor General to be appointed by the President. a Cabinet to be appointed by the Governor General, all the judges to be appointed by the President, the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both, and, also, a General Advisory Council, its memoers to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be determined upon hereafter carefully.
"The Presideat eatnestly diesires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines at an early date enjoy the largest measure of self-government com patible with peace and order.'
The Commission returned to Washington and on November 2 handed in a preliminary report to the President. It was a compact summary of the conditions on the islands as the Commission left them: of the historical events which preceded the Spanish War and led the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and the progress of the insuriection of 1899 , and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. The Commission stated that the insurgent administration was worse than in the days of Spanish misrule; that Aguinaldo was a selfish despot, and that the machinery of the insurgent government served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying "war con-
tributlons．＂while many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth． In conciuding the chapter reviewing the efforts of General Merritt，through a Com－ misslon，to arrive at a mutual understand－ ing with Aguinaldo as to the intentions， purposes and desires of the Filipinos．up to the attack on the American forces at Manila on February 4．1899，the Commis－ sion said：
＂Deplorable as war is，the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us，We were attacked by a bold，ad－ venturous and enthusiastic army．No al－ ternative was left to us，except igno－ minious retreat．It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanc－ tioned the surrender of Manila to the in－ surgents．Our obiigations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to our－ selves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force．Whatever the future of the Philippines may be，there is no course open to us now except the prose－ cution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission．
＂The Commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruc－ tion of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the lslands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants．＇

## CENSORSHIP．

The staff correspondents of the American newspapers and of the Associated Press framed a＂round robin＂and presented it to General Elwell S．Otis early in July， with the request for permission to forwaid it to the officials at Washington，in which they protested against the censorship ex－ ercised upon their dispatches．In the pro－ test the correspondents declared that the official dispatches sent to Washington pre－ sented an impression as to the situation in the Philippines contrary to the facts；that the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and le－ moralization resulting from the American campaign and the brigand character of their army were misrepresented；that＂the dispatches err in the declaration that the situation is well in hand，＇and in the as－ sumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly Increased force＇：that＂the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated，and that the statements are unfounded that volun－ teers are willing to engage in further ser－ vice：that the censorship has compelled the correspondents to＂participate in thls misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea，as General Otis stated，that＂they would alarm the people at home＂or＂have the people of the United States by the ears＇．Specifications：Prohibition of hospi－ tal reports，suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure， numbers of heat prostrations in the field， systematic minimization of naval opera－ tions，and suppression of complete reports of the situation．＂

The War Department announced on Oc－ tober $\cap$ that the censorship upon newspaper correspondents had been abolished by Gen－ eral Otis on September 9 ．It was deemed essential，bowever，for the authorities to
know exactly what was leing sent，and With the removal of the censorshlp a rule was framed requirlng all dlepatches to l．e filed in duplicate，one copy becomlng the voucher of the cable company．and the other going to the milltary records of Gen－ eral Otis＇s office．

The Philippine courts，which had been closed since the occupation by the Cnited States forces，were re－established on May 29．The Spanish system was revived with－ out conflicting with the soverelgnty of the United States．

## SULU AIRCHIPELAGO．

Commander Swinburne，of the Navy． went with the Cnlted States ship Helena to the islands and received the transfer of them at 5 p．m．．May 20，the Spanish flag being hauled down at the palace and the American flag being hoisted in its place with appropriate salutes．On July 7 Gen－ eral Bates was appointed an agent to pro－ ceed to Sulu and endeavor to arrange a basis for a friendly settlement of affairs with the Sultan，which＂frlendly under－ standing＂was to be a present of $\$ 10,000$ th the Sultan and a promise to cortinue the annuity which had been granted by the Spaniards．After five weeks negotiation General Bates，on August＂t．successfully accomplished $h$ is mission to the Sultan of Sulu，who，with his chiefs，signed the following agrecment：

American sovereignty over the Moros shall be recognized，and there shall be no persecution on account of religion．

The United States shall occupy and con－ trol such parts of the archipelago as pub－ lic interest demands．

Any person can purchase land with tbe Sultan＇s consent．

The introduction of firearms shall be prohibited．

Piracy shall be suppressed．
The American courts shall have juris－ diction except between the Moros．

The Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition．

The Sultan＇s subsidy from Spain shall be continued．

In taking over the Sulu group the United States acquired no rights of any sort there except those bequeathed to the Cnited States by Spain．which country was bound by her agreement with the sultan not to interfere with the religion or customs of the islands．The population is about one hundred thousand，all of whom are Ma－ hometans，and they practise polygamy and slavery．

## CHINESE EXCLUSION．

A decree of General Otis that＂the law＇s of the United States which prohibit the en－ trance of Chinese will be enforced．＂ex－ cepting those who had previously landed In the Philiopines and who had certificates showing this fact，and also excepting Chinese officials，travel：ers．etc．：was fol－ lowed by a protest from the Chinese Gov－ ernment，filed in September．The protest claimed that the order was contrary to in－ ternational law，in violation of existing treaties，and in complete disregard of the friendly relations existing between the two countries．The rule was subsequen．ly modified．

## STATE GOVERNMENTS.

(Dates in parentheses are years when terms expire.)
ALARAMA-CAPITAL, MONTGOMEERY.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Joseph F. Joh | 2 | ber 1, 19 | \$3,000 |
| Secretary | Robert P. McDav | 2 year | December 1, 1900 | 1,800 |
| Auditor | Walter S. White. | 2 year | December 1, 1900 | 2,400 |
| Treasure | George W. Ellis | 2 year | December 1, 1900 | 2,000 |
| Attorney Gen | Charles G. Brow | 2 years | December 1, 1900 | 2,500 |
| Chief Justice | Thomas N. McCle | 6 years | December 1, 1904. | 3,000 |
| Comm'r Agricult | I. F. Culver | 2 years | December 1, 1900. | 2,100 |

ALASKA TERRITORY-CAPITAL, SITKA.

| Office. | Name. | I Term. | Term ends. | \| Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor. | John G. Bra | 14 year | June | \$3,000 |
| Clerk District Court and ex-officio secretary.... | Albert D. |  | July 25, 190 | 2,500 |
| General Agent Education | \|Sheldon Jackson | \|Unlimite |  | 2,000 |

ARIZONA-UAPITAL, PHGENIX.


ARKANSAS-CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | \| Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Go | Daniel W. Jon | 2 y | January, 1901 | \$3,500 |
| Secretary of Sta | Alexander C. Hull | 2 year | January, 1901 | 1.800 |
| *Auditor. | Clay Sloan. | 2 year | January, 1901 | 2,250 |
| Treasurer | Thomas E. Li | 2 years | January, 1901. | 2,250 |
| Attorney General. | Jeff Davis. | 12 years | January, 1901 | 1,500 |
| Chief Justice. | Henry G. | 8 years | October, 1904. | 3,000 |
| Land Commissione | J. W. Colquit | 2 years. | October 31, 190 | 1,800 |
| Comm'r Agriculture | \|Frank Hill.. | 2 years. | January, 1901. |  |

*Also Insurance Commissioner.
CALIFORNIA-CAPITAL. SACRANIEN'O.

*Ten dollars a day as President of Senate during session of Legislature.
COLORADO-CAPITAL, DENVER.


# CONNLC＇ICLT－CAIITAL，HIRTFORD． 

| Oftice． | Name． | Term． | Term ends． | ISalary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor | George E．Lounsbury． | 12 years | January， 1901. | \＄4，000 |
| Lieutenant Governor | Lyman A．Mills． | 2 years | January， 190 | 2.000 |
| Secretary of State． | Huber Clark． | 2 years | January， 1301 | 1，500 |
| Controller． | Thompson S．Gr | 2 years | January 190 | $1.501)$ |
| Auditor | Walter G．Riley | 4 y years． | July 1， 1900 |  |
| Treasurer | Charles S．Mers | 2 years． | January， 190 | 1,500 4.010 |
| Attorney Gen | Charles Phelps | 4 years． | January， 1903 | 4.000 5,504 |
| Chief Justice．．．．．．．．io | Edwin L．Schofield． | 4 years | July，1903．． | 3,500 | ＊Ten dollars per day．

DELAWAKEECAI＇I＇AL，DOVER．

| Office． | Name． | Term． | Term ends． | ｜Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Ebe $\mathrm{w}^{\text {．}}$ ．Tunnell．．．．．．．．｜ 4 years．．．｜January，1901．．．．．$\$ 2.000$ |  |  |  |  |
| Secretary of Sta | James H．Hugh | 4 years | January，1901． | 1．540 |
| Auditor | John A．Lingo | 2 years | January，1901． | 1.290 |
| Treasurer | L．Heisler Ball | 2 years． | January， 1901 | 2，000 |
| Adjutant Gener | Garrett J．Har | 4 years | January． | 500 |
| Chief Justice． | Charles B．L | 12 year | ＇June， 1909 | 3.800 |
| Attorney Gener | Pobert C． | 5 | January， 1901 |  |
| Insurance Comm | Edward F | 4 years | January． 1901 | 1，500 |

FLORIDA－CAPITAL，TALILHASSEE．


GEURGIA－CAPITAL，ATLANTA．

| Office． | N | Term | Term ends． | ar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Allen D．Candler．．．．．．． 2 years．．．October 29． $1: \times 00 . . .83 .001$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| T |  |  |  |  |
| Attorne |  |  |  |  |
| mm＇r A |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[^5]IDAHO－C．IPITAL，BOISE CITV．

| Office． | Name． | Term． | Term ends． | ｜Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Govern | Frank Ste | years．． | January． 1901 | \＄3，000 |
| Lieutenant Gover | I．H．Hutchin | －ears | January． 1901 |  |
| Qecretary of Stat | Mart Patrie | years | January， 19 | 1.800 |
| Auditor． | ＇lartlett Sincla | year | January． 19 | 1.000 |
| Treasurer | Lucius C．Pic | －ears | January，${ }^{\text {January，}} 19$ | 1,000 2.040 |
| Attorney Gener | Samuel H．H | years | January，${ }^{\text {January，}} 1001$. | 2．000 |

＊Five dollars a day for slxty days．
ILLINOIS－CAPITAL，SPRINGFIELD．


INDIANA-CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor. | James A. Moun | 4 y | January, 1901 | \$5.000 |
| Lieutenant Gov | W. S. Haggard | 4 years | January, 1901 | 1,000 |
| Secretary of Sta | Union B. Hunt | 2 years | January, 1901 | 6.500 |
| Auditor. | William H. Ha | 2 years. | January, 1901 | 7,500 |
| Treasurer | Leopold Levy | 2 years | January, 1901 | 6,500 |
| Attorney Gener | W. L. Tay | 2 years | January, 1901 | 2.500 |
| Chief Justice. | L. J. Hackney | 6 years. | 1899. | 4,500 |

IOWA-CAPITAL. DES MOINES.

*Five hundred dollars a year extra as members of Executive Council.
†Allowance for session of Legislature.
KANSAS-CAPITAL, TOPEKA.


KENTUCKY-CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

*Ten dollars per day while Legislature is in session. tind fees. The above were elected by the returns, but the Goebel Democrats protested.

## LOUISLANA-CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.


*And fees. †Also Insurance Commissioner.
MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Secretary | Byron Boyd | 2 years. | January 1, 19 | 1,500 |
| Treasurer | F. M. Simp | 2 yea | January 1, 19 | 2,000 |
| Adjutant | John T. Richa | Pl | ure of Governo | 1.500 |
| Chier Justic | John A. Peters | 7 years | September 19.19 | 3,500 |
| Attorney G | William T. Ha | 2 year | January 1,1901 | 1.000 |
| Land Agent | Charles E. Oa | 4 years | February 18, 190 | 1,000 |

MARYLAND-CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

# MASSACHLSETVTS—CAPITIL, HOSTON. 

| Office. | Namc. | erm. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor. | W. Murray Cra | . | January. $1:$ | \$8, 1000 |
| Lieutenant Govern | John L. Bates | 1 yea | January: 1401 | $2,(4) 0$ |
| Secretary of State | William M. Olin | 1 year | January 1401 | 3.500 |
| Attorney General. | H. 31. Knowlton | 1 yea | January. 1!+01 | 5.000 |
| Auditor | John WV. Kimbal | 1 yea | January, 1901 | 3.500 |
| Treasure | E. S. Bradford. | 1 year | January: 1! | 5.900 |
| Chief Justi | W. A. Field. | Life.. |  | 7,506 |

MICHIGAN-CAIITAL, LANSING.

*Three dollars a day during Legislature.
MINXESOTA-CAPITAL, ST. PACL.

${ }^{*}$ Ten dollars a day for ninety days.

## MISSISSIPPI-CAPITAL, JACKSON.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | \| Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor................\|A. H. Longino...........|4 years... JJanuary, 1904..... . $\$ 3,50$ |  |  |  |  |
| Lieutenant Go | James T H | 4 years. | January, 1904 |  |
| Secretary of St | J. L. Power | 4 years | January, 190 | 2,000 |
| Audito | W. Q. Cole | 4 years | Januars, 190 | $\because .500$ |
| Treasurer | R. J. Stow | 4 year | January. 190 | 2.500 |
| Attorney Gener | M. McClurs | year | January. 1904 | 2.560 |
| Land Commiss | E. H. Na |  | January, 1309 | 1.860 |

*Six dollars a day while Legislature is in session.
MISSOURI-CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$5.000 |  |  |  |  |
| Lieutenant Go | August H. Bo | 4 year | uary. 1:10 | -1,000 |
| Secretary of St | A. A. Lesueu | 4 years | uary, 130 | 3.000 |
| Treasure | Frank L. Pitt | 4 years | uary, 1901 | 3.0以 |
| Auditor | J James M. Sei | 4 years. | uary. 1!101 | 3,000 |
| Chief Just | James B. Gan | 10 year | ember 31, | 4.300 |
| Attorney $G$ | Ed. C. Crow |  |  | $\because 80$ |
| Insurance Supt | E. T. Or | 4 year | ch, 1001 | 3,000 |
| Comm'r Labor | T. P. Rixe |  | uary, 1901 | 2.000 |

*Seven dollars additional per day during the session of Legislature.
MONTINA-CAPITAL, HELENA.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Go | Robert B. Sm |  | Januars. 1901 | 85.000 |
| Lieutenant Governor | A. E. Sprigg | 4 years | January: 1941 |  |
| Secretary of State. | T. S. Hogan | 4 years | January, 1:01 | 3.005 |
| Auditor \& Ins. Com | T. W. Poindex | 4 vears | January. 1901 | 3.000 |
| Treasure | Timoths E. Co | 4 years. | January, 1901 | 3.000 |
| Attorney General. | C. B. Nolan | 4 yea | January, 1901 | 3.000 |
| Chief Justice | Theodore Bran | 6 yea | Januars, 190. | 5.500 |
| Land Commissioner | Henry Neill. | Appoint |  | -2,500 |

[^6]NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LTNCOLN.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W. A. PC | 2 year | January, 1901 | \$2,500 |
| Lieutenant | E. A. G | 2 yea | January, 1901 | 600 |
| Secretary | W. F | 2 year | January, 1901 | 2,000 |
| Control | P. L. Hall | 2 years | January, 1901 | 1,500 |
| Audito | John F. Cor | 2 year | January, 1901 | 2,500 |
| Treasurer | John B. Mes | 2 year | January, 1901 | 2.500 |
| Attorney General. | C. J. Smyth | 2 year | January, 1901 | 2,000 |
| Chief Justice..... | T. L. Norval | 6 years | January, 1902 | 3,500 |
| Land Commissione | Jacob V. Wolf | 2 year | January, 1901 | 2,000 |
| Insurance Commissione | W. R. Bryant | 2 year | January, 190 | 1,500 |

NEVADA-CAPITAL, CARSON CTTY.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor | Reinhold Sadler | 4 year | January, 1903 | \$4, 1 M00 |
| Lieutenant Governor | James R. Judge | 4 years... | January, 1903 | 1,800 |
| Secretary of Sta | Eugene Hewell | 4 years... | January, 1903 | 2,400 |
| Controller. | ISamuel P. Dav | 4 years. | January, 1903. | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 400$ |
| Treasurer | D. M. Ryan. | 4 years. | January, 1903. | 2,400 |
| Attorney Gen | W. D. Jones | 4 y ears.. | January, 1903 | 2,000 |
| Chief Justice | M. S. Bonnifiel | 4 years.. | January, 1903 | 4,500 |
| Surveyor General. | E. D. Kelley. | Appointed | \|............. | 2,400 |

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-CAPITAL, CONCORD.


NEVV-JERSEY-CAPITAL, TRENTON.


NEIV-MEXICO TEIRRITORY-CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor | Miguel A. Ot | 4 y | 01 | \$2,600 |
| Secretary | George H. Wa | 4 years. | July, 1901 | * 1,800 |
| Auditor. | Luis M. Ortiz | 2 years | March, 1901 | 3.000 |
| Attorney Gene | E. L. Bartlett | 2 years. | March, 1901 | 2,000 |
| Treasurer. | J. H. Vaughan | 2 years. | June 20, 1901. | $\stackrel{2,500}{3,000}$ |
| Chief Justice. | \| William J. Mill | 4 years. | February, 1962. | 3,000 |

NEIV-YORK-CAPITAL, ALBANY.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | \| Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gov | Theodore Roosevelt. | 2 years. | \|January, 1901 | \$10,000 |
| Lieutenant Govern | T. L. Woodruff. | 2 years. | January, 1901 | 5,000 |
| Secretary of State | J. T. McDonough | 12 years. | January, 1901 | 5,000 |
| Controller. | William J. Morgan | 2 years. | January, 1901 | 6,000 |
| Treasurer | John P. Jaeckel. | 2 years. | January, 1901 | 5.000 |
| Engineer \& Survey | Edward A. Bond | 2 years. | January, 1901. | 5.000 |
| Attorney General. |  |  | January. 1901 | 5,000 |
| Insurance Commissioner | Louis F. Payn | 13 years. | February 11, 190 | 7,000 |

Note-For other officials of New-York State see Index.

## NORTH CAROLINA-CAIITAL, RALEIGH.



## NORTH DAKOTA-CAPITAL, HISMARCK.



OHIO-CAPITAL, COLUMBE'S.

| Office. | 1 Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor............ George K. Nash....... 2 years... Januars, 1902..... \$5,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Lieutenant Gove | 'John A. Caldwell | years. | uary, 190\% | S0 |
| Secretary of Sta | Charles Kinne | years | uars: 1901 | 4.000 |
| Auditor....... | IV. D. Guilbert | years. | uary, 1904 | 4.500 |
| Treasurer | Isaac B. Camer | years. | uary $100^{2}$ | 4.500 |
| Attorney Gener | IJohn 31. Sheats | years. | uary, 1502 | 4.500 |
| Chiel Justice.. | J. P. Bradbury | vears. | ruars. 1900 | 4.000 |

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY-CAPITAL, GETHRIE.

*And specific sums for various duties, in all about $\$ 4,350$ per annum. ind fees.
PENNSYLVANIA-CAPITAL, HARRISBCRG.


And lees.

## RHODE ISLAND-CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.



## SOUTH CAROLINA-CAPITAL, COLUMHIA.



June 2, 1899.

## SOUTH DAKOTA-CAPITAL, PIERRE.

| Office. | Náme. | Term. | Term ends. | \| Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor. . . . . . . . . . . \|Andrew E. Lee.........|2 years...|January, 1901.....| $\$ 2.500$ |  |  |  |  |
| Lieutenant Go | John T. Kean | 2 years.. | January, 1901 |  |
| Secretary of St | William H. R | 2 years.. | January, 1901 | 1,500 |
| Auditor.. | James D. Reev | 2 years.. | January, 1901. | 1,800 |
| Treasurer | John Schamber | 2 years.. | January, 1901 | 1,800 |
| Attorney Gen | John L. Pyle | 12 years | J January, 1901 | 1,090 |
| Chief Justice | Dighton Cors | 6 years | \|January, 1906 | 2,500 |
| Insurance Comm | F. G. King | Appoin |  | 1,200 |

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.
TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE

| Office. | Name. | I Term. | Term ends. | \|Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor. | Benton McMillin | 2 yea | \|January, 1901 | \$4,000 |
| Secretary | William S. Morgan | 4 year | January, 1901 | 3,000 |
| Audito | Theodore F. King. | 2 year | January, 1901 | 3,500 |
| Treasurer | *E. B. Craig.. | 2 year | April, 1901. | 3.500 |
| Attorney G | George W. P | 6 year | August, 190 | 3,000 |
| Chief Justice. | D. L. Snodgrass | 6 yea | August, 1901 | 3,500 |

*Also Insurance Commissioner.
TEXAS-CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

*Five dollars per day during session of Legislature. †And fees.
UTAH-WCAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.


VERMONT-CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.


VIRGINIA-CAPITAL. RICHMOND.

| Office. | 1 | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor. ............\|J. Hoge Tyler..........| 4 years...|January 1, 1902....| $\$ 5.040$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lieutenant Governor.. | . ${ }^{\text {Edward }}$ | Echo | 4 years. | January 1, 1902. | 600 |
| Attorney General. | A. J. | Montag | 4 years.. | January 1, 1902. | 2,500 |
| Pres. Court of Appeals | James | Keith | 12 years. | \| January 1, 1907 | 3,500 |
| Comm'r of Agriculture. | \|George | W. Kor | 2 years.. | January, 1901. | 1,200 |

## WASHINGTON-CAPI'AL, OLYMPIA.

| Office. | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| overno | John F. Roger | 4 years. | January, 1301. | \$1, (1) |
| Lieutenant Governor | Thurston Daniels | 4 years.. | January, 1901. | 1.000 |
| Secretary of State | Will D. Jenkin | 4 years. | January, 1901 | 2.500 |
| Auditor. | Neal Cheatham | 4 years. | January, 1901 | 2.000 |
| Treasu | C. IV. Young | 4 years. | January, 1901 | 2.0000 |
| Chief Jus | M. J. Gordo | 4 years. | Januars, 1901 | 4. 4040 |
| Attorney General | P. H. Win |  | January, 1301 | 2.005 |
| Land Commissioner | Robert Bridges. | 4 years. | January, $1: 41$ | 2,00: |

## WEST VIRGINIA-CAPITAI, CIFARI.FSTON.

| Office. | 1 | Name. | Term. | Term ends. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | George | W. Atkinso |  | March, 1901 | \$2.7(k) |
| Secretar | William | M. O. Da | 4 years. | March, 1901 | : $1,(\mathrm{kH} 1)^{\prime}$ |
| Auditor | L. M. | La Follette | 4 years. | March, 1901 | -1,00) |
| Treasurer | M. A. | Kendall. | 4 years. | March, 1901 | 1.5011 |
| Ittornes Gener: | Edgar | P. Rucker | 4 years. | March, 1! 01 | 1.7011 |
| Pres. Court of Appeals. | Henry | Brannon... | s years. | March, 1505 | 2.5111 |
| Insurance Commissioner. | C. B. | Keefauver | Appointed |  | Fees. |

*And fees
WTSCONSIN-CAPITAL, MADISON.


WTOMING-CAPITAL. CHEVENNE.


## THE TRIBUNE FRESH.AIR FUND.

Organized in 1875; incorporated in 1SSS. Its object is to send children of the Newlork poor into the country for a summer vacation of two weeks. Hospitable country people receive them, not as boarders, but give them food and lodging and freedom of the country grounds. The fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The following table shows the condition rf the work from the beginning:

| Year. | Number of children sent for two weeks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { one day. } \end{aligned}$ | Tutal number of beneficiaries. | Expenditures. | Cost per child. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1877. | ค0 | - | 60 | \$157 62 | \$312 |
| 1878. | 1.075 | - | 1.07 | 2.98023 | 275 |
| 1879 | 2.400 |  | 2.400 | 6.51154 | 271 |
| 1880. | 2.500 | 600 | 3,100 | 8,51971 | 35 |
| 1881 | 3.203 | 1,000 | 4,203 | 8,217 64 | 254 |
| 1552 | 5,500 |  | 5,500 | 21.32506 | 285 |
| 1883. | 4.250 | 5,700 | 0.950 | 14,90S 67 | 336 |
| 1584. | 6,253 | 1.c00 | 7,250 | 18.75014 | 300 |
| 1583. | 6.650 | 6.073 | 12,723 | 19, 56395 | 298 |
| 1886. | \$. 336 | 1,800 | -9,936 | 24.09209 | 289 |
| 1887. | 7,748 |  | 7.748 | 22,783 55 | 294 |
| 1NSS | 16.920 | - | 10,920 | 25,636 64 | 235 |
| 1849. | 10,352 |  | 10,352 | 24,97829 | 242 |
| 1590. | 11.193 | 14,029 | 29.222 | 23.80411 | 212 |
| 1891. | 1. 15.268 | 22.085 | 35, 650 | 25.06828 | 203 |
| 1893. | 13.844 | 26.329 | 40,796 +0.175 | 26,925 51 | 1.3 |
| 1884 | 10.171 | 2 z 432 | 38.60:\% | $\because 2.50960$ | 224 |
| 1895. | 8.021 | 2-.924 | 36,945 | 19.540-53 | 24 |
| 1s)6. | 10.040 | 311,610 | 41.650 | 13.94519 | 239 |
| 1597. | 10.24, | 31,07: | 41.35: | 26,703 30 | 281 |
| 15:18. | 7.150 | 219,915 | 34.095 | 15,047 $11 ;$ | 251 |
| 1599. | 8.162 | $2 \mathrm{CO}, 169$ | 34.009 | 21,365 84 | 267 |
| Totals | 166.732 | 279,940 | 456.732 | \$137,897 68 | §24 |

## ELECTIONS IN STATES．

＂R．＂or＂Rep．＂denotes Republican；＂D．＂or＂Dem．，＂Democrat；＂Dem．（Sil．），＂ Silver Democrat；＂Dem．（S．M．），＂Sound Money Democrat；＂Nat．Dem．，＂National Democrat；＂Pop．，＂Populist；＂M．of R．，＂Mliddle－of－thc－Road Populists；＂：Sil．．＂Silver Party；＂Nat．Pro．，＂National Prohibition；＂Pro．，＂Prohibition；＂Soc．－Lab．，＂Socialist－ Labor；＂Fus．，＂Fusion；＂Ind．，＂Independent．Where appears＂Pop．－Dem．，＂＂Dem．－ Pop．，＂or similar combinations，it means that the candidate is the nominee of the first organization designated，and was indorsed by the others．The numerals in tables of votes for Congress nominees indicate the districts．

| Counties． | ¹GOVERNOR． |  |  | $\frac{\text { GOV'NOR. }}{1-1896 .-1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Col Rep． | Dem． | Pop． | Dem． | ${ }^{2}$ Pop． |
|  | 考 | 范 |  | 咢 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 4 \\ & 0 \\ & 5 \\ & \hline 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Autaug | 7 | 452 ｜ | 98 | 1125 | 536 |
| Baldwin | 85 | 1166 | 63 | 794 | 469 |
| Barbour | 148 | 2246 | 399 | 2971 | 1179 |
| Bibb | 9 | 1277 | 1021 | 1049 | 1522 |
| Bloun | 18 | 1952 | 1646 | 1930 | 1739 |
| Bullock |  | 1122 | 5 | 2815 | 113 |
| Butler | 109 | 1536 | 1923 | 15361 | 1547 |
| Calhoun | 59 | 2646 | 1580 | 2536 | 2299 |
| Chambers | 8 | 3670 | 1373 | 2626 | 1925 |
| Cherokee | 56 | 1184 | 1190 | 1170 | 1704 |
| Chilton | 36 | 917 | 1028 | 522 | 1005 |
| Choctaw | 20 | 836 | $13 \pm 6$ | 1010 | 1412 |
| Clarke | 12 | 1310 | 97 | 22 S 4 | 1167 |
| Clay | 9 | 1428 | 1310 | 1351 | 1286 |
| Clebur | 43 | 9581 | 816 | 867 | 953 |
| Coffee | $102 \mid$ | $1189 \mid$ | 947 | 1041 | 1464 |
| Colbert | 21 | 2079 | 1014 | 1885 | 1688 |
| Conecut | 7 | S881 | 1072 | 649 | 1385 |
| Coosa |  | 1282 | 1371 | 10531 | 1484 |
| Covington | 481 | 981 | 669 | 1376 | 1697 |
| Crenshaw | 20 | 1387 | 1336 | 7301 | 847 |
| Cullman | 5 | 1130 | 600 | 1040 | 1029 |
| Dale | 90 | 1636 | 1446 | 1465 | 1977 |
| Dallas | 561 | 2933 | 33 | 5596 | 110 |
| De Kalb | 17 | 1902 | 12.4 | 1506 | 1360 |
| Elmore | 23 | 1865 | 1786 | 1617 | 2518 |
| Escambia | 10 | 991 | 373 | 95.4 | 703 |
| Etowah | 59 | 1685 | 1396 | 1498 | 1623 |
| Fayette | 13 | 960 | 827 | 706 | 1050 |
| Franklin | 25 | 991 | 848 | S16 | 1136 |
| Geneva | 38 | 776 | 1040 | 808 | 1307 |
| Greene | 13 | 1824 | 32 | 1966 | 445 |
| Hale | 10 | 1515 | 120 | $3002 \mid$ | 809 |
| Henry | 36 | 2811 | 2118 | 25641 | 2594 |
| Jackson | 32 | 2117 | 504 | 2496 | 2076 |
| Jefferson | 109 | 5020 | 982 | 6946 | 5619 |
| Lamar | 5 | 1650 | 422 | 1273 | 955 |
| Lauderdale | 12 | 20.45 | 532 | 2134 | 1195 |
| Lawrence | 24 | 1270 | 1200 | 987 | 1832 |
| Lee | 24 | 2693 | 960 | 2.481 | 1708 |
| Limeston | 34 | 1653 | 242 | 18501 | 1654 |
| Lowndes | 521 | 3965 | 48 | 41261 | 591 |
| Macon | 15 | 802 | 15 | 1026 | 481 |
| Madison | 109 | 3408 | 162 | 4088 | 1824 |
| Marengo | 1 | 1735 | 90 | 3202 | 1311 |
| Marion | 4 | 1219 | 484 | 1165 | 553 |
| Marshall | 311 | 1447 | 1637 | 1249 | 1786 |
| Mobile | 1231 | 16781 | 2301 | 4490 | 1500 |
| Monroe | 2 | 1191 | 69 | 1411 | 549 |
| Montgomery | 11 | 26161 | 45 | 4856 | 983 |
| Morgan ．．． | 25 | 2124 | 1113 | 2081 | 1914 |
| Perry | 7 | 1453 | 45 | 33.97 | $4+7$ |
| Pickens | 751 | 2019 | 1131 | 21081 | 1717 |
| Pike | 751 | 1436 | 1131 | 1799｜ | 2222 |
| Randolph | T1 | $159+1$ | 685 ！ | 1428 | 12.58 |
| Russell | 11 | 9041 |  | 210 | 764 |

ALABAMA－（Continued）．

| Counties | ＇GOVERNOR． $1 \mid$ GOV＇NOR． <br> $-1898 .-\quad-1 \mid-1896 .-1$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Col．  <br> Rep． Dem． $\mid$ Pop．｜Dem．${ }^{2}$ Pop． |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | ¢ | 0 0 0 0 0 $\vdots$ | （1） |  |
| Shelby | 13 | 1284 | 1597 | 125 | 1970 |
| St．Clai | 281 | 701 | 1467 | 659 | 1660 |
| Sumter | 16 | 8691 | 21 | 2006 | 372 |
| Talladega | 47 | 20961 | 765 | 2157 | 2260 |
| Tallapoosc， | 11 | 3050 | 1575 | 2201 | 2298 |
| Tuscaloosa |  | 2466 | 1636 | 2402 | 1950 |
| Walker ．．．． | 72 | 1944 | 811 | 1866 | 818 |
| Wa shington | 80 | 1017 | 163 | 539 | 366 |
| Wilcox | 17 | 2159 | 34 | 3422 | 77 |
| Winston | 5 | 6661 | 97 | 518 | 350 |
| Totals．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plurality |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total vote． |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ W．B．Witherspoon（Pro．）， 1,611 ．
${ }^{2}$ Nominated by Populists and indorsed by Democrats．

VOTE ON STATE TICKET． 1898.
Secretary of State．－J．W．Braxdall（Col． Rep．），1．170；Robert P．McDavid（D．）．112．－ 644：Thomas H．Maxwell（Pop．），51，648； O．P．Spiegel（Pro．）．1．642．

Auditor．－J．P．Lawrence（Col．Rep．）， 1．322；Wralter S．White（D．），110，672；A．C． Dake（Pop．），52．172：B．J．Lowman（Pro．）， 2，046．

Treasurer．－H．C．Calhoun（Col．Rep．）， 1．418：George W．Ellis（D．），112．625：W．B． Killibras（Pop．），51，623；D．C．Bachelor （Pro．）．1．7St．

Attorney－General．－Thomas Walker（Col． Rep．），1，476：Charles G．Brown（D．），112． 624；J．M．Whitehead（Pop．），52．189；H．H． Blackman（Pro．），1，642．

Superintendent of Education．－S．M． Murphy（Col．Rep．）．1，464；John W．Aber－ crombie（D．），98，152：A．J．Hearn（Pop．）， 42,255 ；L．H．Jackson（Pro．）．2，032．

Commissioner of Agriculture．－Dempsey Wimbs（Col．Rep．）．1．150：I．F．Culver （D．）．100，739：L．Reese（Pop．），42，072：C．E． Crenshaw（Pro．），1，759．

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN， 1898.

I．Anthony Johnson（Col．R．），1，061； George W．Taylor（D．），5，986．

Ir．Frank Simmons（R．）．1．610；Jesse Stallings（D．），9，345 ；J．A，Giddings（Pro．）， 209.

III．Ishmael Fitzpatrick（R．），262；Henry D．Claytun（D．）．S．2S7．

IV．W．F．Aldrich（R．），5，6S5；Gaston A． Robbins（D．），6，915．

ALABdMA-(Continued).
V. Douglas Smith (R.), 2,504; Willis M. Brewer (D.), 8,842.
VI. Daniel N. Cooper (R.), 2,942; Willlam Turner (Col. 16.), 94; John H. Bankhead (D.). 7,009.
VII. Frank H. Lathrop (R.). 3,592; John L. Burnett (D.), 6.949: O. D. Street (Pop.), 5,032: Alfred G. Jee (Ind.). 72.

VIll. Joseph Wheeler (D.), 6,36®. No opponent.
IX. John T. McIniry (R.), 1.051; Oscar W. Underwood (D.), T, 155; L. F. Schwartz (Col. R.). 160.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  | ISenate. \|House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 1 - | 1 | 1 |
| Democrats | 16 | 8 | 101 |
| Populists | 7 | 14 | 21 |


| Counties. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | --189S.--11-1896.- |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rep. | em. | op. | Rep. | m. |
|  |  | ¢ | \% | - | $\stackrel{0}{6}$ |
| Ark | 5991 | 974 | 41 | 637 | 1109 |
| Ashley | 214 | 532 | 12 | 210 | 1470 |
| Baxter | 182 | 539 | 18 | 272 | -29 |
| Benton | 646 | 1654 | 141 | sos | 2391 |
| Boone | 360 | 865 | 36 | 561 | 1518 |
| Bradley | 131 | 525 | 17 | 63 | SUI |
| CaIhoure | 331 | 4101 | 6 | 1 CO | 6111 |
| Carroll | 617 | 1056 | 75 | 850 | $1+12$ |
| Chicot | 48. | 656 |  | 157 | 651 |
| Clark | 566 | 1123 \| | 730 | 844 | 1180) |
| Clay | 3521 | 1119 | 116 | 501 | 115.5 |
| Clebur | 103 | 803 | 225 | 141 | $75 \%$ |
| Cleveland | 82 | 554 | 35 | 167 | 35 |
| Columbia | 165 | 859 | $3 \pm$ | 266 | 1444 |
| Conway | 506 | 1290 | $2 \overline{1}$ | 535 | 1790 |
| Craighead | 2SS | 1513 | 134 | 333 | 1270 |
| Crawford | 1367 | 1782 | 103 | 144 | 1S4I |
| Crittenden | 46 | 6631 | 7 | 125 | 614 |
| Cross | 92 | 427 | 9 | 230 | 959 |
| Dallas | 248 | 555 | 58 | 355 | 711 |
| Desha | 25 | 2691 | 3 | 263 | 45.5 |
| Drew | 398 | 891 | 117 | 656 | 1365 |
| Faulkner | 331 | 142I | 379 | 552 | 1454 |
| Franklin | 348 | 1152 | 115 | 464 | 1423 |
| Fulton | 2861 | S74 | 63 | 354 | 976 |
| Garland | 492 | 119 I | 48 | 694 | 1436 |
| Grant | 66 | 647 | 18 | 123 | 620 |
| Green | 243 | 110 S | S4 | 242 | 1174 |
| Hempstead | 902 | $1 \overline{5} 60$ | 50 | 117 | 1613 |
| Hot Spring | 131 | 707 | 120 | 217 | 1031 |
| 110ward | 165 | 751 | 117 | 245 | 1029 |
| Indep ${ }^{\text {den }}$ | 5131 | 15021 | 42111 | 827 | 1665 |
| 1zard | 264 | 1003 \| | 60 | 309 | 1204 |
| Jackson | 511 | 11911 | 33 | 732 | 1337 |
| Jefferson | 874 | 17661 | 65 | 695 | 1595 |
| Johnson | 394 | 1223 | 172 | 435 | 1.331 |
| Lafayette | 341 | 5781 | 34 | 339 | 576 |
| Lawrence | 2991 | 1241 \| | 162 | 339 | 1415 |
| Lee | 679 | 1610 |  | 239 | 1153 |
| Lincoln | 1431 | 1037 | 42 | 159 | 911 |
| Little River. | 260 | 8201 | 52 | 286 | 742 |
| Iogan | 8251 | 1339 | 62 | 1001 | 1003 |
| Lonoke | 5501 | 1686 | 162 | 433 | 2051 |
| Madison | 1189 | 1557 | 27 | 1481 | 16 B 9 |
| Marion | 221 | T24 | 16 | 344 | 105t |
| Miller | 2581 | 703 | 98 | 561\| | 1081 |


| Counties. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{~ B}{3}$ | c. | \% | \% | \% |
| Mississippi | 172 | 1019 | 35 | 160 | 227 |
| Sionroe ... | 1521 | 6151 | 12 | 25 | 115 |
| Montgomer | 136\| | 5511 | $\delta \overline{1}$ | 152 | 709 |
| \evada | 371 | 9851 | 438 | 4301 | 1235 |
| Newton | 6611 | 4881 | 29 | 9161 | 661 |
| Ouchita | 7021 | 10191 | 36 | 10681 | 1265 |
| Perry | 1531 | 4981 | 44 | 199 | 569 |
| Phillips | 621 | 960 | - | 1591 | 1125 |
| Pike | 1641 | T121 | 2181 | 191 | 734 |
| Poinse | 1111 | \%381 | 15 | 194 | $6 \%$ |
| Polk | 257 | 7561 | 4001 | 591 | 482 |
| Pope | 5341 | 14301 | 7511 | 646 | 1631 |
| Prairie | 4301 | 5511 | 341 | 497 | 866 |
| Pulaski | 769 | 19731 | 561 | 1432 | 3571 |
| Pandolph | $3+61$ | 17301 | 661 | 5221 | 1634 |
| Saline | 1331 | 10691 | 711 | 281 | 1453 |
| Scott | 157 | 767 | 1191 | 265 | 1079 |
| Searcy | 715 | 6201 | 131 | 857 | 602 |
| Sebastian | 6751 | 1784 | 1131 | 1051 | 2315 |
| Sev | 1911 | \$14 | 2671 | 123 | 701 |
| Starp | 1981 | $7 \mathrm{C}, 1$ | 104 | 2061 | 984 |
| St. Franci | 147 | 5121 | 201 | $\overline{\square 169}$ | 115.5 |
| Stone | 1431 | $48 \pm$ | 1111 | 16.5 | 525 |
| Union puren | 681 | $9 \times 1$ | 511 | 11.1 | 1313 |
| Van Buren. | 4061 | 80.51 | 145 | 501 | 1505 |
| Washington | 9621 | 18401 | 297 | 123\% | 2406 |
| White | 4961 | 1901\| | 1081 | 648 | 1814 |
| Woodruff | 3061 | 1011। | 15 | 3781 | 1:89 |
| Fell | 6591 | 1503\| | 311 | \| 914 | 1934 |
| Totals ....\|27524175362 15332| 35 S36 91124 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total vote. |  | 159\% |  | $11+1$ | ¢0I |

## Morsan (Pop.). s,332: MrKnight (Pro.). 679

${ }^{2}$ Files (Pop.), 13.990; Miller (Pro.). Sinl. VOTE ON STATE T1CKET. 1898.
Secretary of State.-1T. 11. Mevers (R.). 30.942; Alexander C. Hull (D.). i8,810.

Treasurer.-A. L. Krewson (R.), 30,722; T. E. Litule (D.). S0.226.

Auditor.-Andrew 1. Roland (R.), 30,269; Clay Sioan (D.), 78,840.

Attorney-General.-J. F. Henley (R.). 30.119: Jefferson Davis (D.), 78,103.

Land Commissioner.-Geo. M. French (R.). 3 I.167: J. C. Colquitt (D.). T9,763.

Comm'r of Agriculture. - Chas. W. Cox (R.), 30.471: Frank Hill (D.), S0, 114.

Sup't of Public instruction.-J. B. Williford (R.), 30,483; J. J. Doyne (D.), 78.498. Associate Justice.-J. Brizzolara (R.), 30,348: J. E. Riddier (D.). So,335.

## TOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

*1. P. D. llcCulloch (D.). 4.103.
*II. John S. Little (D.). 3.415.
*EII. Thomas C. McRae (D.), 3,866.
*IV. TI. L. Terry (D.), 3,665.
V. J. T. Hooper (R.), 2,706; H. A. Dinsmore (D.), 6.t23.
*VI. S. Brundridge, jr. (D.), 2,732.
*No Republican candidate.

ARKANSAS-(Continued). LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

CALIEORNIA.


CALIFORNIA－（Continued）．
ViI．J．C．Needhanl（1k．），20．793；（： 11. Casile（F＂us．），20，680．
ISFGISI，ATITRE OF 1599 AND 1900.

|  | Senate．｜House．｜Jt．Jal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 29 | 62 | 88 |
| Demmocrats ． | 14 | 18 | 32 |

COLORADO．

| COLORADO． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Countles． |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rep． and S．R． | ${ }^{3}$ Fus． | Rep．｜ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dem. } \\ & \text { Dop. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 7 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | 为 | ＝ | 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |

## พリー

 ．｜13038｜2355S｜｜16579，103597 Archuleta ．．．．．．．． Lent．

Fremont ．．．．．．．．．．． Garfield Gilpin Grand Gunnison Hinsdale Jefferson
Kiowa
Kit Carson．．．．．．．
Lake
La Plata．
Larimer
Las Animas．
Lincoln
Logan
Mesa
Mineral
Montezuma
Montrose
Morgan
Otero
Ouras
Park
Phillips
Pitkin
Pueblo
Rio Slanco．．．．．．．
Rin Grande
Routt
Saguache
Sin Juan
San Miguel．．．．．．．
Sedgroick
Summit
Mrashington

COLORADO－（Continued）．

${ }^{1}$ Robert H．Khodes，2．71l：N．Filliott， 1，696．
${ }^{2}$ Griest（Soc．Iab．），1，444
${ }^{3}$ Fusion includes Denl．，lop．，Nat．Pop． Teller－Silver Rep．and Liberty Union．

VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 189 S ．
Lieutenant－Governor．－C．E．Noble（R．）， 51．034：F．Carney（Fus．），\＄9．372：J．A． Nesbit，3．313；N．H．Welling，1．631．

Secretary of State．－J．WV．Milson（R．）． 50，793：E．F．Beckwith（Fus．）．\＄S．715：＇Г． C．Davis．1，830；W．A．Rice．3，705．

Treasurer．－F．O．Roof（R．），49，298；．J． H．Fesler（Fus．）， 90.054 ：J．P．Meyer． 1，7S6；O．A．Reinhardt，3，636．

VOTE FOR CONGGESSMES．1S9S．
I．Charles Hartzell（R．），18，5S0；John F．Shafroth（Sil．R．Fus．）．43，111；D．Gil－ bert， $1.410: \mathrm{N}$ ．Le Griest，667．

II．B．C．Wheeler（R．）．27．5S3：John C． Bell（Fus．Pop．），52．372．

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

| Republicans | Senate．$/$ House．｜Jt．bal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 6 | S |
| Democrats | 9 | 21 | 30 |
| Silver Republicans | 14 | 18 | 32 |
| Populists | 9 | 20 | 29 |
| National Silver． | 1 | － | 1 |

CONNECTICET．


E
Countles．

| $5^{-}$ |
| :---: |
| $\vdots$ |
| 3 |


| Fairfield | 16934 | 13573 | 132 | 22230 | 12610 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hartford | 16937 | 11705 | 342 | 24166 | 9739 |
| Litchfield | 6508 | 4505 | 173 | 8390 | 3266 |
| Middlesex | 4398 | 3010 | 127 | 5565 | 2263 |
| New－Haven | 22050 | 21070 | 275 | 29650 | 195¢5 |
| New－London | 7893 | 6637 | $\because 50$ | 9575 | 5753 |
| Tolland | 2600 | 1612 | 76 | 3539 | 1062 |
| Windham | 4093 | 2115 | 82 | 5392 | 1945 |
| Totals | \＄1015 | 64227 | 1460 | 108S09 | 56523 |
| Per cent． | 54.28 | 43.05 | 1.01 | 62.52 | 32.48 |
| Plurality ．． | 16785 |  |  | 52286 |  |
| Total vote． |  | 149576 |  | 1740 |  |

## CONNECTICUT－（Continued）．

IStodel（Pop．），2，074；scattering， 4.
${ }^{2}$ Manchester（I＇ro．）．1，84G；Morton（S．L．）， 1，254；Sperry（N．D．），5，579．

VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 1898.
Lieutenant－Governor．－Lyman A．Mills （R．）．S1，254：Samuel Bassett（D．），64，0S2； F．L．Wooster（I＇ro．），1，517；C．Patrick（S． L．）， 2,817 ．

Secretary of State．－Huber Clark（R．）， 81，251；Joseph T．Fanning（D．），64，085；R． N．Stanley（Pro．），1，$\overline{5} 2$ ；F．Serrer（S．L．）， 2， 866 ．

Controller．－－Thompson $S$ ．Grant（R．）， S1，313；Edward S．Roberts（D．），63，981； William lngolls（Pro．），1，467；T．Steiger－ wald（S．L．），2，S73．

Treasurer．－C．S．Mersick（R．），S1，570； Asa M．Ross（D．）．65，791；O．G．Beard （Pro．），1，467；T．Sullivan（S．L．），2，866．

Attorney－General．－Charles Phelps（R．）， S1，797；Levi N．Blydenburg（D．），63，464； John J．Copp（Pro．），1，465；W．E．White （S．L．），2， $\mathbf{5} \dot{5} \mathbf{5}$ ．

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN， 1898.

I．E．Stevens Henry（R．），18，818；Rob－ ert J．Vance（D．），13，520：E．L G．Hohen－ thal（Pro．）， 413.

Ir．N．D．Sperry（R．），27，004：James H． Webb（D．），23，556；M．L．Kerr（Pro．）， 380.

III．Charles A．Russell（R．），12，21S； Charles F．Thayer（D．），8，517；＇\＄．Crane （Pro．）， 315.

1V．E．J．Hill（R．）．23．707；Charles P． Lyman（D．）．17，754：C．G．Beach（Pro．）， 301.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  |  | Senate．｜House．｜Jt．bal． |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Republicans $\ldots . .$. | 21 | 150 | 201 |
| Democrats $\ldots . .$. | 3 | 69 | 72 |
| Gold Democrats．．． | - | 3 | 3 |

DELAWARE．

| Counties． | ｜TREASURER．$\left.\right\|^{1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{PR}^{\prime}$ SID＇T． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ｜Rep．｜Dem．l Pro．l｜Rep．｜Dem， |  |  |  |  |
|  | 吅 |  | 空 | 気感 |  |
| Kent | 3557 | 3221 | 85 | 3567 | 3157 |
| Newcastle | 9749 | 8260 | 236 | 12344 | 9632 |
| Sussex | 4243 | 3330 | 145 | 4541 | 3826 |
| Totals | 17549 | 14811 | 466｜ | ｜20452｜ | 16615 |
| Per cent． | 53.46 | ｜4．12 | 2.42 | 52.94 | 43.60 |
| Plurality | 2738 |  |  | 3837 |  |
| Total vote． |  | 32526 | ， | 386 | 635 |

${ }^{1}$ Palmer（N．D．），966；Levering（Pro．），602． VOTE ON STATE TICKET，189S．
Auditor．－John A．Lings（R．），17，476；L． A．H．Bishop（D．），14，843；George F．Jones （Pro．）， 457.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN， 1898.

John H．Hoffecker（P．），17．566；L．Irving Handy（D．），15，053；L．W．Brosius（Pro．），

DELAWARE－（Continued）． LEGISLATURE OF 1599 AND 1900.

| Republicans | Senate．｜House．｜Jt．bal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 23 | 31 |
|  | 9 | 12 | 21 |

FLORIDA．

| Counties． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢ |  | 荷i | 皆 |
| Alachua ．．．．．．．．｜ $273\|1020\|\|645\| 1517$ |  |  |  |  |
| Baker | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -61 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | 149405 | 34 | 182753 |
| Rradford |  |  | 177 |  |
| Brevard | 132｜ 436 |  | 348 | 495 |
| Calhoun | 37121 |  | － 2218 |  |
| Citrus | $7 \quad 214$ |  | 35 | 18.2 |
| Clay | 101 221 |  | 230 | 335 |
| Columbia | 61 545 |  | 228 | 75 |
| Dade | 1861408 |  | 368 | 380 |
| De Soto | 174 378 |  | 198 501 |  |
| Duval | 1641067 |  | 1464｜ 1852 |  |
| Escambia | $76 \mid 964$ |  | 2251254 |  |
| Franklin | 61） 211 |  | 146288 |  |
| Gadsden | $4) 663$ |  |  |  |
| Hamilton | $26 \mid 315$ |  | 66 577 <br> 74 500 |  |
| Hernando | 26139 |  | 74 500 <br> 37 208 |  |
| Hillisboro | 15） 1932 |  |  |  |
| Holmes | 35.277 |  | 584 2115 <br> 53 309 |  |
| Jackson | 99749 |  | 2961259 |  |
| Jefferson | 55683 |  | 244 1894 |  |
| La Fay | 19｜ 202 |  | 13 354 |  |
| Lake | 149 466 |  | $302 \quad 530$ |  |
| Lee | 36.227 |  | 74212 |  |
| Leon | 231239 |  | 2511334 |  |
| Levy | $28 \mid 274$ |  | $114{ }^{2} 134$ |  |
| Liberty | $13 \mid 142$ |  | 42108 |  |
| Madison | 391325 |  | $159 \quad 872$ |  |
| Manatee | $24 \mid 226$ |  | $135 \quad 405$ |  |
| Marion | 287｜ 770 |  | 48011115 |  |
| Monroe | 701285 |  | 369397 |  |
| Nassau | $35 \mid 347$ |  | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 359 & 542 \end{array}$ |  |
| Orange | 1701479 |  | 5651045 |  |
| Osceola | 211202 |  | 118 242 |  |
| Pasco | $27 \mid 311$ |  | 70 456 |  |
| Polk | 108704 |  | 279 962 |  |
| Putnam | 507681 |  | 816 |  |
| Santa Rosa | 451367 |  | 50527 |  |
| St．John＇s | 141｜ 456 |  | $437 \quad 742$ |  |
| Sumter | $40 \mid 216$ |  | 89 441 <br> 196 881 |  |
| Suwanee | $47 \mid 371$ |  |  |  |  |
| Taylor | 15115 |  | 196 881 <br> 31 179 |  |
| Volvsia | $210 \mid 674$ |  | 635682 |  |
| Wakulla | 4］ 273 ｜ |  | 35129 | $\begin{aligned} & 650 \\ & 5+1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Walton | 531 | 338 |  |  |
| Washington | 82.201 |  | 143 | $303$ |
| Totals | $\left\{\begin{array}{c\|c} 3999 & 20788 \\ 16.14 & 53.86 \\ 2475789 \\ 2 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 11257 | 29931 |
| Per cent |  |  | 24.67 | 70.03 |
| Plurality |  |  |  | 20701 |
| Total vote． |  |  |  | 631 |

${ }^{1}$ Elected to fill unexpired term of C．B． Collins，resigned．
${ }^{2}$ Total vote for Bryan and Watson （Pop．），1，977；Palmer（N．D．），1，772；Lev－ ering（Pro．）， 644.

## FLORIDA-(Continued).

 VOTE ON STATE T1CKET, $1 S 9 S$.Justice Supreme Court ( 6 years' term).M. G. Gibbons (R.), 4.316: R. F. Taylor (D.) 20,508. (Ad interim to fill unexplrod term of B. S. Liddon, reslgned). E. 1'. Axtell (R.), 3.9S2: F. B. Carter (D.), 19,519.

Railroad Commissioners ( $\ddagger$ years' term). -V. J. Shipman (R.). 5,105; J. N. Combs (R.), 4,202; H. E. Day (D.), 20.116 ; J. M. Bryan (D.). 20,242. (Two years' term). A. C. Richards (R.), 3,S44; J. L. Morgan (D.). 19,756.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

1. E. R. Gunby (R.), 2,543; S. M. Sparkman (D.). 13,496.

I1. H. L. Anderson (R.), 4,773; R. W. Davis (D.), 12,150 .

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.-Senate, 32 members: House, as members; all Democrats.

GEORGIA.
Counties.

| 'GOV'NOR. 11 GOV'NOR. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1595.-11-1896.- |  |  |  |
| Dem. 1 | Pop. | Dem | Pop. |
| 2 3 0 0 0 | \% 0 0 0 0 0 |  | \% $\frac{1}{3}$ $=3$ |


| Appling |
| :---: |
| Baker |
| Baldwin |
| Banks |
| Bartow |
| Berrien |
| Bibb |
| Brooks |
| Bryan |
| Bullock |
| Burke |
| Butts |
| Calhoun |
| Camden |
| Campbell |
| Carioll |
| Catoosa |
| Charlton |
| Chatham |
| Chattah'c |
| Chattooga |
| Cherokee |
| Charke |
| Clay |
| Clayton |
| Clinch |
| Cohb |
| Coffee |
| Colquitt |
| Columbia |
| Coneta |
| Crawford |
| Dade . . |
| Dawson |
| Decatur |
| De Kalb. |
| Dodge |
| Dooly |
| Dougherty |
| Douglas . |
| Early |

606
418
1041
746
1263
502
415
430
533
1604
755
361
218
250
774
1523
651
330
2082
438
1520
1318
760
647
949
451
1538
2
312
502
1052
265
449
461
1425
1255
986
421
226
162
935

| 652 |
| ---: |
| 21 |
| 601 |
| 754 |
| 433 |
| 131 |
| 12 |
| 54 |
| 15 |
| 1144 |
| 24 |
| 72 |
| 57 |
| 94 |
| 4266 |
| 893 |
| 124 |
| 21 |
| 17 |
| 330 |
| 236 |
| 909 |
| 203 |
| 337 |
| 548 |
| 310 |
| 565 |
| 211 |
| 662 |
| 120 |
| 23 |
| 50 |
| 215 |
| 584 |
| 433 |
| 99 |
| 32 |
| 3 |
| 594 |
| 550 |

831
618
623
834
129.
813
1340
669
478
1345
1070
804
252
312
730
1704
488
203
5165
492
1087
1136
671
598
779
481
1615
504
461
203
1321
610
549
420
1318
9000
6999
1037
362
945
851

|  |
| :---: |
|  |
| 119 |
| 30 |
| . |
| 1 |
| 12 |
| 12 |
| S |
| 3 |
| I |
| 5 |
| 13 |
| 40 |
| 42 |
| 5 |
| 11 |
|  |
| 418 |
| 11 |
| 112 |
| 112 |
| 83 |
| 37 |
| 323 |
| 24 |
| 192 |
| 08 |
| 50: |
| 32 |
| 3! |
|  |
| 23 |
| 66 |

GEORG1.A-(Continaed).

| Countles. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'GOV'NOR. }^{\prime}\| \| \text { GOV'NOOR. } \\ & =-15!S .-11-1890 .- \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dem. 1 | Pop. | Dern. 1 | Pop. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 丧 } \\ & \frac{2}{3} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{K}}{\frac{\mathrm{y}}{1}}$ |
| Echols | 310 | 231 | $40+1$ | 26 |
| Effingham | 371 | 134 | 493 | 356 |
| Elbert | 106S | 303 | 1571 | 1032 |
| Emanuel | 1655 | 117 | 1435 | 1375 |
| Fannin | 653 | 63 | 612 | 424 |
| Fayette | S44 | 25 | 942 | 695 |
| Floyd. | 1434 | 172 | 174 | 2015 |
| Forsyth | 712 | SS4 | 414 | 827 |
| Franklin | 1005 | 1104 | 1008 | 1350 |
| Fulton | 4020 | 236 | 3829 | 2607 |
| Gilmer | 1198 | 15 | 955 | 146 |
| Glascock | 315 | 395 | 163 | 407 |
| Glynn | 146s | 475 | 612 | 227 |
| Gordon | 1091 | 483 | 029 | 981 |
| Greene | 1245 | 1047 | 449 | 1315 |
| Gwinnett | 1721 | 1230 | 1839 | 1517 |
| Habersha | 681 | 243 | 915 | 415 |
| Hall | 1632 | 765 | $1+20$ | 1290 |
| Hancock | 332 | 62 | 652 | 372 |
| Harolson | 755 | 748 | 661 | 758 |
| Harris | 951 | +63 | 1019 | 731 |
| Hart | 1062 | 856 | 985 | 1154 |
| Heard | 620 | 113 | 946 | 350 |
| Henry | 12551 | 913 | 1228 | 949 |
| Houston | 370 | 6 | TS5 | 124 |
| Irwin | 2509 | 62 | 1055 | $\bigcirc 01$ |
| Jackson | $\bigcirc 232$ | 1960 | 1946 | 2088 |
| J a sper | 1041 | 610 | 529 | 171 |
| Jefferson | 820 | S49 | 1185 | 1259 |
| Johnson | 814 | 403 | 661 | 836 |
| Jones | 308 | 29 | 961 | 325 |
| Laurens | 1660 | 1141 | 1165 | 1245 |
| Lee | 15.5 | 6 | 275 | 35 |
| Liberty | 3.33 | 335 | 695 | 721 |
| Lincoln | 246 | 631 | $\because 11$ | 659 |
| Lowndes | 778 | 535 | 758 | 659 |
| Lumpkin | 691 | 170 | 500 | 502 |
| Macon | 35.5 | 64 | 718 | 394 |
| Madison | 1061 | 295 | 918 | 657 |
| Marion | 751 | 554 | $65 \%$ | 724 |
| McDuffie | $29+$ | 491 | 190 | 690 |
| McIntosh | 236 | 61 | 543 | S0 |
| Meriweth | 1454 | -501 | $16 \overline{4}$ | 105: |
| Miller | 530 | 218 | 520 | 227 |
| Milton | 737 | 474 | 589 | 570 |
| Mitchell | 1063 | 218 | 790 | 435 |
| Monroe | S131 | 285 | 993 | 750 |
| Montgomery | 1139 | 455 | 869 | 612 |
| Morgan .. | 1096 | 295 | 1654 | 673 |
| Murray | 750 | 423 | 789 | 483 |
| Muscogee | S66 | 15 | 1176 | 428 |
| Newton | 903 | 152 | \$29 | 271 |
| Oconee | 448 | 513 | 545 | 756 |
| Oglethorpe | 222 | $1 \pm 1$ | 1352 | 391 |
| Paulding . | 1050 | 971 | 1111 | 1036 |
| Pickens | $4+9$ | 10 S | 583 | 30.5 |
| Pierce. | 355 | 203 | 487 | 378 |
| Pike . | 1029 | 564 | 1050 | 963 |
| Polk | $129+$ | 629 | 880 | 914 |
| Pulaski | 948 | T6 | 651 | 248 |
| Putnam | 240 | 5 | 3 T 2 | 53 |
| Quitman | 345 | 79 | 253 | 100 |
| Rabun | 669 | 59 | 751 | 100 |
| Randolph | 710 | 151 | 622 | 312 |
| Pichmond | 1117 | 173 | 4618 | 1127 |
| 1sookdale | 641 | 371 | 63.5 | 482 |
| Schley . . . . | 409 | 250 | 561 | 266 |


| GEORG1A－（Continued）． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| counties． | $\frac{1 \text { GOV'NOR. }}{-1898 .}$ |  | GOV＇NOR． |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | － |
|  | Dem． 1 | Pop． | Dem． | Pop． |
|  | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 品 | 号 | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{y y}{3} \\ & \substack{00 \\ 05 \\ \vdots \\ :} \end{aligned}$ |
| Screven | 1341 | 1295 | 1057 | 1256 |
| Spalding | 439 | 15 | 784 | 208 |
| Stewart | 573 | 90 | 712 | 376 |
| Sumter | 672 | 116 | 868 | 418 |
| Talbot | 397 | 55 | 531 | 277 |
| Taliafero | 484 | 418 | 234 | 501 |
| Tatnall | 1459 | 1248 | 1147 | 1116 |
| Taylor | 208 | 278 | 361 | 546 |
| Telfair | 1271 | 43 | 1269 | 242 |
| Terrell | 555 | 93 | 960 | 393 |
| Thomas | 919 | 423 | 828 | 796 |
| Towns | 297 | 27 | 419 | 162 |
| Troup ． | 514 | 91 | 781 | 363 |
| Twiges | 1556 | 80 | 702 | 139 |
| Union | 592 | 185 | 687 | 374 |
| Upson | 450 | 168 | 843 | 732 |
| Walker | 882 | 168 | 1052 | 796 |
| Walton | 1610 | 843 | 1757 | 994 |
| Ware | 694 | 110 | 538 | 355 |
| Warren | 334 | 415 | 227 | 987 |
| Washington | 1786 | 1296 | 1514 | 1375 |
| Wayne ． | 471 | 338 | 500 | 560 |
| Webster | 447 | 75 | 355 | 246 |
| White | 490 | 358 | 373 | 504 |
| Whitfield | 930 | 484 | 790 | 731 |
| Wlicox | 1265 | 90 | 363 | 2 S |
| Wilkes | 934 | 378 | 1222 | 533 |
| Wilkinson | 735 | 475 | 934 | 656 |
| Worth | 990 | 244 | 784 | 892 |
| Totals． | 117455 | 50841 | 120827 | 85832 |
| Per cent．． | 69.79 | 30.21 | 58.47 | 41.53 |
| Plurality | 66614 |  | 34995 |  |
| Total vote． | 168 |  | 206 |  |

## GEORG1A－（Continued）

VI．（No Republican candidate）．Charles L．Bartlett（Dem．）．3，008．

V1I．S．B．Austin（Rep．），1，252；J．W． Maddox（Dem．）， 5,296 ．
VII1．J．N．Neese（Pop．）．861；W．M． Howard（Dem．），4，399．

IX．J．P．Brooker（Pop．），3，403；Farish C．Tate（Dem．），8．749．

X．W．H．Fleming（Dem．），2，290；T．E． Watson（Pop．）， 34.

XI．J．M．Wilkinson（Rep．），4，132；Will－ iam G．Brantley（Dem．），9，256．

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  | Senate．｜House．｜Jt．bal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | － | 2 | 2 |
| Democrats ． | 43 | 166 | $20 \pm$ |
| Populists ．．． | 1 | 7 | s |


| Counties． | ${ }^{1 \text { GGOVERNOR. \|\|GOV'NOR. }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Fus．} \\ \text { Dem．} \\ \text { Sil．} \\ \text { Zep．} \mid \\ \text { Rep．Pop．}\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Rep． | Dem． Pop． Sil． Rep． |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \square \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | － $\begin{gathered}\text { ¢ } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{gathered}$ | 焉 | \％ |  |
| da | 1682 | 1503｜ | $3 \pm 1$ | 869 | 1509 |
| Bannoc | 729 | 1288 ｜ | 64 | 231 | 1306 |
| Bear Lake | 675 | 1341 | 15 | 220 | 852 |
| Bingham | 676 | 1366 | 2071 | 183 | 1212 |
| Blaine | 187 | 794 | 4831 | 62 | 1157 |
| Boise | 359 | 704 | 145 | 241 | 822 |
| Canyon | 607 | 9591 | 297 | 322 | 1085 |
| Cassia | 427 | 525 | 122 | 124 | 559 |
| Custer | 54 | 393 | 49 | 42 | 538 |
| Elmore | 275 | 406 | 87 | 136 | 503 |
| Fremont | 556 | 1731｜ | 185 | 117 | 1503 |
| Idaho | 615 | 1025 | 175 | 385 | 1057 |
| Kootena | 710 | 972 | 195 | 303 | 1356 |
| Latah | 1696 | 869 | 565 | 1007 | 1820 |
| Lemhi | 323 | 685 | 153 | 223 | 990 |
| Lincoin | 280 | 236 | 631 | 85 | 276 |
| Nez Perces | 1324 | 9421 | 297 | 674 | 1064 |
| Oneida | 1213 | 1084 | 391 | 323 | 1080 |
| Owyhee | 166 | 9761 | 38 | 108 | 1062 |
| Shoshonee | 733 | 978 | 1518 | 552 | 1533 |
| Washington | 507 | 630 | 297 | 204 | 812 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per cent．．．． | 35．75 | 50．32｜ | 13.93 | 122．57 | 77.43 |
| Plurality |  | ｜5613｜ |  |  | 15655 |
| Total vote |  | 38572 |  |  | 55 |

${ }^{1}$ No Republican candidate．
${ }^{2}$ Owing to the burning of the Court－ house before the vote was consolidated， and by which fire all the records were destroyed，there is no vote credited to Coffee County．

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 1898.

Secretary of State．－Philip Cook（Dem）， 118,818 ；L．O．Jackson（Pop．），49，080．

Controller－General．－W．A．Vright （Dem．），118，902；B．Milliken（Pop．），48，900． Treasurer．－William J．Speer（Dem．）， 118，999；J．H．Taylor（Pop．），49，112．

Attorney－General．－J．M．Terrell（Dem．）， 119.078 ；F．N．Cobb（Pop．）．49，056．

Commissioner of Agriculture．－O．B． Stevens（Dem．），118，846；A．H．Talley （Pop．）．48，861．

School Commissioner．－G．R．Glenn （Dem．）．117，854；B．M．Zettler（Pop．）， 49，360．

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN， 1898.

I．J．E．Myrick（Rep．），s73；Rufus E． Lestar（Dem．），5，344．
i1．J．H．Smith（Rep．），2，071；James M． Griggs（Dem．）8，298．

111．F．W．Gano（Rep．），141；E．B．Lewls （Dem．）．3，539．

IV．M．L．Covington（Rep．），19；William C．Adamson（Dem．），3，218．

V．A．R．Bryan（Repoi，64；In．F．Liv－ ingston（Dem．），3，027．
${ }^{1}$ Mary C．Johnson（Pro．），1，175．
VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 1898.
Lieutenant－Governor．－J．F．Hunt（R．）， 13，551；J．H．Hutchinson（Sil．IL．and Dem．），18，352；T．E．Miller（Pop．），5，145； J．Ballentine（Pro．），1，002．

Secretary of State．－R．S．Bragaw（R．）， 13，515：Mart Patrie（Sil．R．and Dem．）， 11，648；J．B．Bonham（Pop．），5，554；J．W． Knott（Pro．）， 960.

Treasurer．－G．W．Fletcher（R．），14，019； Louis C．Rice（Fus．），22，804；J．J．An－ thony（Pro．）， 926.

Auditor．－J．H．Van Camp（R．），13，405； B．Sinclair（Sil．R．and Dem．），17，975；A．

## IDAHO－（Continued）

 Fhelps（Pro．），1，031．

Attorney－General．－Frank＇T．Wyman （1．），13．ti21：S．11．Hays（lem．and sil．
 A．llall（Pro．）A43．
supt．of Public Instruction．－Lucy $1{ }^{\circ}$ ． Dean（R．），14，（is3：Miss 1＇．French（F゙ns．）．


Supreme Court Judge．－D．W．Stanforl （It．），14．393；1．N．Sullivan（Sil．R．and Dem．），19，715．

VOTE FOR CONGRESS3AN゙， 1898.
W．B．Herburn（R．），13，056：James Gunn （1＇op．）．7．42s；Ed．Wilson（Sil．R．and D．）． 17．C93：W．J．Boone（Pro．）， 914.

LEGISLATLRE OF 1900.

|  | isenate．｜House．｜Jt．lual． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Democrats | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
| Populists | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Silver Republicans | ｜ 5 | 3 | 14 |

ILLINOIS．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Counties．} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$$
\left[\begin{array}{c|c}
{ }^{1} \text { TREAS'R. } & \text { GOV'バOR. } \\
\hline-1598 . & -1896 .
\end{array}\right.
$$} <br>
\hline \& Rep． \& Dem． \& Rep． \& Dem． <br>
\hline \& 年 \& $O$ \& 2

0 \& $$
\frac{\vdots}{\vdots} \stackrel{j}{\pi}
$$ <br>

\hline Adams \& 5969 \& csio \& $83 \pm 1$ \& T997 <br>
\hline Alexand \& 1937 \& 1674 \& 2751 \& 17ss <br>
\hline Bond \& 1900 \& 1434 \& 1969 \& 1632 <br>
\hline Boone \& 2336 \& 3231 \& 3070 \& 1 <br>
\hline Brow \& 598 \& 1606 \& 1034 \& 2035 <br>
\hline lureau \& 3498 \& 3084 \& 535 \& S <br>
\hline Calhoun \& 707 \& 10191 \& $7!2$ \& 1153 <br>
\hline Carroll \& 2450 \& st \& 3313 \& 1417 <br>
\hline Cass． \& 1694 \& 22761 \& 1913 \& 2420 <br>
\hline Champaign \& 5036 \& 3722 \& 6624 \& 4601 <br>
\hline Christian \& 3463 \& 4110 \& 3855 \& 4605 <br>
\hline Clark \& 2679 \& 2635 \& 2305 \& 3116 <br>
\hline Clay \& 1961 \& 1993 \& 2167 \& 2221 <br>
\hline Clinton \& $16+4$ \& 2233 \& 1568 \& 2532 <br>
\hline Coles \& 3936 \& 3596 \& $4+49$ \& 3938 <br>
\hline Cook \& 145358 \& 147936 \& 203960 \& 164078 <br>
\hline Crawford \& 2094 \& $\because 019$ \& 2175 \& 2323 <br>
\hline Cumberland \& 1715 \& 1573 \& 1864 \& 2062 <br>
\hline De Kalb \& 3406 \& 979 \& 5522 \& 1870 <br>
\hline De Witt \& $\because 452$ \& 1986 \& $2 \mathrm{JJ4}$ \& 2349 <br>
\hline Douglas \& 2283 \& 17761 \& 2669 \& $\because 007$ <br>
\hline Du Pag \& 240.5 \& 1218 \& 4013 \& 1571 <br>
\hline Edgar \& 3473 \& 3536 \& 3510 \& 3674 <br>
\hline Edwards \& 1381 \& 5142 \& 1565 \& S－4 <br>
\hline Effingham \& 1321 \& $2101 \mid$ \& 18821 \& 2945 <br>
\hline Fayet \& $2 \times 21$ \& $\because 71$ \& 278 \& 3.73 <br>
\hline Ford \& 2209 \& 1151｜ \& 2786 \& 1465 <br>
\hline Frarklin \& 1864 \& 1975 \& 2062 \& 2150 <br>
\hline Fulton \& 5285 \& 5000 \& 6183 \& 5867 <br>
\hline Gallatin \& $9 \mathrm{G1}$ \& 1517 \& 14i4 \& 2047 <br>
\hline Greene \& 15.1 \& 2869 \& 2372 \& 3936 <br>
\hline Grundy \& 2953 \& 1504 \& 3227 \& 2038 <br>
\hline Hamilton \& 1421 \& 1963 \& 1766 \& 2359 <br>
\hline Hancock \& 3695 \& 4202 \& 427 \& 4499 <br>
\hline Hardin \& 675 \& 729 \& 739 \& 889 <br>
\hline Henderson \& 154 \& S47 \& 1753 \& 931 <br>
\hline Henry \& 4416 \& 2261 \& 6050 \& 2969 <br>
\hline Iroquois \& 4258 \& 2953 \& 52231 \& 3362 <br>
\hline Jackson \& ：345 \& 3133 \& 3915 \& ：3．）42 <br>
\hline Jasper \& 1602 \& 226 \& 18541 \& 2692 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1LLINOIS－（Continued）．


## ILLINOIS-(Continued).

${ }^{1}$ Hess (Pop.). 7.S93: Boles (Pro.), 11,792; Lichtsin (Soc. Lab.), 2,897.
${ }^{2}$ William S. Forman (N. D.), 8,100: Geo. W. Gere (Pro.). 14,582; Isaac M. Higgs (Nat. Pro.), 723; Baustian (Soc. Lab.), 983.

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. Alfred Layliss (R.), 457,818: Perry 0. Stiver (D.). 3SS.819; Haskins (Pop.), 6,752; Regan (Pro.). 12.561: Peppin (Soc. Lab.). 3,6s6.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN. 1898.

I. James R. Mann (R.), 3ī.5c0; R. B. Organ (D.), 20,424; scattering, 1,3S6.
II. William Lorimer (R.), 27.151; C. Porter Johrson (D.), 23,i54: scattering. I. 634.
III. Hugh R. Belknap (R.). 15.659; George P. Foster (D.), 15,463; scattering. 513.
IV. Daniel W. Mills (R.), 16,566; Thomas Cusack (D.), 18,876; scattering, 349 .
V. George E. White (R.), 16,01S; E. T. Noonan (D.), 19,186; scattering, 811.
II. Henry S. Boutell (R.). IS.283; Emil Hoechester (D.). 17,167; scattering, 595.
VII. George E. Foss (R.), 30,903; Frank C. Rodgers (D.). 1S.572; scattering. 1.363.
VIII. Albert J. Hopkins (R.). 19,592; J. W. Leonard (D.). 8,000: scattering, 1,142.
IX. Robert R. Hitt (R.), 22,165; William H. Wagner (D.), 11,020: scattering. 964.
X. George W. Prince (R.), 24,469: F. E. Andrews (D.), 12,042; scattering, 509. XI. Walter Reeves (R.), 20,060; M. T. sloloney (D.), 16.564; scattering. 906.
XII. Joseph G. Cannon (R.), 21,484; John M. Thompson (D.), 14,17s; scattering. 68:2.
XIII. Vespasian Warner (R.), 20.63̄; J. G. Quiesenberry (D.), 14,97̄: scattering. S63.
XIV. Joseph V. Graff (R.), 21, +17; Charles N. Barnes (D.), 19,431; scattering, 696.
XV. B. I. Marsh (R.), 21,143; Joseph A. Roy (D.). 20,901: scattering, 983 .
XVI. J. H. Danskin (R.). 17,021; W.
E. Williams (D.), 21,682; scattering, 1,005.
XVII. Isaac R. Mills (R.), 21,053; Benjamin F. Caldwell (D.), 23.293; scattering, 573.

XVI1I. Derjamin F. Johnston (R.). 1S.109; Thomas M. Jett (F. S. D.). 1S, ©34; scattering. 1,016.

N15. W. W. Jacobs (R.), 20,006; J. B. Crowley (D.). 21.53.): scattering, $1,0 \mathrm{~s} 0$.
XX. Theodore G. Risley (R.). 16,307; J. H. Williams (D.), 18,321; scattering, 439.
XXI. W A: Rodenberg (R.), 20.461: F. J. Kern (D.), 19,96; scattering, 1,239.
XXII. G. W. Smith (R.), 17,206 ; A. P. Garret (D.). 14.131. scattering. 219.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.
|Senate.| House.|Jt. bal.

| Republicans $\ldots \ldots$. | 34 | 81 | 115 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Democrats $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 16 | 71 | 81 |
| Populists $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Prohibition $. \ldots .$. | - | 1 | 1 |

INDIANA.

| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEC.STATE.\|\|"GOVERNOR } \\ & -\mathbf{1 8 9 8}-1 i-1896 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rep. \| Dem.|| Rep. | Den. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} 7 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ n \\ 0 \\ p \\ \vdots \end{array}$ | 를 |  |
| Adams | 12411 | 2654 | 1595 | $3 \div 61$ |
| Allen | 62851 | 84791 | 8347 | 9551 |
| Bartholomew | 31251 | 3043 | 3234 | 3180 |
| Benton | 1774 | 1286 | $197 \%$ | -499 |
| Blackford | 1719 | 1898\| | 21341 | 2199 |
| Boone | 3106 | 8630 | 3439 | 3665 |
| Brown | 6151 | 120711 | 714 | 1390 |
| Carroll | 2501 | 2593 \| | 2538 | 2679 |
| Cass | 3513 | 4044 | 4355 | $47 \pm 5$ |
| Clark | 3147 | 3615 | 38461 | 3763 |
| Clay | 3194 | 3550 | 37781 | 4069 |
| Clinton | 3474 | 3365 | 3582 | 3533 |
| Crawford | 1324\| | 1622 | 14791 | 1575 |
| Daviess | 2864 | 1718 | 3101 | 3349 |
| Dearborn | 2139 | 28751 | 2681 | 3283 |
| Decatur | 2711 | 23681 | 2839 | 2476 |
| De Kalb | 2714 | 2845 | 3116 | 3572 |
| Delaware | 59931 | 3545 | 7254 | 4136 |
| Dubois | 986 | 2214 | 1206 | 2907 |
| Elkhart | 5398 | 4340 | 6099 | 4911 |
| Fayette | 19431 | 1430 | 21331 | 1557 |
| Floyd | 2981 | 3413 | 37971 | 3504 |
| Fountain | 2755 | 2858 | 27991 | 2570 |
| Franklin | 14881 | $2 \pm 28$ | 1744 | 280S |
| Fulton | 2158 | 2284 | 2330 | 2380 |
| Gibson | 3289 | 3043 | 3456 | 3238 |
| Grant | 6727 | 3754 | 7648 | 4914 |
| Greene | 32821 | 2891 | $3 \pm 11$ | 2848 |
| Hamilton | 4249 | 2437 | 4574 | $2 \mathrm{S32}$ |
| Hancock | 2086 | 2639 | 22281 | 2798 |
| Harrison | 22361 | 2434 | 2468 , | 2.724 |
| Hendricks | 30321 | 2049 ! | 3367 | 2311 |
| Henry | 3590 | 222 S | 3997 | 2824 |
| Howard | 35431 | 2449 | 4174 | 2988 |
| Huntington | 3631 | 3486 | 40961 | 3654 |
| Jackson ... | 22261 | 32931 | 2626 | 3449 |
| Jasper | 17321 | 1257 | 2016 | 1377 |
| Jay .... | 32601 | 3111 | 3434 | 3450 |
| Jefferson | 3041 | 2362 | 35981 | 2539 |
| Jennings | 1892 | 16931 | 20231 | 1782 |
| Johnson | 21581 | 2794 | 2277 | 2922 |
| Knox ... | 29401 | 3521 | 3450 | 3973 |
| Kosciusko | 3911 | 27961 | 4307 | 3321 |
| La Grang | 1973 | 1165 | 2442 | 1619 |
| Lake | 38071 | 3095 | 4794 | 3.352 |
| La Porte. | 40161 | 4424 | 4617 | 4475 |
| Lawrence | 26721 | 2026 | 30951 | 20จ2 |
| Madison | 7642 | 7209 | 8349 | 7334 |
| Marion | 23191 | 20812 | 27167 | 20740 |
| Marshall | 2678 | 2986 | 2037 | $3 \pm 72$ |
| Martin | 1433 | 1380 | 1386 | 1494 |
| Miami | 3195 | 34431 | 33831 | 3504 |
| Monroe . | 23331 | 217911 | 24831 | 2302 |
| Montgomery | 42031 | 30591 | 43381 | 4146 |
| Morgan | 26201 | 23401 | 26801 | 2378 |
| Newton | 14481 | 868! | 1531 | 1117 |
| Noble | 30541 | 27491 | $33 \overline{4} 4$ | 3041 |
| Ohlo . | 705 | 5971 | 696 | 626 |
| Orange | $19 \mathrm{f3}$ ! | 1625 | 20331 | 172S |
| Owen | 16391 | 1939 \| | 17491 | 1892 |
| Parke | 27\%1 | 236211 | 25291 | $\underline{558}$ |
| Perry | 19441 | 21691 ! | 21131 | 205. |
| Pike . | 22781 | 2171! | 23071 | 2421 |
| Porter | 24871 | 1721!! | 2796\| | 1986 |
| Posey | 23181 | 2705! | 24971 | 2906 |
| Pulaski | 1311 | 1567 ! | 1315 | 1849 |
| Putnam | 2399\| | 3037 ! ! | 26111 | 3131 |

INDIANA-(Continued).

| Countles. | ${ }^{1} \text { SEC.STATE }\left.\right\|^{2} \text { GOVERNOR }$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. | Dem. 1 | Rep. | Dem. |
|  | E | \% | 3 0 0 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  |
| Randolph | 4253 | 1925\| | 46471 | 2590 |
| Ripley | 2512 | 2402 | 2682 | 2635 |
| Rush | 2 CTO | 2502 | 2874 | 2570 |
| Scott | 730 | 1119 | 835 | 1220 |
| Shelby | 27981 | 3668 | 3195 | 374 |
| Spencer | 2744 | 25431 | 3014 | 2697 |
| Starke | 1166 | 12271 | 1272 | 1190 |
| Steuben | 2359 | 1315 | 2652 | 15.1 |
| St. Joseph | 6881 | 5636 | 7011 | 6167 |
| Sullivan | 18T1 | 3019 | 2290 | 3580 |
| Switzerland | 1535 | 1676 | 1628 | 1719 |
| Tippecanoe | 5555 | 4170 | 6172 | 4603 |
| Tipton | 2202 | 2346 | 2268 | 2481 |
| Union | 1023 | 781 | 1112 | 907 |
| Vanderburg | 7209 | 6140 | 7945 | 6967 |
| Vermillion | 1933 \| | 1675 | 2131 | 1756 |
| Vigo .. | 70991 | 690911 | 79171 | 7359 |
| Wabash | 3748 | 2652 | 4275 | 2805 |
| Warren | 1798 | 838 | 2010 | 1066 |
| Warwick | 2447 | 2547 | 2460 \| | 2655 |
| Wallington | 19531 | 2327 | 21931 | 2491 |
| Fayne | 53891 | 3090 | 6757 | 3968 |
| Wells | 19S0 | 3020 | 2199 | 3537 |
| White | 2292 | 2294 | 2361 | 2423 |
| Whitney | 2008 \| | 22411 | 22301 | 2465 |
| Totals | 286643 | 262125 \| | 1321242 | 296075 |
| Per cent. | 49.99 | 46.93 | 50.56 | 46.88 |
| Plurality | 17518 |  | 25197 |  |
| Total vote. | 573 | 3391 | 631 | 568 |

${ }^{1}$ A. Worth (Pro.), 9.961 ; H. II. Morrison (Pop.). 5.867: W. Yochum (Soc. L.), 1, 195.
${ }^{2}$ Wadstrorth (Pop.). 8,516; Crist (Pro.). 2.963: Klngsbury (Nat. Pro.), 12.476: Moore (S. L.), 297.

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Auditor.-William H. Hart (R.), 2\$3.565: John W: Minor (D.). 264.472.
Treasurer.-Leopold Levy (R.), 282.534: Hugh Dougherty (D.), 265,226.

Attorney-General.- $W^{\text {h }}$. L. Taylor (R.), 2s3.617: John C. McNutt (D.), 264.163.

Sup't of Public Instruction.--F. L. Jones (R.). 2\$3.387; W. B. Sinclair (D.), 264.036.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

1. James A. Hemenway (R.), 20.3s3: Thomas Duncan (D.). 19.33T.
II. W. R. Gardiner (R.), 18.656; R. W. Miers (D.). 20.245

I11. Isaac F. Whiteside (R.), 16.791; W. T. Zenor (D.). 21,111.

1V. Charles W. Lee (R.), 19.733: F. M. Grifith (D.), 21.751.
V. George W. Faris (R.). 22.557: Samuel M. Hammill (Dem. Pop.), 22.31.5.
VII. James E. Watson (R.), 21.04S; r. A. Rohinson (D.). 18,S44.

TII. Jesse Overstreet (R.), 25,565: Leon O. Bailey (D.). 23.269.
VIII. George $\Pi$. Cromer (R.). 25.38S: O. J. Lotz (D.), 24,021.
IX. Charles B. Landis (R.). 22.44: Joseph B. Cheadle (D.). 21.35\%: George 31. Thompson (M. of R.), 12 .

## INDIANA-(Contlnued).

ス. E. D. Crumpacker (R.), 24,656; John Ross (F. S. D.), $20,206$.
XI. George w. Steele (R.), 24,367 George W. Mllchael (D.), 20,281.
XII. C. B, Stevens (R.), 18,044; James M. Robinson (D.), 19.484.
XIII. Abraham L. Brick (R.). 23.368; M. 11. Hathaway (D.), 20, 886 .

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  | \|Senate.|House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicars | 30 | 57 | 87 |
| Democrats | 20 | 43 | 63 |

10WA.

| Counties. | GOVERNOR. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -11899.- |  |  | 7. |
|  | Rep. | a Dem | Rep. | ${ }^{3}$ Fus. |
|  |  | z E ¢ $\vdots$ |  | z $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |
| Adair | 2047 | 1685 | 1760 | 1733 |
| Adams | 1586 | 1380 | 1504 | 1406 |
| Allamakee | 2251 | 1793 | 2174 | 1763 |
| Appanoose | 2985 | 2376 | 2789 | 2366 |
| Audubon | 1657 | 1252 | 1439 | 1321 |
| Benton | $2973 i$ | 2653 | 2696 | 2557 |
| Black Hawk. | 30701 | 1656 | 3090 | 2015 |
| Boone | 2971 | 1967 | 2548 | 2362 |
| Bremen | 17881 | 1941 | 1751 | 1994 |
| Buchanan | 2437 | 1792 | 2498 | 2071 |
| Buena V'ista.. | 1818 | 786 | 1605 | 973 |
| Butler | 1992 | 365 | 2121 | 1200 |
| Calhoun | 2047 | 8061 | 1749 | 1148 |
| Carroll | 1933 | 2244 | $174{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2395 |
| Cass | 2590 | 1759 | 2480 | 1865 |
| Cedar | 25201 | 2151 | 2283 | 2181 |
| Cerro Gordo.. | 2233 | 951 | 1948 | 1122 |
| Cherokee | 1733 | 1160 | 1785 | 1256 |
| Chickasaw | 1513 | 2091 | 1659 | 2115 |
| Clarke | 1647 | 1317 | 1501 | 1365 |
| Clay | 1624 | 647 | 1400 | 764 |
| Clayton | 2604 | 2753 | 2499 | 2692 |
| Clinton | 4024 | 4284 | 3927 | 4459 |
| Cranford | 1953 | 2252 | 17 18 | 2507 |
| Dallas | 26851 | 1497 | 2410 | 1840 |
| Davis | 1546 | 1958 | $150{ }^{-1}$ | 1919 |
| Decatur | 2187 | 1991 | 2169 | 1961 |
| Delamare | $\geq 110$ | 127 | 2128 | 1353 |
| Des Moines. | 3244 | 3469 | 3265 | 3460 |
| Dickinson | 1063 | 386 | 875 | 432 |
| Uubuque | 3563 | 5931 | 392S 1 | 5515 |
| Emmet | 931 | 325 | 831 | 398 |
| Fayette | 3426 | 2547 | 2804 | 2411 |
| Floyd | 2117 | 1089 | 1971 | 14.51 |
| Franklin | 173 | 461 | 1672 | 700 |
| Fremont | 1878 | 2030 | 1756 | 2306 |
| Greene | 2115 | 1163 \| | 2022 | 1440 |
| Grundy | 1661 | 1169 | 1492 | 1297 |
| Guthrie | 2094 | 16.5 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2071 | 1855 |
| Hamilion | 2094 | 569 | 2316 | 1167 |
| llancuck | $15 \%$ | 300 | 1394 | 1062 |
| Hardin | 2329 | 816 | 2620 | 1338 |
| Harrison | 275 | 2841 | 2469 | 2 T12 |
| Henry | 2356 | 1700 | 2275 | 1653 |
| Howard | 1557 | 1315 | 1495 | 1396 |
| IIumboldt | 1504 | 559 | 1575 | 704 |
| Ida | 1322 | 1228 | 1221 | 1299 |
| Iowa | 2067 | 1954 | 1961 | 2062 |


(a) Indorsed by Populists.
(1) Chas. A. Lloyd (Pop.), 1.694; M. V. Atwood (Pro.). 7,650; M. K. Kremer(S. L.). 763; C. C. Heacock (Ưn. Chr.), 453. ${ }^{(2)}$ Leland (Pro.), 8,202; Lioyd (M. of R. Pop.), 5.285; Cliggett (Nat. Dem.), 4,288; Kremer (S. L.), S81.
${ }^{(3)}$ ) Democrats. Silverites and Populists. VOTE ON STATE TICKET. 1899.
Lieutenant Governor-J. C. Milliman

IOWA-(Continued).
(R.), 239,094; M. L. Bevis (D. and Pop.), 179,776; S. M. Harvey (Pop.), 1,747; M. Brannor (S. L.), 755 ; J. F. O. Leonard (Un.Chr.), 403; G. Pugsley (Pro.), 7,663.

Supreme Court Judge-John C. Sherwin (R.), 239.269; A. Van Wagenen (D. and Pop.), 179.451; L. H. Weller (Pop.), 1,783; H. F. Johns (Pro.), 7,066; F. W. Darner (Un. Chr.), 405.

Superintendent Public Instruction-R. C. Rarrett (R.), 235,687; B. P. Holst (D. and Pop.), 179.623; C. Worth (Pop.). 1, 609 ; D. S. Dunlany (Pro.), 7.571; Mrs. E. P. Travis (S. L.), 795; W. C. Pidgeon (Un. Chr.), 401.

Railroad Commissioner-E. A. Dawson (R.), 237.667: W. H. Calhoun (D. and Pop.), 179,444: R. L. Dunning (Pop.), 1,735; A. P. Wray (Pro.), 7.579; N. Heisel (S. L.), 756 ; C. Z. Lindley (Un. Chr.), 407.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
I. Thomas Hedge (R.), 17,817; D. J. O'Connell (D.). 14,56S; Glasgow (Pro.), 456 .
II. J. R. Lane (R.), 18,790; J. J. Ney (D.), 17.508; Elliott (Pro.). 260; Ricker (Pop.), 193; Welgenback (S. L.). 396.
III. D. B. Henderson (R.), 22,818; John H. Howell (D.), 15, 778 .
IV. G. N. Hangen (R.), 21,468; T. T. Blaise (D.). 13,849; Woodring (Pro.), 462 ; Tracy (Pop.). 117.
V. R. G. Cousins (R.), 21,335: L. J. Rowell (D.). 15.970; Van Ness (Pro.), 719 ; Witner (Pop.). 76.
VI. John F. Lacey (R.), 19.73s; J. B. Weaver (D.), 18,267; Turner (Pro.), 518 ; Morris (Pop.), 294.
VII. John A. T. Hull (R.), 19,913; C O. Holly (Fus.), 12,261; Orwig (Pro.), 892 ; Iams (Pop.) 501.
VIII. William P. Hepburn (R.). 22,327; G. L. Finn (Fus.), 1S.503; Parsons (Pro.), S17; Cowles (Pop.). 402.
IX. Smith McPherson (R.), 21,976; J. H. Lyons (Fus.), 17,484; Blackman (Pro.), 378; McDowell (Pop.), 296.
X. Jonathan P. Dolliver (R.), 25,180: Edwin Anderson (D.), 17,777; Shaw (Pro.). 613: Novelius (Pop.), 155.
XI. Lot Thomas (R.), 22,400; A. S. Garretson (D.), 16, 117; Hoffman (Pro.), 723; McElroy (Pop.), 353.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.
|Senate. | House. !Jt. bal.

| Republicans $\ldots \ldots$. | 35 | 81 | 116 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Democrats $\ldots . .$. | 15 | 19 | 34 |

KANSAS.

| Counties. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. 1 | Fus. 1 | Pro. 1 | Rep. | Pop. Fus. |
|  |  | 5 0 0 0 | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | 参 | 5 0 0 0 |
| Allen | 1812 | 1334 | 44 | 1805 | 1629 |
| Anderson | 1605 | 1568 | 43 | 1776 | 1849 |
| Atchison | 2259 | 2177 | 37 | 3460 | 2758 |
| Barber | 654 | 662 ! | 25 | 598 | 728 |
| Barton | 1248 | 1433 ' | 20 | 1248 | 1587 |
| Bourbon | 2538 | 22001 | 36 | 2866 | 3156 |


| ：31s | THE T |  |  | TにIBじべE | ALMANAC FOR |  | 15100. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KAN゙SAS－（Continued）． |  |  |  |  |  | KANSAS－（Contunued！． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Counties， | GOVERNOR．｜｜${ }^{2} \mathrm{GOV}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime} \mathrm{P}$.$=159 \mathrm{~S} .-11-1896 .-$ |  |  |  |  | Counties． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rep． |  |  | Rep． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pop. } \\ & \text { Fus. } \end{aligned}$ |  | P. | Fus. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pop. } \\ & \text { Fus. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\frac{\stackrel{3}{2}}{\frac{n}{0}}$ | B | $\stackrel{5}{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{3}{2} \\ & \stackrel{y}{\vdots} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \stackrel{5}{2} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{r_{2}}{3} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | － | － | 光 | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathrm{E}} \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \end{aligned}$ |
| Brown | $\underline{255}$ | 2001 | ${ }^{60}$ | 29391 | 2506 | Pawnee | 554 | 609 |  |  |  |
| Butler | 2352 | 2275 | 65 | $2382 \mid$ | 2584 | Phillips | 147 | 13491 | 28 | 1401 | 1463 |
| Chase | 86：3， | 25 | 24 | S 42 | 1138 | P＇watomie | $22 \pm 5$ | 1302｜ | 34｜ | 2319 | $2 \times 23$ |
| Chautauqua． | 1350 | 1070 | 21 | 1359 | 1270 | Pratt | 607 | 643 | 111 | （33）${ }^{2}$ | 815 |
| Cherokee ． | 2935 | 3311 | 56 | 35181 | 4917 | Rawlins | 470 | 525 | 4 | 441 | cus |
| Cheyenne | 254 | 299 | 4 | 334 | ：13 | Reno ．．． | ？ 9 | 24.5 | 67 | 3344 | 3005 |
| Clark | 181 | 157 | － | 152｜ | 151 | Republic | 2142 | 1636 | 12 | 21115 | 12it |
| Clay | 1620 | 1613 | 831 | 1652 | 1914 | Rice | 1705 | 1355 | 1001 | 1113 ］ | 1705 |
| ${ }^{\text {choud }}$ | 1824 | 1933 | 71 | 1729 | 2080 | Riley | 1725 | 1122 | 46 | 1865 | 1442 |
| Comanch | 184 | 1145 | 3 | － 141 | 216 | Rush | 605 | 561 | 10 | S40 | 645 |
| Cowley | 307\％ | 2805 | 125 | 2922 | 3275 | Russell | 960, | GS6 | 12 | 919 | Tiss |
| Crawford | 2113 | $35 ¢ 5$ | 45 | 35431 | 4634 | Saline | 1808 | 1904 | 43 | 1734 | 2261 |
| Decatur | 629 | S01 | 25 | 5891 | 1015 | Scott | 121 | 138 | 3 | S5 | 157 |
| Dickirson | 2270 | $1990 \mid$ | 60 | 2323 ｜ | 2323 | Sedgwick | 4203 | 4187 | 173 | 3s68 | 5454 |
| Doniphan | 2304 | 1132 | 14！ | 2548 | 1274 | Seward ．． | －scy | 56 |  | 93 |  |
| Douglas | 2740 | 2115 | 102 | 3505 | 2467 | Shawnee | 5937 | 3505 | 362 | T049 | 5011 |
| Edwards | 384 | 412 | 12 | 327 | 474 | Sheridan | 30.31 | 367 | 12 | 3031 | 25 |
| Elk | 1384 | 1335 | 14 | 346 | 1441 | Sherman | 3331 | 339 | 8 | 321 | 405 |
| Ellis | 541 | 919 | 20 | 4.5 | 1005 | Smith | 1524 | 1740 | 64 | 1392 | 1967 |
| Ellsworth | 1035 | 744 | 21 | 1098 | 955 | Stafford | S0S， | 968 | 23 | T21 | $12+1$ |
| Finney | 470 | 290 | $9!$ | 514 | 329 | Stanton | 42 | 38 |  | 55 |  |
| Ford | 552 | 538 | 1.3 | 565 | 616 | Stevens | 44 | 75 | 3 | 50 |  |
| Franklin | 2360 | 2219 | 75 | 2601 | 3098 | Sumner | 2－01 | 2429 | 74 | 2514 | 24 |
| Geary | 944 | 871 | $24!$ | 106S | 1111 | Thomas | 376 | 460 | 9 | $30{ }^{\prime}$ | 4 4 |
| Gore | 320 | 201 | 411 | 305 | 191 | Trego ．．．．．！ | $29{ }^{\prime}$ | 305 | 13 | 266 | 324 |
| Graham | 405 | 630 | 21 | 554 | 639 | Trabaunsee 1 | 1464 | 1174 | 50 | 1.556 | 1421 |
| Grant | 52 | 36 | 11 | 541 | 57 | Wallace | 1631 | 72 | s | 190 | 115 |
| Gray | 151 | 112 | 7 | 1 f 2 | 123 | Washin＇ton | 2565 | 19831 | 64 | 2450 | 2363 |
| Greele ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 99 | 33 | － | 127 | 61 | Wichita | 211 | 117 | 1 | 201 | 17 |
| Greenwoo | 1755 | 1737 | 17 | 1849 | 2017 | Wilson | 1769， | $1598{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29 | 15.3 | 1929 |
| Hamilton | 204 | 157 | 1 | 190 | 602 | Toodson | 1203 | 10.5 | 11 | 1299 | 11 fi |
| Harper | 95. | 1 143 | 60 | 53.5 | 1643 | Wrandotte | 4256 | 3960 | §1 | 67 TO | 6436 |
| Harvey | 1945 | 1307 | 64 | 2022 | 1643 | Soldier votel | 2641 | $1+0$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Haskell } \\ & \text { Hodgeman } \end{aligned}$ | 275 | 209 | 7 | 262 | 221 | Totals．．．．．．．． | 149992 |  |  | Oz30 |  |
| Jackson | 2041 | 1450 | 52 | 2140 | 1587 | Per cent．．． | 1.50 | $46.90$ | 1.42 | ． 29 | 50.56 |
| Jefferson | 2102 | 17\％3 | 97 | 22－4 | －199 | Plurality ．． | 5134 |  |  |  | 7511 |
| Jewell | 2072 | 1914 | 7 | 1922 ｜ | 2316 | Total vote． |  | SS17 |  |  |  |
| Jolinson | 2021 | 1914 | $46!$ | 22s9！ | 2419 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{C}$ ．Lipscom | be（ | oc．L | b．）． |  |  |
| Kearney | 177 | 111 | －11 | 1961 | 145 | 2 Douthart（2） | Nat． | Pro．）． | \％ | ey | －．）． |
| Kingman | 1110 | 1015 | 5.91 | $100 \pm$ | 1365 | 2，347：$\overline{\text { jepford }}$ | （X | ．$f$ | Pul | －03． |  |
| Kiovia | 266 | 2014 | 101 | $3^{2411}$ | 244 | Vote O． | －ST | TE | Cト1 | 1.95 |  |
| labette | 3027 | 2979 | 69 | 3211 | 3648 | Lieutenant－ | Gover | nor． | 1. | R | chier |
| Leavenw＇h | 3120 | 33591 | 46 | $435 \overline{5}$ | 4081 | （R．） $14 \overline{4} .315$ ； | A． 11. | Hars | （F | ）， 13 | 1，4：4： |
| Lincola | 845 | ！100 | 29 | 3461 | 1353 | B．T．Black | (Pro. | ． 3.01 | 3: N゙. | B． | nold |
| Link | 1903 | 1901 | 24 | 2173 | 2355 | Secretar： |  | ate． | eorg | A． |  |
| 1．0gan | 27 | $150 \mid$ | 6 | $2-91$ | 173 | （R．）148， 203 ； | Tr． | ．Bu | （F） | A． 13 | S40： |
| Ley | 2507 | $\bigcirc 199$ | 105 | 2930 | 3130 | J．E．Garton | （Pro | ．）． 2 | 16：D | $O^{\prime} \mathrm{D}$ | nnell |
| Marion | 2172 | 1232 | ：35 | 2235 | 1675 | （Soc．Lab．）． 1 | ，（975． |  |  |  |  |
| Marshall | －5：1 | 2354 | 35 | 3072 | 2703 | Treasure：． | Fran | E E． | rime | （R．） | 147． |
| McPlierson | 2333 | 1460＇ | 54 | 2263 | 2269 | 267：D．H． | Hefle | blower | （Fu | ， 13 | ．673 |
| Meade | 19 | 142 | 5 | 207 | 185 | William H． | Wrigh | t（So | Iab | ． 62 | ：J． |
| Miami | 2370 | $20+6$ | 24 | 0575 | 2738 | Biddison (Pro | ）． 2.5 | ここ． | ， |  | J． |
| Mitchell | 13： | 1.504 | ［i2］ | 14.51 | 1850 | Auditor．－C | ;eorg | E． | le |  | ．51）．1： |
| II＇tgumer | －695 | $\because 6161$ | ：3： | 2T－9 | ：10！ | WV．1f．Morri | S 1F | ）． 1 | ． 460 | －A． | Cain |
| Murris | 14.8 | 1161 | $\cdots$ | 1465 | 1404 | （Soc．），951：H | Hur | ley $1 P$ | －）． 2 | 607. |  |
| Murtun | 11153！ | 4645 | 611 | 3581 |  | Alturner－g | eneral | －A． | A． 3 | dard | （R．）， |
| Nemahat | －8119 | $\bigcirc 145$ | 43 | $\because 5491$ | $\because 411 ;$ | 114.612 L | －Boy | － Fu | ． 13 | ． 559 ； | Will－ |
| Neosho | 20ter | 2002 | $\because 1$ | 2214 | 2539 | 13 n L．Pose | （soc． | Lab．）． | 600. |  |  |
| N゙ess | 41：3 | 455 | 26 | $\because 64$ | 51 | surnerintend | lent | $f$ Put | lic | ruct | n．－－ |
| Nortan | 110.4 | ？f6 | $47!$ | －5こ1 | 122 | Frank N゙els | on | R．） | 45．14＇ | W | lliam |
| Osage | －57， | 250 | 135 | 2024 | 3404 | Stricker（Fus | ）． 12 | 854． | 1 rs P | N． | uck－ |
| Oshorne Ottawa | 1349 | 1111 | 671 | 1325 | 1365 | ner（Pro．）．2． | 285： | Miss | tta S | mple | （soc． |
| Ottawa | 1312 | 1170！ | $31 \mid$ | 1203 | 1455 | Lab．）．G5S． |  |  |  |  |  |

KANSAS-(Continued).
(Fusionists-Democrats. Populists and Sil ver Republicans.)

TOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
At Large. W. J. Bailey (R.), 148,654; J. D. Botkin (Fus.). 130.417; F. E. Miller (Scc. Lab.), 630 ; M. Williams (Pro.), 2,029. 1. Charles Curtis (R.), 23,809; W. W. Price (Fus.), 16,183.
II. J. D. Bowersock (R.), 20,920; Mason S. Peters (Fus.), 19,014.
III. S. S. Kirkpatrick (R.), 20,556; E. R. Ridgely (Fus.), 21,737.
IV. J. M. Miller (R.), 20,307; H. S. Martin (Fus.), 17,409.
V. W. A. Calderhead (R.), 18.972; William D. Vincent (Fus.), 16,50.2.
VI. W. A. Reeder (R.), 16,S31; W. S. Hoffer (D.), 2,333; N. B. McCormick (Pop.), 14,731.
VII. C. L. Long (R.), 26.985; Jerry Simpson (Pop. and Dem.), 24,865 .

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.


| KENTUCKX-(Continued). |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Counties. | GOVERNOR. |  |  |  |  |
|  | -11.89! |  |  | $\text { -2 } 18!5 .$ |  |
|  | Rep. |  | 1. | Rep. | Dem. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $c$ 0 0 0 3 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hdashline 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Estill | 1183 | 14 | 933 | 1055 | 632 |
| Fayette | 3277 | 185 | 3538 | 3138 | 3379 |
| Fleming | 1890 | 43 | 1958 | 1549 | $166{ }^{2}$ |
| Floyd | 1082 | 46 | 1238 | 913\| | 1215 |
| Franklin | 1416 | 100 | 2471 | 1716 | 2185 |
| Fulton | 369 | 62 | 965 | $\because 07$ | $77!$ |
| Gallatin | 402 | 34 | 881 | 290 | 713 |
| Gerrard | 1297 | 14 | 1198 | 1471 | 1114 |
| Grant | 1423 | 116 | 1710 | 1264 | 1661 |
| Graves | 1682 | 237 | 3757 | 12271 | 2264 |
| Gravison | 19631 | 145 | 1243 | 1794 | 1414 |
| Green . | 1324 | 60 | 1081 | 1153 | 888 |
| Greenup | 1556 | 23 | 1322 | 1538 | 1057 |
| Hancock | 1031 | 28 | 835 | 828 | 5 |
| Mardin | 1726 | 387 | 1950 | 1325 | 2090 |
| Harlan | 1309 | 23 | 223 | 917 | 186 .925 |
| Harrison | 1539 | 117 | 2457 | 1541 | 2225 |
| Hart | 2086 | 102 | 1646 | 1535 | 1377 |
| Henderson | 2107 | 157 | 2944 | 1820 | 1473 |
| Henry | 1563 \| | 105 | 2051 | 1315 | 1858 |
| Hickman | 637 | 40 | 1433 | 291 | 767 |
| Hopkins | 2597 | 262 | 2307 | 1917 | 1903 |
| Jackson | 1541 | 22 | 224 | 1320 | 7 |
| Jefferson | 18445 | 2672 | 15023 | 19529 | 15760 |
| Jessamine | 1135 | 92 | 1391 | 1196 | 1240 |
| Johnson | 1715 | 21 | 837 | 1570 | 818 |
| Kenton | 4576 | 359 | 6792 | 4875 | 5528 |
| Knott | 438 |  | 873 | 320 | 664 |
| Knox | 2115 | 19 | 730 | 1850 | 581 |
| Laıle | 1000\| | 89 | 1127 | 830 | 1102 |
| Laurel | 1849 | 19 | 919 | 1475 | 637 |
| Lawrence | 1869 | 19 | 1720 | 1936 | 1800 |
| Lee | 770 | 10 | 588 | 736 | 555 |
| Leslie | 1052\| | 5 | 84 | 786 | 70 |
| Letcher | 830 | 5 | 371 | 593 | 244 |
| Lewis . | 21971 | 17 | 1352 | 2000 | 1026 |
| Lincoln | 1774 | 26 | 1752 | 1620 | 1522 |
| Livingston | 803 | 17 | 1233 | 566 | 720 |
| Logan | 2462 | 211 | 2494 | 2244 | 2036 |
| Lyon | 665 | 47 | 809 | 584 | 689 |
| Madison | 2893 | S6 | 2802 | 2591 | 2461 |
| Magoffin | 1161 | 11 | 835 | 941 | 623 |
| Marion | 13991 | 63 | 1785 | 1324 | 1651 |
| Marshall | $720 \mid$ | 112\| | 1081 | 414 | 811 |
| Martin | 640 | $3 \mid$ | 167 \| | 568 | 137 |
| Masoi | 2:357 | 601 | 2729 | 2110 | 2211 |
| McCracker. | 1778 | $200 \mid$ | 2184 | 1640 | 1462 |
| McLean | 1083 | 45 ! | 1081 | 740 | 693 |
| Meade | 791! | 61 | 1054 | 608 | !29 |
| Menefee | 4031 | 45 | 652 | 313\| | 504 |
| Mercer | 1667 | 134 | 1381 | 1375 | 1460 |
| Metcalfe | 1079 ! | 42 i | 952 | 912 | 614 |
| Monroe | 1562 | 8 | 750 | 1340 | 587 |
| Montgomery | 1403 | 145 | 1356 | 1277 | 1513 |
| Morgan ... | 986 | $20!$ | 1558 | 837 | 1123 |
| Muhlenberg | 2095 | 175 | 1397 | 1817 | 1138 |
| Nelson | 1271 | 112 | 1959 | 1145 | 1945 |
| Nicholas | 1184 | 89 | 1627 | 1069 | 1365 |
| Ohio | 2824 | 104\| | 2239 | 2154 | 1870 |
| Oldham | 589 | 123 | 765 | 415 | 826 |
| Owen | 1200 | 165 | 2975 | 1010 | 2289 |
| Owsley | 1039 | 4 | 243 | S14 | 199 |
| Pendleton | 1554 | 78 | 1682 | 1290 | 1293 |
| Perry | 903 | 9 | 433 | 840 | 318 |
| like | 21501 | 94 | 1726 | 1977 | 1754 |
| Powell | 6111 | $22 \mid$ | 698 | 582 | 618 |

KENTUCKY－（Continued）．

| Counties． | GUVERNOR． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rep．！Dem． |  |  | Rep．｜Lem． |  |
|  |  | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & \Omega \\ & \stackrel{0}{8} \\ & \stackrel{8}{0} \end{aligned}$ | 苞 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 志 } \\ & \boxed{y y y} \end{aligned}$ |
| Julaski | 3205 | 110 | 1659 | 2449 | 125！ |
| Robertson | 469 | 101 | 674 | 380 | 491 |
| Rockeastle | 15， 2 N | 12 | 812 | 1292 | 7－2） |
| Rowan | $\times 14$ | 25 | 64.3 | 604 | 444 |
| Russell | （18．7 | 12 | 578 | 738 | 42.5 |
| Scott | 1stis | 83 | 2218 | 1.504 | 210.5 |
| Sheiby | 182.5 | 137 ！ | 2322 ！ | 1464 | 205 |
| Simpson | 795 | 85 | 1270 | 854 | 1122 |
| Spencer | 551 | 64 | 882 | 452 | 931 |
| Taylor | 1101 | 44 | 1029 | 846 | 732 |
| Todd | 1725 | 101 | 1512 | 1656 | 1515 |
| Trigg | 1188 | S4 | 1150 | 1126 | 1132 |
| Trimble | 362 | 191 | 993 | 255 | 921 |
| Union． | 1116 | 54 | 2588 | 818 | 1839 |
| Warren | 2655 | 709 | 2495 | 2560 | 3272 |
| Washington | 1433 | 59 | 1615 | 1332 | 1264 |
| Wayne | 1386 | 21 | 1193 | 1070 | 927 |
| Webster | 1671 | S0 | 1776 | 1121 | 942 |
| Whittey | 3091 | 25 | 730 | 2511 | 542 |
| Wolfe | 655 | 44 | S46 | 478 | 631 |
| Woodford | 1399 | 54 | 1446 | 1257 | 1559 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per cent． | $47.81\|3.46\| 47.23\}\|48.30\| 45.79$ |  |  |  |  |
| Plurality | 405094 |  |  | 8912｜ 35055 |  |

${ }^{10}$ O．T．Wallace（Pro．）2，346；Blair（Anti－ Goebel），3，03s：Schmutz（S．L．）， 615.
${ }^{2}$ Pettit（Pop．），16，911；Demaree（Pro．）． 4， 186 ．
${ }^{3}$ Anti－Goebel Democrat
VOTE ON STATE TICKET，ISOQ．
Lieutenant Governor－John Jarshall （R．），183．871；J．C．W．Beckham（D．），1s1．－ 360.

Secretary of State－Caleb Powers（R．）． 182， 856 ：Breck Hill（D．）， $1: 0,940$ ．

Auditor－John Sweeney（R．），153．20．3； Augustus Coulter（D．）， 1 so， 833 ．

Treasurer－Walter Day（R．），183，042；S．
W．．Haeger（D．）．150，817．
Attorney General－Clifton J．Pratt（R．）， 182．958；R．G．Breckinridge（D．）， $181,523$.

Superintendent of Public Instruction－ Jahn Burke（R．）．183，306；H．V．McChes－ ney（D．）．150．391．

Commissioner of Agriculture－J．W． Throckmorton（R．），182．494；I．B．Hall （D．）．188．564．

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN，1S9S．
I．Charles $K$ ．Wheeler（D．）， 10,580 ； Reeves（Pop．），5，036．

II．R．Fowler（R．），4，463；H．D．Allen （D．），S，939：Jolly（Ind．），1，G41：James（S． M．D．）． 569.

III．E，A．Creel（R．）．11．74S：John S． Rhea（D．Fus．），14，771；Dorsey（Pop．）． 394 ．

IV．Charles M．Blanford（R．）．12．526： D．H．Smith（D．），10，696；Mcaullin（Pop．）， 680 ．

V．Walter Evans（R．）．14．202：Oscar Turner（D．），14．7T0：Hambrew（lind．R．）， 421：Schmutz（S．L．）， 394.
Vi．J．M．Donaldson（R．），S，962：Albert S．Berry（D．），13，136．

## KEN゙TUCKY－（Continurd）．

Vil．T．J．Hardin（F．），6，16s；Evan E゙． Settle（D．）， 12.204.
Vlll．George M．Lavidson（R．），12，2（6）； G．G．Gilbert（D．），13，017；Zelgler（ए＇p．）， 435

IX．Namuel J．Jugh（R．），16，T12：M． Willians（11．），16， 832.
X．W．J．Seitz（R．），11，406；T．Y．Fitz－ patrick（D．），13，45 6 ．
XI．Vincent Boreing（R．）．15． TOC ；H．II． Tye（D．），3，319；John D．White（lnil．R．），
11,244 ；Jowman（Pop．）， 122 ．

LOLISIANA．

| Counties． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep． | Dem |  | R．\＆ | n． |
|  | $\frac{3}{3}$ | \％ | ²0 \％ 0 | 4 |  |
| cad | － 2 | 108 |  | 213： | 1162 |
| Ascension | 729 | 787 | $4: 3$ | 1！4． 9 | 1944 |
| Assumpt＇n | 1070 | 3441 | 401 | 2699 | 1087 |
| Aroyelie ． | 214 | 1657 | 121 | 16： 19 | $\stackrel{\sim}{5} 9$ |
| Bienvills | 51 | 1491｜ | I 1 | 0.95 | 154 |
| Bossier | 22 | $11+6$ | 10 | －5 | 34i4 |
| Caddo | 2851 | 1S12！ | GS1 | 27 | 3210 |
| Calcasieu | 591 | －tian | 50 | 3531 | 2101 |
| Caldwell | 26 | 610 | 3 | 515 | 356 |
| Cameron | 0 | 2511 | 6 | 259 | 349 |
| C＇atahoulz | 74 | S111 | 3 | 1239 | 518 |
| Claiborne | $5: 3$ | $175 \%$ | 24 | 1 cio | 1495 |
| Concordia | sol | 1085 | 7 | S0 | 3013 |
| De Soto．． | 153 | 1940 | 231 | cos | 1994 |
| E IB．Rouge | 505 | 1412｜ | 55 | 4559 | 1450 |
| E．Carrol1． | 185 | －351 | 241 |  | 2635 |
| ［ Feliciana | 15 | 15461 | 9 | 239 | 2514 |
| Franklin | 25 | $\therefore 11$ | 19 | 658 | 1093 |
| Grant | 123 | 750 | 13 | 1430 | 440 |
| Iberia | 391 | 43.3 | 11 | 1284 | 1045 |
| Iberville | 600 | 355 | 18 | 251 | 3092 |
| Jackson | 15 | 705 | 2 | 984 | 447 |
| Jefferson | 352 | $13 \times 3$ | $?$ | 575 | 3211 |
| Iafayelte | 167 | 525 | 18 | 6.5 | 1509 |
| Lafourche | 386 | 1129 | 12 | 1934 | 1517 |
| Lincoln | 40 | 1241 | 25 | 1286 | 875 |
| Livingston | 72 | 693 | 3 | 764 | 579 |
| Madison | 96 | 1248 | 12 |  | 1503 |
| Morehouse | 46 | $8{ }^{5} 3$ | － | 355 | 1032 |
| Natchitoc＇s | 23 | 1656 | 9 | 1156 | 1030 |
| Orleans | 8295 | 17485 | 757 | 21683 | 26330 |
| Ouachita | 93 | 2712 | 11 | \＄50 | 2337 |
| Plaquemine | 5401 | 1502 | 11 | 1582 | 1832 |
| P．Coupee．． | 410 ］ | 773 | 24 | 1591 | 2123 |
| Rapides ． | 142 | 26001 | 37 | 1411 | 4373 |
| Red River． | 26 | 832 | 5 | 605 | 1149 |
| Richland | 611 | 706 | 11 | 1056 | 1069 |
| Sabine | 36 | 1409 | 6 | 1033 | 934 |
| St．Rernand | 66 | 569 | 1 | 331 | 945 |
| St．Charles． | 2521 | 125 | 11 | 763 | 979 |
| St．Helena． | 59 | 522 | 8 | 713 | 512 |
| St．James．． | 1417 | 210 | 43 | 1795 | 1801 |
| St．J．Bap ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 539 | 150 | 21 | 757 | 1592 |
| St．Landry： | 242 | 1756 | 24 | 26.56 | 2557 |
| St．Martin． | 76 | 679 | 71 | 225 | 1339 |
| St．Mary．．． | 5 SO | 591 | 29 | 3483 | 1102 |
| St．Tam＇ny． | 315 | 636 | 93 | 851 | 961 |
| Tangipahoa | 395 | 1429 | 32 | 1466 | 1501 |
| Tensas ．．．． | 236 | 1108 |  |  | 196.8 |
| Terrebonne | 345 | 597 | 16 | 2203 | 12S6 |
| Union $\ldots$ ．．． | SG | 1586 | 25 | 1353 | 1279 |
| Vermillion． | 196 | 702 | 9 | 1906 | 760 |
| Vernon | 35 | 697 | 5 | 607 | 421 |

LOUISIANA－（Continued）．

| Counties． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRESIDENT. } 1 \text { GGOVNOR. } \\ & -1896 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep｜Dem．｜Nem．｜｜$\|$R．\＆ <br> Pop． $\mid$ Dem |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 年 | － | 䔍 | 䍂 |
| Wash＇ton | 48 | 1168 | 12 | T3S | 694 |
| Webster | 97 | TT4 |  | 530 | 1553 |
| W B Rouge | 279 | 237 | 26 | 956 | 1461 |
| W．Carroll． | 1 | 637 |  | 367 |  |
| W Feliciana | 44 | 919 | 19 |  | 3093 |
| Winn | 42 | 682 | 6 | 959 | 385 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per ceat． | 21.81 | 76．37 | 1.82 | 143.64 | 56.27 |
| Plurality |  | ｜ 55138 ｜ |  | － | $260 \% 5$ |
| Total rote． |  | 101，046 |  | 1206 | 530 |

＊The＂Regulars＂cast 18，320；＂Sugar Planters，＂3．717．

VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 1896.
Lieut．－Governor．－John B．Kleinpeter， Rep．and Pop．，S6，4ST；Robert H．Snyder． Dem．，118．47\％．

Secretary of State．－F．Wr．McFarland． Rep．and Fop．， $\mathbf{~ S 5}, 144$ ；John 1．Michel． Dent．，11§，806．

Treasurer．－John Pickett．Rep．and Pop． 8t，090；Alex．V．Fournet，Dem．，$^{2}$ 118，671．

Attorney－Generad．－I．F．Sution，Rep． and Pop．ST，211；M．J．Cunningham， Dem．，118，202．

Auditor．－H．P．Kernochan，Rep．and Pop．，SS，09S；W．W．Heard，Dem．，11s，999．

Supt．of Education．－Dr．G．A．McCook， Rep．and Pop．S7，252：Joseph V．Cal＇ houn，Dem．，11S，525．

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN，1S9S．
I．W．C．Keeting（R．）．S96：Adolph Meyer（D．）， 5,422 ．

II．Frank N．Wickes（R．），974；Robert C．Davy（D．），6，S02．

III．Charles Fontelleu（R．），9It；Robert F．Broussard（D．）， 4,426 ．

IV．Phanor Brazeale（D．），4，424：H．L． Brian（Pop．），1，476．

V．H．B．Taliaferro（R．），151；S．T． Baird（D．），3，55s；J．G．Taliaferro（1＇op．）， 1，096．

V．Special election for vacancy due to death of Mr．Baird，August 29，1899； Joseph E．Ransdell（D．），3．382：A．T．Nel－ son（Pop．），1，046．No Republican can－ didate．

VI．Samuel M．Robertson（D．），2，494． No other candidates．

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.
New one to be elected in April．

MAINE．

| Counties | ${ }^{1} G O Y E R N O R . ~$ $1^{2}$ GOV＇NOR $^{-15}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rep．｜Dem．｜Pop．｜｜Rep．｜Dem． |  |  |  |  |
|  | J 0 $\#$ 0 0 0 | ¢ | a 0 3 $\vdots$ | － 0 4 0 0 0 0 | \％ |
| And＇scogin | $3890\|2468\|$ |  | 23 | 5635 | 2293 |
| Aroostook | $325+$ | 1342 | 14 | 5323 | 2274 |
| Cumberl＇d | 7922 | 4767 | 20 | 10621 | 5123 |
| Franklin | 1815 | 714 | 9 | 2581 | 795 |
| Hancock | 2696 | 1436 | 69 | 4242 | 1514 |
| Kennebec | 4647 | 1881 | 29 | 8056 | 2700 |
| Knox | $\underline{2915}$ | 2430 | 107 | 3525 | 1965 |
| Lincoln | 2041 | 1036 | 10 | 2815 | 969 |
| Oxford | 28051 | 1012 | 16 | 4835 | 1450 |
| Penobscot | 5066 | 2596 | 171 | 8149 | 3950 |
| Piscataq＇s | 1197 | 508 | 15 | 2352 | S91 |
| Sagadahoc | 1517 | 437 | 10 | $2 \overline{5} 5$ | 815 |
| Somerset | 2901 | 1641 | 70 | 4873 | 2079 |
| Waldo | $\bigcirc 551$ | 1606 | 35. | 3650 | 1862 |
| Wash＇ton | 2572 | 1389 | 22 | 4759 | 1977 |
| York | 64761 | 4234 | 39 | 8097 | 3730 |
| Totals | 54266 | 29497 | 662 | S2764 | $3+387$ |
| Per cent． | 62.32 | 33.57 | 0.76 | 66.87 | 27.78 |
| Plurality | 24769 |  |  | 48377 |  |
| Total vote． |  | 87070 |  |  | 68 |

${ }^{1}$ The Rev．A．S．Ladd（Pro．），2，335； Erastus Lermond（N．D．）， 310.
${ }^{2}$ Bateman（Pro．），3，332；（lifford（N．D．）， 604.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN． 1898.
I．Thomas B．Reed（R．）， 14.59 S ；Luther F．Jrkinney（D．）， 9,072 ；Daniel B．Parker （Pro．），673；W．E．Moulton（Pop．）， 5.

I．Special election to succeed Thomas B．Reed（R．），resigned；Amos $L$ ．Allen （R．），12，33̄：L．F．Mckinney（D．），7，705．

II．Nelson Dingley，jr．（R．），15，149； John Scott（D．）．S，126；A．J．Wheeler （Pro．），349：F．W．S．Blanchard（N．D．）． $\$ 3$.

II．Spestal election，June 19，1899，to filt vacancy by death of Nelson Dingley（R．）： Charles E．Littlefield（R．）．11．62t，John Scott（D．），2，i36．

III．E．C．Burleigh（R．），12．S54；Fred－ erick W．Plaisted（D．）．G，6i34；O．S．Pills－ bury（Pro．）， 503.

IV．Charles A．Boutelle（R．），12，480； A．J．Chase（D．），5．534；George 31．Park （Pro．），45l：W．D．Littlefield（Pop．）， 244.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.


MARYLAND．

| Counties． | ${ }^{1}$ GOVERNOR． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －1599．－11－15！\％）－ |  |  |  |
|  | Rep．！ | Dem．！ | Rep． | Dem． |
|  | \％ | 年 | 边 |  |
| Allegany | 4691 | ＋1：90 | $\because 12$ | 33151 |
| Anne Arundel | 3604 | Ştit | 327 | 3244 |
| Balt．（＇ity | ＋731s | 5． 5.151 | $546 \geq 1$ | ＋3：50 |
| Balt．County． | 767 | 8.547 | soin！ | 7173 |
| Calvert | 13：2 | 95．） | 1076 | 10：2 |
| Caroline | 172 | $1+03$ | 159 | 1.043 |
| Carroll | 35.7 | 4065 | $384{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3706 |
| Cecil | 2605 | 3127 | 2960 | 23．35 |
| Charles | 2129 | $13+1$ | 1950 | 118！ |
| Dorchester | 31501 | $32+4$ | 3062 ！ | 21021 |
| Frederick | 571 | 586 | 6059 | 50：14 |
| Garrett | 1240 | 1265 | 1915 ！ | 1237 |
| Harford | 2392 | $3+10$ | 3216 | 3167 |
| Howard | 1582 | 2050 | 2073 | 16．4 |
| Kent | 2362 ！ | 22s | 2160 | 2036 |
| Montgomery | 30001 | 3397 | 3150 | 3035 |
| Prince G＇rge＇s | 3100 | 2936 | 3170 ！ | 2706 |
| Queen Anne＇s | 1675！ | 2549 | 1932 | 2187 |
| St．Mary＇s． | 1766 | 1759 | 15.6 | 1475 |
| Somerset | $27 \times 2$ | 26961 | 2611 | 2217 |
| Talbot | 2329 | $2401{ }^{1}$ | 2394 | 2164 |
| Washington | 498 S | 5045 | 5109 | ＋344 |
| Wicomico | 2325 | 2 S 12 | 1635 | 2344 |
| Worcester | 1558 | 2663 | 1794 | 2004 |
| Totals | 116256 | 125409 | 124236 | 106169 |
| Per cent | 47.52 | I2． 4. | － 2.01 | 44．19 |
| Pluralit． |  | 12123｜ | 19701 |  |
| Total vote．．． | 24 | 4605 | 2402 | 20.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Andrews（Pop．and S．－L．）， $1.3 \$ 1$. VOTE ON STATE T1CKET， 1899.
Controller－Philip L．Goldsborough（R．）， 116．043：Dr．J．W．Hering（D．），127．604．

Attorney General－John V．L．Findlay （R．），116，273：Isidor Raynor（D．），126，593．

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN． $189 S$.

I．Wilbur F．Jackson（R．）．15，\＆23；John Wi．Smith（D．），16，$\overline{6}+\mathrm{S}$ ；William Willis （F．S．D．）．5it：J．Swann（Pro．）．1，S23．

I1．W＂m．B．Bake：（R．）．20， 906 ：R．B． Tippett（D．）．20，436；H．J．11ollingsworth （Pro．），1，72．

III．Frank C．Wachter（R．），1̄，j0S；J． B．Schwatka（D．）．17，386：J．F．Hicks （Pro．），Ils．

1V．William Wi．Mc1ntire（R．），16，664： James WH．Denny（D．）．17．260；T．S．Creney （「ro．），1，134：T．Mever（S．－L．）．2s9．
V．Sydney E．Mudd（R．）．17．its：John S．Cummings（D．）．14．672：J．E．Wether－ ald（Pro．），013：C．T．Parker（Ind．R．）． $27 \overline{4}$. VI．Geo．A．Pearce（R．），18．578；C．T． Poftenberger（1）．），14，372：J．T．Baker （Pro．1．1．167．

LEG1SLATLRE OF 1900.


## MISSACHUSETTS．



[^7]
## V゚OTE ON STATE TICKET， $1 \$ 99$.

Lieutenant Governor．－John L Bates
 J．F．Stevens（S．L．），10．jG6：1．W．Skin－ ner（Dem．soc．），8，614；J．H．Poberts （Pro．）． 4.830 ．

Secretary of Commonwealth．－William 31．Olin（R．）．164．⿹33；Henry Lloyd（D．）． 94．it2：F．McDonald（S．L．），13．j4！）：John B．Lewis（Pro．）．G，351；C．H．Bradley （Dem．Soc．），10．231．

Treasurer．－Edward S．Bradford（R．）， 165，057：Jaseph J．Flynn（D．），97．692：F． A．Nagler（S．L），11．250；H．B．Griffin （Pro．），$\overline{5}, 0 \overline{0} 0$ ；C．W．White（Dem．Soc．）， S，64S．

Auditor．－John W．Kimball（R．）．162，－ 695 ：E．G．Brown（D．）， 95.990 ；F．A．Fors－ strom（S．L．）．11．304：F．A．Palmer（Pro．）． 5.019 ；A．McDonald（Dem．Soc．）． $10,44$.

Attorney General．－Hosea M．Knowlton （R．），166， 392 ：John H．Morrison（D．）， $9 t,-$ 076：W．P．J．Skahan（S．L．）．11，1s2：S． Perley（Pro．），5，07S；A．W．Barr（Dem． Soc．）， $10, S+7$.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN゙， $183 S$ ．

I．George P．Lawrence（R．）．1\＆．315； Charles P．Davis（D．），$S_{,}-160$ ；E．A．Buck－ land（S．L．）．1．602．

1I．Frederick H．Gillett（R．）．13．327： Robert E．Bisbee（D．），S，054；G．N．Wrenn （S．L．）， 707.

I11．Joseph H．Walker（R．），11，00S； John R．Thayer（D．）．11．167．
IV．George W．W＇eymouth（R．），1t．tt1； I．Porter Morse（D．）．8，＋45．

V．William S．Knox（R．），14．737：Joseph J．Flynn（D．）． 13.716.

V＇1．W．H．Moody（R．），13，494；E． 11 ．

## MASSACHUSETS-(Continued)

Boynton (D.). 6.035; A. L. Gillen (Dem. Soc.), 1,390.
VII. E. W. Roberts (R.), 16,559; W. L. Ramsdell (D.), 12,338; J. F. Malloney (S. L.), 781.

V1II. Samuel W. McCall (R)., 14,035; George A. Perkins (D.). 5,846; W. E. Stacey (S. L.), 593.
IX. Franz H. Krebs, jr., (R.). 5,450; John F. Fitzgerald (D.), 10,303; J. A. Gallinar (Ind. D.), 5,000; F. K. Bradman (Rep. Cit.), 412.
X. Samuel J. Barrows (R.), 13,909; Henry F. Naphen (D.), 17,149.
XI. Charles F. Sprague (R.), 17,001; Williain H. Baker (D.), 10,709.
XII. W. C. Lovering (R.). 13,653; Phllip E. Brady (D.), 6,210; J. O. Fihelly (\$. L.), 847 .
XIII. William S. Greene (R.). 13,463; Charles T. Luce (D.), 4,868; T. Stevenson (S. L.), 1,277 .

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

| Republicans | Senate.\| House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 31 | 165 | 196 |
| Democrats | 9 | 66 | 75 |
| Dem. Soc. | - | 2 | 2 |
| Rep. Ind. | - | 1 | 1 |
| Citizens' Ind. | - | 2 | 2 |
| Dem. Cit... | - | 1 | 1 |
| Fusion | - | 2 | 2 |
| V'ncy (by tie vote) | - | 1 | 1 |

MICHIGAN.

| Counties. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Fus}$. Dem. | Rep. | Dem |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 00 \\ \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 发 | \% |  |
| Alcona | 671 | 129 | 700 | 963 |
| Alger | 761 | 352 | 843 | 505 |
| Allegan | 3493 | 2890 | 5790 | 3970 |
| Alpena | 1766 | 1188 | 1871 | 1577 |
| Antrim | 1328 | 401 | 1972 | 1155 |
| Arenac | 748 | 637 | 640 | 970 |
| Baraga. | 609 | 291 | 664 | 407 |
| Barry . | 2887 | 2453 | 3300 | 3129 |
| Bay . | 5617 | 3899 | 6307 | 6030 |
| Benzie | 866 | 459 | 1362 | 792 |
| Berrien | 6096 | 4172 | 6615 | 4808 |
| Branch | 3411 | 32001 | 3703 | 3882 |
| Calhoun | 5407 | 4606 | 6061 | 5967 |
| Cass | 2913 | 2374 | 3116 | 2930 |
| Charlevoix | 933 | 429 | 1675 | 954 |
| Cheboygan | 1384 | 1017 | 1666 | 1521 |
| Chippewa | 1731 | 914 | 2214 | 918 |
| Clare | 818 | 578 | 892 | 688 |
| Clinton | 3090 | 2821 | 3593 | 3320 |
| Crawford | 366 | 2631 | 370 | 331 |
| Delta | 1299 | 461 | 2881 | ${ }^{3} 115$ |
| Dickinson | 2001 | 302 | 2663 | 461 |
| Eaton | 4264 | 3726 | 4397 | 4486 |
| Emmet | 1515 | 1023 \| | 1702 | 1327 |
| Genesee | 4834 | 3156 | 5853 | 4682 |
| Gladwin | 685 | 306 | 781 | 303 |
| Gogebic | 1583 | 632 | 1993 | 843 |
| Gr'd Traver | 1900 | 728 | 2570 | 1710 |
| Gratiot. | 3097 | 2883 | 3507 | 3848 |
| Hillsdale | 3825 | 3420 | 4648 | 3900 |

:1ICHIGAN-(Continued).

| Counties. | ${ }^{1}$ GOVERN'R.\||²GOVERN'R. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | =-1898.-11-1896.- |  |  |
|  | Rep. ${ }^{\text {3Fus. }}$ Dem. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ ( | Rep. | Dein. |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 900 \\ 007 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{02}{0 / 2}$ |
| Hough | 44681271 | 6386 | 1809 |
| Huron | 3113 1490 | 3600 | 32627 |
| Ingham | 4523 45941 | 5024 | 5518 |
| Ionia | 4287 4138 | 4657 | 4676 |
| Ioseo | 1096 556 | 1507 | 873 |
| 1 ron | 795 286 | 1064 | 234 |
| Isabella | 23871732 | 2467 | 2642 |
| Jackson | 4643 54681 | 6356 | 6312 |
| Kalamazoo | 5112 3747 | 5769 | 5435 |
| Kalkaska | 710 166 | 968 | 396 |
| Kent | 15246 7924 | 16973 | 13276 |
| Keweenaw | $324 \quad 24$ | 408 | 43 |
| Lake | 709383 | 901 | 534 |
| Lapeer | 29371915 | 4050 | 2819 |
| Leelanau | $827 \quad 318$ | 1435 | 656 |
| Lenawee | 55295538 | 6914 | 6155 |
| Livingston | 26442513 | 2000 | 2887 |
| Luce | 357 258 | 395 | 207 |
| Mackinac | 673 542 | 863 | 760 |
| Macomb | 37273005 | 4332 | 3195 |
| Manistee | 24651972 | 2885 | 2319 |
| Marquette | 32141298 | 5323 | 1792 |
| Mason | 1741 943 | 2236 | 1536 |
| Mecosta | $2050 \quad 865$ | 2896 | 1943 |
| Menomine | 1843 1045 | 3209 | 1432 |
| Midland | 12771000 | 1583 | 1457 |
| Missaukee | 957 500 | 906 | 680 |
| Monroe | 3238 3276 | 4234 | 4036 |
| Montcalm | 3243 2155 | 4494 | 3563 |
| Montmoren | 510 223 | 520 | $30 \%$ |
| Muskegon | 4271 | 4800 | 2985 |
| Newaygo | 20941097 | 2596 | 1934 |
| Oakland | 5442 4415 | 6147 | 5006 |
| Oceana | 2178 955 | 2573 | 1627 |
| Ogemaw | 893 478 | -913 | 452 |
| Ontonagon | 5721308 | 792 |  |
| Osceola | 1614 617 | 2339 | 124 |
| Oscoda | 183 62\| | 310 | 62 |
| Otsego | 898 402 | 941 | 489 |
| Ottawa | 3906 2456 | 5218 | 3466 |
| Presque Isl | 850 328 | 784 | 360 |
| Roscommon | 285101 | 293 | 129 |
| Saginaw | 71025306 | 8553 | 8271 |
| Sanilac | 302118001 | 3802 | 3004 |
| Schoolcraft | 818 412 | 1023 | 511 |
| Shiawassee | 4128 3035 | 4728 | 4231 |
| St. Clair. | 61093750 | 7374 | 4848 |
| St. Josep | 2443 2352\| | 3184 | 395.3 |
| Tuscola | $4130-2058$ | 4529 | 3326 |
| Yan Buren | $39+4$ 2938 | 4618 | 3893 |
| Washtenaw | 4704 45791 | 5975 | 4876 |
| Wayne | 27689 19273 | 41068 | 21961 |
| Wexford | 1422 778 | 20611 | 1325 |
| Totals | 243239168142 | 304431 | 22476t |
| Per cent. | 57.75 39.92 | 55.65 | 41.09 |
| Plurality | 75097 | 79667 |  |
| Total vote | 421164 | 547 | 041 |

${ }^{1}$ S. Cook (M. of R. Pop.), 1,656; N. W. Cheever (Pro.), 7,006; George Hassler (Soc. Lab.), 1,101; scattering. 20.
${ }^{2}$ Sprague (N. D.), 10,403; Safford (Pro.). 5,499: Gibberson (N. Pro.), 1.944.
${ }^{3}$ Fusion-Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The letters following

## M1C11IG．Aー（Contlnued）．

＂Fus．＂designate the party to which the candidate belongs．

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET，1SKK．

Lieutenant－Governor．－O．W．Robinson （R．）， 236,837 ：N1．F．McDonald（Fus．U．）， 16s，（604；N．N．（Clark（31．of R．），T，26s：A． 3．Randall（Pro．），1．948；J．Dugrey（S．L．）． 1.176.

Secretary of State．－J．S．Stearns（R．）， 236，5T6；L．E．Lockwood（Fus．Pop．），150，－ 11！）．

Treasurer．－Geurge A．Steel（R．），23：－ （i6s；Edgar B．Smith（Fus．1）．），17i， 114.

Auditor－General．－Roscoe D．Dix（R．）， 236，322；R．A．Hawley（Fus．S．R．），170，－ j6s．

Attorney－General．－Horace 3．Oren（F．）， 230,018 ；R．A．Hawley（Fus．S．R．），170，－ 421.

Superintendent of Public Instruction．－J． E．Hammond（F．），236，463；John F．Evert （Fus．D．）．17̄0，173．

Land Commissioner．－V illiam A．French （R．）．235，i45；Carlton Peck（Fus．Pop．）， 170，572．

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN゚．1S9S．

1．John B．Corliss（R．），16．659；James 11．Pound（D．），15．401：Charles Erb（Soc． Lab．）．tiv．

11．Henry C．Smith（R．）．2I，912；Orrin R．Pierce（D．）．19．35）：Potter Beal（1’ro．）． Tフ9：B．E．N゙iles（Pop．）．12li．

111．Washington Gardner（R．），：21，15ン： A．M1．Todd（Sil．D．）．19．564．
1V．E．L．Hamilton（I．．），i1， 140 ；Roman 1．Jarvis（D．），17．146：Gcorge F．Comings （Pro．）．tit：G．F．Cunninghinı（Pop．）．：$: 201$.
$V$ Villiam A．smith（R．）．쓴，（121： George R．Perry（D．）．16，064；（C．Oldfielu （1Pro．），isti；T．J．Haynes（Fop．）． 97.

VI．Samuel W．Smith（R．），g2．961： Charles Fishbeck（D．）．17，171；M．Vuorinies （Pro．），Niz：J．M．Houghton（Pup．）． 1 （if．

V1I．Edgar A．Weeks（IV．），1s，（02：\％：W゙
E．Bution（以．）．12．心．W：J．Henterson （Pon．）． $27!$ ．
VIII．Joseph W．Forlney（R．），16，7！m： F．Brucker（D．），15，0s！．

IX．Roswell P．Bishop（R．），15，6s7；C． J．Chaddock（D．）． 9,291 ；G．M．sprout （Pro．），505：N．．B．Farnsworth（Pop．），127．
X．R．O．Crump（R．）．16，4S2：Robert J．Kelly（Fus．D．）．13．230；J．J．Niller （Pro．）． 117.

Xi．W．S．Mesick（R．）．18．5t5；Fred E Eurton（D．），11，799；1I．M．Lowell（Pro．）， filo．

Kil．Carlos D．Sheldon（R．），19．Sy．）S． S．Curry（D．）．S．921：11．B．Hateh（Pro．）， 느․

1．EG1SLATURE OF 1900.

|  | ISenate． 1 House．｜Jt．hal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 27 | 32 | 119 |
| Denmocrats ． | 5 | s | 1.3 |

MINNESOTA．

| Countits． | $\frac{{ }^{1} \text { GOV'NOR. } 11 \text { 2GOV'N゙OR. }}{-1895 .-11-1 \$ 96 .}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep． 1 |  | Rep． |  |
|  |  | $E$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\stackrel{5}{\Xi}$ |
| Aitkin | 398 | 406 | 744 | $4 \pm 1$ |
| Anoka | 871 | S9311 | 1546 | 852 |
| Becker | 1117 | 9921 | 1360 | 1136 |
| ledtrainj | 441 | 417 | 19：3 | 215 |
| Benton | $63+1$ | 8361 | 745 | 904 |
| Big Stone | 6231 | S571 | 949 | 871 |
| Blue Earth． | 2425 | 25651 | ； 328 | 3310 |
| Brown． | 904 | 150011 | 1359 | 1986 |
| Carlton | ．161 | 5971 | $35 \%$ | 648 |
| Carver | 11431 | 14751 | 1647 | 15．35 |
| fass | 5 56 | 4101 | 303 | 2 3 |
| Chippewa | 75.5 | 934 | 1064 | 1271 |
| Chisago． | 11031 | －5411 | 2244 | 67 |
| Clay | 932 | 1412 i | 1352 | 2152 |
| Cook | 75 | S311 | 57 | 123 |
| Cottonwood | $710 \mid$ | 646 | 1076 | 970 |
| Crow Wins | 10101 | 904 | 12.50 | 1194 |
| Dakota ．．． | 1191 | 215611 | 1746 | $2 \div 19$ |
| Dodge | 1026, | 459 | 1711 | 998 |
| Douglas | 120\％ | 1617 | 1652 | 1696 |
| Faribault | 149！！ | 11101 | $2-70$ | $137 \%$ |
| Fillmore | $\because 215$ | 1527 | 38031 | 2138 |
| Freeburn | 17661 | －6411 | $\because 962$ | 1426 |
| Goodhue | 31071 | 1580｜ | 073 | 11991 |
| Grant． | 515 | T611 | 795 | 932 |
| Hennepin | 14455 | 13633 | 2115 | 24375 |
| Houston | 1383｜ | 9101 | 1553 | 1152 |
| Hubbard | 431 | 364 | ．3141 | 361 |
| Isanti | 4831 | $1106 \mid$ | 1137 | 1062 |
| Itasea | 4611 | 5731 | 754 | 653 |
| Tackson Kanabec | 1052 | 3641 | 1328 | 1326 |
| Kana bec | 156 | 347 | 368 | 371 |
| Kandiyoki | 955 | 1032 ｜ | 1778 | 2054 |
| Kittson | 36.7 | $753!$ | 514 | 995 |
| Iacque I＊： | 5031 | 1198 | 1230 | 1363 |
| Lake ．．．．． | 2331 | 3361 | － $5^{5} 5$ | 456 |
| Le Sueur． | 16201 | 20x ${ }^{-1}$ | 2051 | 2260 |
| Lincoln | 378 | 565 | 475 | 84.3 |
| Lyon ． | 9761 | $1141 \mid$ | 1384 | 1560 |
| Mcheod | 13741 | 1623 | 1473 | 1828 |
| Marshall | ำ11 | 12331 | 890 | 1.540 |
| Martin | 95\％ | 14.81 | 1417 | 1573 |
| Meeker <br> Mille L | 10331 | 1795 | 1698 | 1925 |
| Morrison | 11．971 | 2078 20 | 1723 | 47.3 2096 |
| Mower． | 1783 | 92S11 | －970 | 1620 |
| Murray | 6341 | 822｜ | 986 | 129\％ |
| Ficollet． | 9881 | 1318 | 1521 | 1133 |
| Nobles ． | S121 | 9931 | 1430 | 131.5 |
| Norman | 1059 | 919！ | 1261 | $13 \%$ |
| Olmsted | 22681 | 1759 | 2925 | 2013 |
| Otter Tail． | 23141 | 3427 | 3071 | 45 |
| I＇ine ．．．． | 5.351 | 231 | 9941 | 985 |
| Pinestone | 686， | 5591 | 796 | 972 |
| Polk | 1420 | 238！ | 2526 | 5508 |
| Pope ．． | 2781 | 5761 | 1527 |  |
| Ramses | 95761 | 1175 | 15811 | 13319 |
| Fied Lake． | $422 \mid$ | 1084｜｜ | － | － |
| Redwood | 10281 | －3．3＇1 | 1570｜ | 137f |
| Renville | 1528 | 190511 | 21891 | 2315 |
| Rice | 20951 | 1733＇ | 31041 | 2342 |
| Rock | 780 | 490 | －0．34 | \＄96 |
| Poseau | －2531 | 401 | 26.5 | 549 |
| St．I．ouis． | 44051 | 49661 | $\times 276$ | 8283 |
| Scott | 7．3．31 | $1730 \mid$ | 10.91 | 17．34 |
| Sherhurne | f．111 | 522｜｜ | 229 | 574 |
| Sibley ．．． | $1110 \mid$ | 15.531 | $15.20^{\prime}$ | 1448 |


| ELECTIONS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MINNESOTA-(Continued). |  |  |  |  |
| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1} \text { GOV'NOR. } 11{ }^{2} \text { GOV'NOR. } \\ & -1898 .-1 \mid-1896 .- \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Rep. | Fus. | Rep. | Dem. |
|  |  | 厓 | \% | 5 $\square$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |
| Stearns | 1900 | 4061 | 2675 | 5185 |
| Steele | 1435 | 1091 | 1849 | 1448 |
| Stevens | 595 | 681 | 851 | 829 |
| Swift | 75 | 1272 | 1016 | 1912 |
| Todd | 1623 | 1548 | 18.2 | 1912 |
| Traverse | 387 | 975 | 436 | 1095 |
| Wabasha | 1770 | 1787 | 2796 | 1955 |
| Wadena | 677 | 1315 | 1561 | 1493 |
| Waseca .... | 11626 | 1389 | 3275 | 2090 |
| Watonwan | 764 | 588 | 1338 | 822 |
| Wilkin | 472 | 777 | 569 | 890 |
| Winona | 2372 | 32331 | 3450 | 3916 |
| Wright | 1911 | 2530 | 2893 | 2620 |
| Sellow Med | 961 | 1035 | 1333 | 1212 |
| Tota's. | 111796 | 131980 | \| 165906 | 162254 |
| Per cent. | 44.26 | 52.26 | 49.29 | 48.12 |
| Plurality |  | 20184 | 3652 |  |
| Total vote |  | 2562 \| |  | 354 |

${ }^{1}$ Long (11. of R.), 1,802: Higgins (Pro.), 5,299: Hammond (Soc. Lab.). 1.685.
${ }^{2}$ Total for A. A. Ames (Ind.), 2.890; W. J. Dean (Pro.). 5,154; W. B. Hammond (Soc. Lab.), 1,125.

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET. 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.-Lyndon A. Smith (R.), 129,226; J. M. Bowler (Fus.), 104,483; K. Halvorson (M. R. Pop.). 5.764; Gillmore (Pro.), 7,942.

Secretary of State.-Albert Berg (R.), 130,687; J. J. Heinrich (Fus.), 96,765; M. Wesenberg (11. R. Pop.), 4,608; A. H. Stone (Pro.), 8, 725.

Treasurer.-A. T. Ǩoerner (R.), 141,20T; Alexander McKinnon (Pus.). 97, 183; P. H. Rahilly (M. R. Pop.), 6.814.

Auditor.- Robert C. Dunn (R.), 139.241; George N. Lamphere (Fus.). 92.487; Charles Hopkins (M. R. Pop.), 5,226; D. U. Weld (Pro.), 7,747.

Attorney-Generai.-W. B. Douglas (R.), 137,505; J. F. Kelly (Fus.), 96,731; I'. M. Doty (Pro.). 8,404.
("Fusionists"' are Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. "'11. R. Pop." are diddle-of-the-Road Populists.)

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James A. Tawney (R.), 18,939; Milo White (D.). 11,931; Wedge (Pro.), 1,088.
II. J. T. N1cCleary (R,), 21,296; D. H. Evans (D.), 14.784; Grout (Pro.). 1,265.
III. Joel P. Ileatwole (R.), 19.271; Charles G. Hinds (D.), 13.183; Lowe (Pro.), 1446.
IV. Frederick C. Stevens (R.), 15.952; John W. Willis (D.), 11.602; Bray (Pro.), 461.
V. Loren Fletcher (R.). 18,736; T. J. Caton (D.), 12.896; scattering, 2.196.
VI. Page Morris (R.), 22,194; C. A. Towne (D.). 21,731.
VII. Frank M. Eddy (R.), 20,409; P. M. Ringdal, 16,715.

MINNESOTA-(Continued).
LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

| Repubiicans | \|Senate.| House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 43 | 91 | 135 |
| Democrats ....... | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Dem, Pop. (Fus.).. | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Populists ......... | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Independents | 1 | 1 | 2 |

MISSISSIPPI.

| Counties. | GOVERNOR. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | --1896.-1\|-1895.- |  |  |  |
|  | Dem.\| | Pop. | Dem. 1 | Pop. |
|  | 5 | $\xrightarrow{70}$ |  | 号 |



MISSOURI-(Continued).

| Counties. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISUPREME } \\ \text { CT. JUDGE. } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GOV- } \\ & \text { ERNOR. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. | Dem. |
|  |  | 去 | 5 5 5 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | \% |
| Linn | 2639\| | 2709 | 3030 | 3242 |
| Livingston | 2171 | 2484 | 2415 | 2977 |
| McDonald | 1069 \| | $1296 \mid$ | 1006 | 1598 |
| Macon | 3042 | 3632 | 3516 | 4293 |
| Madison | 651 | 1066 | 776 | 1198 |
| Maries | 398 | 1073 | 552 | 1373 |
| Marion | 1348 | 2775 | 2673 | 4019 |
| Mercer | 1566 | 867 | 1977 | 1310 |
| Miller | 1719 | 1538 | 1713 | 1608 |
| Mississippi | 708 | 1196 | $1062 \mid$ | 1658 |
| Moniteau | 1534 | 1536\| | 1584 | 1977 |
| Monroe | $523 \mid$ | 3402 \| | 8941 | 4352 |
| Montgomer | 1810 | 2103 | 1936 | 2231 |
| Morgan | 1282 | 1364 | 1379 | 1510 |
| New-Mad | 275 | 1073 | 485 | 1627 |
| Newton | 2037 | 2326 | 2179 | 2867 |
| Nodaway | 34481 | 3899 \| | 3458 | 4434 |
| Oregon | 5081 | 1349 | 5781 | 1687 |
| Osage | 1643 | 1346 | 1712 | 1442 |
| Ozark | 1212 | 681 | 1198 | 844 |
| Pemisco | 659 | 1558 | 352 | 1245 |
| Peity | 1591 | 1496 | 1518 | 1456 |
| Pettis | 3482 | 3632 | 4175 | 4183 |
| Phelps | 1095 | 1508 | 10531 | 1765 |
| Pike | 2182 | 3420 | 2925 | 3817 |
| Platte | 7961 | 2815 \| | $1052 \mid$ | 3181 |
| Polk | 2455 | 2141 | 2580 | 2536 |
| Pulaski | 7171 | 1227 | 806 | 1390 |
| Putnam | 1793 | 920 | 2373 | 1319 |
| Ralls | $502 \mid$ | 19051 | 8291 | 2302 |
| Randolp | 1120 | 27431 | 2191 | 4055 |
| Ray | 1405 | 2887 | 2016 | 3893 |
| Reynold | 231 | 648 | 385 | 951 |
| Ripley | 6461 | 11471 | 754 | 1338 |
| St. Charl | 28781 | 20681 | 3180 | 2247 |
| St. Clair. | 1588 | 1872 | 1903 | 2450 |
| St. Francois. | 1513 | 2048 | 1653 | 2256 |
| S. Genevieve. | 7991 | 1126 | 905 | 1228 |
| St. Louis (Co) | 4976 | 2976 | 6204 | 3423 |
| Saline . | 1925 | $3836 \mid$ | 3106 | 5424 |
| Schuyler | 1027 | 12991 | 1131 | 1505 |
| Scotland. | 1143 | 1678 | 1221 | 1841 |
| Scott | 474 | 1356 | 750 | 1898 |
| Shanno | 589 | 1011 | 6951 | 1136 |
| Shelby | 9091 | 2202 | 1284 | 2809 |
| Stoddard | 1089 | 1948 | $1602 \mid$ | 2835 |
| Stone ${ }_{\text {Sullivan }}$ | 9871 | 412 | 1101 | 729 |
| Sulliva | 2434 | 2420 \| | 2406 | 2431 |
| Taney | 978 | 694 ! | 1027 | 889 |
| Texas | 1671 | 2075 | 1792 | 2480 |
| Vernon | 16681 | 3364 | 2287 | 4932 |
| Warren Washingtó | 1381 | 4531 | 16971 | 656 |
| Washington | $1536 \mid$ | 1422 | 1543\| | 1465 |
| Wayne | 1583 | 1529 | 1413 | 1578 |
| Webster | 1711 | 1689 | 1687 | 1853 |
| Worth | 1042 \| | 1111 | 8951 | 1087 |
| Wright . . . . . | 1852 | 1142 | 1773 | 1539 |
| St. Louis (c'y) | 48900 | 39697 | 65814 | 50301 |
| Totals |  | 2857701 | 307729 | 351062 |
| Per cent. | 45.87 | 51.32 | 46.34\| | 52.97 |
| Plurality |  | 30342 |  | 43333 |
| Total vote.... | 5568 | 31 | 6639 | 945 |

${ }^{1}$ The Populist vote (Voris, 9,927 ) represents the "Middle-of-the-Road" faction.

## MISSOURI-(Continued)

The fusion wing of the party withdrew its candidates and substituted the candidates of the Democrats. Robinson (Pro.), 2,933; Sanderson (Soc. D.), 1,645; Custenboder (Soc. Lab.), 1,063; scattering, 55.
${ }^{2}$ Vote for McTrimble (N. D.), 1,809: Faris (Pro.), 2,588; Frey (Soc. Lab.), 757.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 189S.
Supreme Court Judge (short term).-Edward Higbee (R.), 253,078; L. B. Valliant (D.). 288,096; A. H. Livingston (M. R. Pop.), 9.752; J. P. Orr (Bolting Pop.), 2,871; G. A. Hoehn (Soc. D.). 1,631; C. Cunningham (S. L.), 1,037.

Railroad Commissioner.-IV. S. Hathaway (R.), 254,486; William E. McCully (D.). 287.002: J. F. Williams (Pro.). 2.823; J. H. Hills (M. R. Pop.), 9,685; G. J. Storz (Soc. D.), 1,644; S. S. Andrews (S. L.), 1,066.

Superintendent of Education.-J. R. Kirk (R.). 254,213; W. T. Carrington (D.), 287,216; John D. Brown (M. R. Pop.). 9,633; R. T. Bond (Pro.), 2,811; J. A. Rendall (Soc. D.). 1,650; S. Kaucher (S. L.), 1,028.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. A. N. Seaber (R.). 15,460; James T. Lloyd (D.), 20,068; J. M. London (Pop.), 738.
II. William C. Irvin (R.), 15,627; W. W. Rucker (D.), 20,768: Hugh Tudor (Pop.), 499.
III. James E. Goodrich (R.), 16,440; John Dougherty (D.), 19,560; U. A. Towns (Pop.), ع09.
IV. Arthur W. Brewster (R.), 16,261; C. F. Cochran (D.), 18,294.
V. John Welborn (R.). 17,144; William S. Cowherd (D.), 20,487; George Wilson (Pop.), 317; Wllliam H. Strlpe (S. L.), $30 \overline{\mathrm{D}}$.
VI. Samuel W. Jurden (R.), 13,595; D. A. De Armond (D.), 16,645 ; S. C. Books (Pop.), 1,510; J. E. Stevenson (Pro.), 290.
VII. W. G. Robertson (R.). 17,642; James A. Cooney (D.), 22,5S6; D. F. Mitchell (Pop.), 666.
VIII. J. W. Vosholl (R.), 18.831: Richard $P$. Bland (D.), 21,67t; William R. Hale (Pop.), 271.
VIII. Election August 29, 1899, to succeed the late Richard Bland (D.); W. J. Vosholi (R.). 15.858; D. W. Shackleford (D.), 19,331; Hale (Pop.), 850.
IX. R. Shackelford (R.). 14,449; Champ Clark (D.), 17,463; Hay Bell (Pro.). 144.
X. Rlchard Bartholdt (R.). 19,850; Michael Gill (D.). 13,254; C. E. Keefer (Soc. Dem.), 247; J. J. Ernst (S. L.), 126.
XI. Charles F. Joy (R.). 21,315; E. A. Noonan (D.), 18,657; P. Schweitt (Pop.). 144: C. F. Gebelein (Soc. D.), 149; J. H. Rabe (S. L.), 520.
XII. Charles E. Pearce (R.), 15,300; Robert H. Kern (D.). 12,989; D. W. Scott (Col. Rep.), 638; L. C. Fry (S. L.), 61; L. P. Tomsen (Soc. D.). 100.
XIII. John A. Reppy (R.), 18,314: FAward Robb (D.), 20,601; J. B. Dines (Pop.). 702.
XIV. George M. Miley (R.), 18,650; W. D. Vandiver (D.), 21,771; De W. Eskero (Pop.), 2.025.
XV. F. E. Williams (R.), 16,918; M. E. Benton (D,), 20,202.


NEBRASKA - (Continued).

| $\begin{array}{c\|l} \text { JUDGE } & \text { I! } \\ \text { SUPREME } & \text { If } \\ \text { COURTV. } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1899.--11-1898.- |  |  |  |
| Rep. | Fus. | Rep. | I Pop. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \tilde{D} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T } \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{0}{6} \\ & 0 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 出 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت0 } \\ & \substack{0 \\ 0} \end{aligned}$ |


| Logan | 78 | 101 | 56 | 69 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loup | 119 | 114 | 93 | 99 |
| Madison | 1581 | 1495 | 1482 | 1508 |
| McPherson | 43 | 34 | 12 | 11 |
| Merrick | 1019 | 1053 | 967 | 920 |
| Nance | 757 | 854 | 711 | 748 |
| Nemaha | 1316 | 1652 | 1545 | 1559 |
| Nuckolls | 1170 | 1431 | 1191 | 1392 |
| Otoe | 1976 | 2183 | 2235 | 2042 |
| Paronee | 1357 | 1039 | 1456 | 1003 |
| Perkins | 152 | 206 | 120 | 180 |
| Phelps | 1020 | 1259 | 876 | 1005 |
| Pierce | 663 | 841 | 516 | 670 |
| Platte | 1121 | 1904 | 1106 | 1565 |
| Polk | 757 | 1466 | 688 | 1256 |
| Red willow | 1012 | 1030 | 965 | S04 |
| Richardson | 2236 | 2315 | 2274 | 2262 |
| Rock | 368 | 245 | 329 | 223 |
| Saline | 1683 | 2005 | 1838 | 1676 |
| Sarpy | 560 | 939 | 645 | 961 |
| Saunders | 1685 | 2567 | 1778 | 2309 |
| Scott's Bluff: | 267 | 220 | 236 | 225 |
| Seward | 1559 | 1786 | 1511 | 1633 |
| Sheridan | 431 | 747 | :387 | 549 |
| Sherman | 396 | 712 | 424 | 609 |
| Sioux | 111 | 250 | 108 | 197 |
| Stanton | 613 | 799 | 645 | 703 |
| Thayer | 1554 | 1575 | 1491 | 1423 |
| Thomas | 50 | 75 | 35 | 5 |
| Thurston | 467 | 7391 | 490 | 429 |
| Valley | 713 | 855 | 720 | 836 |
| Washing | 1319 | 1327 | 1300 | 1225 |
| Wayne | 923 | 911 | 8281 | 747 |
| Webster | 1118 | 1390 | 1185 | 1195 |
| Wheeler | 88 | 155 | 76 | 137 |
| York | 1953 | 1889 | 1836 | 1745 |
| Totals | 94216 | 109321 | 92982 | 9570. |
| Per cent. | 46.30 | 53.701 | 48.75 | 50.19 |
| Plurality <br> Total vote... |  | ${ }^{15105}$ | 190 | $657$ |

(2) 1R. V. Muir (Pro.), 1,724; H. S. Aley (S. L.), 248.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET. 1898.
Lieut.-Governor.-Geo. A. Murphy (R.), 92, 150; E. A. Gilbert (Fus. Sil. R.). 94.850; M. S. Lowrie (Pro.), 1,778; J. J. K Kerrigan (S. L.), 254.

Secretary of State.-C. Duras (R.), 92,395; W. F. Porter (Fus. Pop.), 94,408; C. R. Lawson (Pro.), 1,749; J. M. Dilworth (Ind.), 144; T. Berwine (S. L.). 229.

Treasurer.-P. Mortensen (R.), 91.623; J. B. Meserve (D. Fus.), 95,040; scattering, 2,076 .

Auditor.-T. L. Mathews (R.), 91,539; John F. Cornell (Fus. Pop.), 94,674; scattering, 2,116.

Attorney General.-N. D. Jackson (R.). 91,694; C. J. Smythe (Fus. D.). 94,295; scattering. 2.179.

Supt. of Public Instruction.-J. F. Say-

## NEBRASKA-(Continued).

lor (R.), 91,791; W. R. Jackson (Fus. Pop.), 94,595; scattering, 1,992.

Land Commissioner.-A. R. Williams (R.), 91.471; Jacob Wolfe (Fus. Pop.). 94,503.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. J. Burkett (R.), 16,960; James Manahan (D.). 14,46G.

1I. David H. Mercer (R.). 11,951: G. M. Hitchcock (Dem. Fus.), 11,023.
III. W. F. Norris (R.), 17,333: John R. Robinson (Fus.), 15.722.
IV. E. H. Hinshaw (R.), 18,377: Wm L. Stark (Fus.). 18,904.
V. C. E. Adams (R.), 15,487: R. D. Sutherland (Fus.). 16,354.
VI. Norris Brown (R.). 13,401; Wm. L. Greene (Pop. Fus.). 15.415.
VI. (Special election, 1899, to fill vacancy caused by death of Wm. L. Greene) -Moses P. Kincaid (R.). 16.400: William Neville (Pop., Sil. R. and Dem.). 18. 660.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.


## ${ }^{1}$ McCullough (Pop.), 833. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 575.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 189 S .
Lieutenant-Governor.-J. W. Ferguson (R.), 3,198; W. C. Grimes (D.), 2.038; James R. Judge (Sil. R.). 3, fifs; W. H. Coffey (Pop.). 773.

Secretary of State.-F. L. Littell (R.). 3,160; John Webber (D.), 2,215; Rugene Howell (Sil. R.), 4.31s.

Controller.-J. F. Turrittin (R.), 2,499; G. M. Humphrey (D.), 2,065: S. P. Davis

## NEVADA－（Continued）．

（Sil．R．）．2．01s：H．I＇Beck（Pop．）．G4t； （．A．La Grane（1nd．）． 1.575.

Treasurer．－F．J．Button（R．）．3．415：WV． G．Thompson（D．），1，492；D．M．Ryan（Sil． R．）．4．731．

Attorney－General．－M．A．Murphy（R．）． 3，650；A．Chartz（Pop．）．1，403；W．D． Jones（Sil．R．）．4．40\％．

Surveyor－General．－Allen G．Brage（R．）． 2．434：T．K゙．Stemart（D．）．1．857：E．D． Kelley（Sil．R．），3，610；A．C．Pratt（Pop．）， 1．743．

Superintendent of Public 1nstruction．－ Orvis Ring（R．）．5．346：H．C．Cutting（Sil． R．）， 4.168 ．

Chief Justice．－M．Z．Price（Pop．）．2，074： C．H．Belknad（Sil．R．）．6．s9s．

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN． 1898.
Francis G．Newlands（Sil．R．），5．766： Thomas Wren（PoD．）．3， 111.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

| Republicans | ｜Senate．｜House．｜Jt．bal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Democrats |  | 2 | 2 |
| Silver Republicans．｜ | 10 | 16 | 26 |
| 1ndependents ．．．．．l | 1 | 2 | 3 |

## NEW－HAMPSHIRE．

| Counties． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GOVERNOR. } 1^{2} \mathrm{G}^{\prime} V^{\prime} \text { NOR. } \\ & \hline \mathbf{- 1 8 9 8 . - 1 1 - 1 8 9 6 .} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep．｜Dem．｜Pro．｜｜Rep．｜Dem． |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | ¢ $\stackrel{8}{8}$ 0 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 边 | － |
| Belknap | 2224 | 2526 |  | 2911 | 1676 |
| Carroll | 2341 | 1819 | S6 | 2346 | 1499 |
| Cheshir | 3475 | 1965 | 103 | 3954 | 1714 |
| Coos | 2666 | 2788 | 66 | 2587 | 2003 |
| Grafton | 4881 | 3541 | 143 ！ | 5065 | 3038 |
| Hillsboro＇gh． | 457 t1 | S553 | 2571 | 11090 | 6756 |
| Merrimack | 6405 | 5474 | 271 | 6 | 4218 |
| Rockingham | 6619 | 42881 | 173 | 6825 | 3615 |
| Strafford ．． | 4499 | 3248 | 94 | 4762 | 2590 |
| Sullivan | 2046 | 145 | 50 | 2298 | 1205 |
| Totals | 44730 | 35663 | 1333 | 48387 | 25333 |
| Per cent | 54.26 | 43.25 | 1.62 | 61.41 | 35.95 |
| Plurality | 9075 |  |  | 20054 |  |
| Total vote． |  | 82433 |  | $787$ | 997 |

${ }^{1}$ Greenleaf（Pop．）．104；Whitehouse（Soc．－ Lab．）．263：Claflin（心nc．D．）， 350 ．

2Berry（Pro．），1．0022：Greenleaf（Pop．）． 2S6：Barnard（N．D．）．229：Acton（Soc． Lab．）． 483.

VOTE FOL CONGRESSMEN， 1898.
I．Cyrus A．Sulloway（R．）．21．373：E．J． Knowlton（D．）．1s．51s：1saac B．Vail（Pro．）． 550 ：L．Arnstein（Soc．Lab．），309：C．H． Mellen（Soc．D．）．194．

II．Frank G．Clarke（R．），22，395；War－ ren F．Daniels（D．）．17．2G6；John C．Berry （Pro．），5s0；E．M．Elodgett（Pop．）， 56.

LEG1SLATLRE OF 1900.
（No session．）

|  | ISenate．｜House．｜Jt．Lal |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 22 | 249 | 271 |
| Democrats | 2 | 109 | 111 |
| Independent | － | 1 | 1 |

## NEW゙－JERSEY．

| Counties． | －LEG1SLATCRE（Assembly） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －18！99．－1 |  | 1 | S． |
|  | Rep． | Dem． | Rep． | Dem． |
| Atlantic | 3864 | 1830 | 3869 | 3035 |
| Bergen | 5475 | 4511 | 6835 | 6514 |
| Burlington | 6306 | 4224 | 6653 | 5440 |
| Camden | 11921 | 3669 | 10558 | 6967 |
| Cape May | 1795 | 380 | 1640 | 1240 |
| Cumberla | 5682 | 4575 | 5362 | 3579 |
| Essex | 25693 | 21394 | 32756 | 27100 |
| Gloucester | 3695 | 3131 | 3596 | 2712 |
| Hudson | 18897 | 25757 | 24587 | 33010 |
| Hunterdo | 3134 | 4249 | 3175 | 479 |
| Mercer | 10602 | 5946 | 10184 | 8545 |
| Middlesex | 7640 | 6900 | 7093 | 7479 |
| Monmouth | 3325 | 8747 | 8413 | 9068 |
| Morris | 5430 | 4398 | 6585 | 5764 |
| Ocean | 2192 | 1249 | 2640 | 1401 |
| Passaic | 8591 | 5799 | 11496 | 10717 |
| Salem | 3193 | 2593 | 2933 | 3106 |
| Somerset | 3932 | 2500 | 3510 | 3149 |
| Sussex | 2257 | 2631 | 2547 | 3030 |
| Union | 8590 | 6－49 | 9292 | 6981 |
| Warren | 2534 | 4356 | 3105 | 4133 |
| Totals | 15316S | 1292501 | 16745 | 15：052 |

＊Highest vote cast by each party In each county：Assemblymen are voted for at large in each county，and not by Assembly． districts．

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS， 1899.
CAMDEN CO．－Johnson（R．）．11，357： Russell（D．）．2，424；Hall（Soc．Dem．），1，11\％； Bacon（Pro．）． 477 ；Sauers（Soc．Lab．）， 166.

ESSEX CO．－McCarter（R．），27，404：Kal－ isch（D．）．22，364；Herman（soc．Dem．）． 859；Davis（Ero．），612；Wilson（Soc．Lab．）． 832.

GLOUCESTER CO．－Stanger（R．），3．498： Ferrell（D．），3．329；Gardiner（Pro．），22．
MONMOUTH CO．－Francis（R．）．9．025： Johnston（D．），8．499：Shotwell（Pro．）． 359.

SALEM CO．－Miller（R．）．3．07t：Sitim－ ple（D．）．3．010；Lindzey（Pro．），2G7．

SOMERSET CO．－Reed（R．），3．706：Ber－ gen（D．）．2．699；Lunger（Pro．）． 179.

UN1ON CO．－Cross（R．）．S．i04：Hilman （D．）．6．233；Massett（Pro．），320；Burns （Soc．Lab．）． 321.

WARREX CO．－Nunn（R．）．2．660：Cor－ nish（D．），4．335：Dufford（Pro．）， 299.

## SENATE OF 1900.

Atlantic Co．－2Lewis Evans（R．），Atlan－ tic City．

Bergen Co．－2William M．Johnson（R．）． Hackensack．

Burlington Co．${ }^{1}$ Howard E．Packer（D．）， Burlington．

Camden Co．－${ }^{3}$ Herbert W＇．Johnson（R．）． Merchantville．

Cape May Co．${ }^{1}$ Robert E．Hand（R．）． Erma．

Cumberland Co．－2Edward C．Stokes（R．）． Millville．

Essex Co．－${ }^{3}$ Thomas N．McCarter，jr． （R．）．Newark．

Gloucester Co．－3Solnmon H．Stanger （R．）．Glassboro．
Hudson Co．－2sllan L．McDermott（D．）， Jersey City．

Hunterdon Co．－${ }^{1}$ John R．Foster（D．）， Three 1 ridges．

NETY-JERSEY-(Continued).
Mercer Co.--2E. C. Mutchinson (R.), Trentoz.

Middlesex Co.-1ames H. Van Cleef (D.). New-Brunswick.
lionmouth Co. ${ }^{3} \mathrm{C}$. Asa Francis (R.), North Long Branch:

Morrs Co. ...2Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morristown.

Ocean Co.-.2George G. Smith (R.), Lakewood.

Passaic Co.-mChristian Braun (D.), Paterson.

Salern Co.-3Richard C. Milier (R.), All)way.

Somerset Co.-SCharles A. Reed (R.), Norik Plainfield.

Sussex Co. - Lewis J. Martin (D.), Newton.

Union Co. - ${ }^{3}$ Joseph Cross ( F.$)$. Filizabeth.
Warren Co.-3Johnston Cornish (D.), Washintgon.

1 Term expires 1901. STerm expires 1902 . 3 Term expires 1903.

## ASSEMBLX OF 1900.

Atlantic Co.-Charles T. Abbott (R.), Mays Landing.

Bergen Co.-lEamund W. Wakelee (R.), Demarest; John L. C. Graves (R.), Hasbrouck Heights. (Died Nov. 17, 1899).

Burlington Co,-lCharles Wright (R.), Columbus; Joel Horner (R.), Palmyra.

Camden Co...-1William J. Bradley (R.), Camden; Francis F. Patterson jr. (R.), Camden; Eppiraim T. Gill (R.), Maddonfild.

Cape May Co.-iEllis H. Marshall (R.), Seaville.

Cumberland Co.-- Jesse S. Steelman (R.), Millville: William J. Moore (R.), Bridgeton.

Essex Co.-Xacob Clark (R.), Newari; J. Henry Bacheller (R.), Newark; IJohn W. Weseman (R.), Newark; IJohn Kreitler (R.), Newark; 1Wîlliam Mungle (R.), Newark; 1 Frederick J. Deleot (R.), Newark; ${ }^{\text {George F. Brandenburgh (R.), New- }}$ axk; John N. Klein ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{o}}$ ), Relleville; John P. Dexheiner (R.). Orange; Benjamin $\mathbb{F}$. Jones (R.), South Orange; George 5 . Campbeil (R.), Milburn.

Gloucester Co. Winliam P. Buck (R.). Williamstown.

Hudson Co.-~IIeor Abbett (D.), Hoboken: Allan Benny (D.), Bayonne; ${ }^{1} J a m e s ~ J . ~ M u r p h y ~(D),. ~ J e r s e y ~ C i t y ; ~ P . ~$ Anthony Brock (D.), Jersey City; Maurice Marks (D.), Jersey City; mimothy J. Carroll (D.), Jersey City; George G. Tennant (D.), Jersey City; John J. Fallon (D.), Hoboken; John H. Vollers (D.). Jersey City; J. Eimil Walscheid (D.), Town of Union; Edward J. Rice (D.), Harrison.

Hunterdon Co.-I Oliver I. Blackwell (D.), Ringoes; Warren O. Loudenberger (D.), Junction.

Mercer Co.-I. Warren Fleming (R.). Titusvilie; 1 Yra W. Wood (R.), Trenton; Frederick P. Rees (R.). Trenton.

Middlesex Co.--Adrian Lyon (R.), Perth Amboy; H. Raymond Groves (R.). NewBrunswick; John E. Montgomery (R.), South Amboy.

Monmouth Co.-Samuel W. Kirkbride

NEW-JERSEX-(Continued).
(R.), Asbury Park; Villiam Hyres (R.), Freehold; Charles R. Snyder (R.), Atlantic Highiands.

Morris Co.--1Jaoob W. Welsh (R.), Ger man Valley; Samuel C. Garrison (R.). Boonton.

Ocean Co.-1 Courtney C. Carr (R.), Manahawkin.

Passaic Co.--1vivian M. Lewis (R.). Paterson; ${ }^{1} J o h n$ King (R.), Passaic; Edmund G. Stalter (R.). Paterson; Richaca Berry (R.), Clifton.

Salem Co.-Henry J. Blohm (R.), Pennsgrove.

Somerset Co.-1 Edward E. Cooper (R.), Plainfield.

Sussex Co.-IElvin E. Smith (D.), Revans.

Union Co.-Eilis R. Meeker (R), Elizabeth; Chester M. Smith (R.), Westfield; Charles S. Foote (R.). Plainfield.

| Warren Co.-1 Jacob B. Smith (D.), |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Hiram | D. White (D.), | Phillipsburg; 1 Hiram D. White (D.). Beatystown.

## ${ }^{1}$ Re-elected.

The county from which elected precedes the name of each member, and the postoffice address follows the name.

RECAPITULATION OF LEGISLATURE.

|  | \|Senate.|House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 14 | 43 | 57 |
| Democrats | 7 | 16 | 23 |
| Vacant | - | 1 | 1 |

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
I. H. C. Loudenslager (R.), 22,864; Samuel Iredell (D.). 18,092; G. J. Haven (Pro.), 1,859; F. F. Mills (S. L.), 164.
II. John J. Gardner (R.). 24,035; John F. Hull (D.), 17,367; Joseph J. Currie (Pro.), 1,294; J. P. Weigel (S. L.), 153.

IIF. Benjamin F. Howell (R.) 19,412; Patrick Convery (D.). 18.683: F. Williams (S. L.), 183; O. B. Bird (Pro.), 670.
IV. J. I. B. Reilley (R.), 15,207; Jashua R. Salmon (D.), 17,866: F. P. Lefferts (Pro.). 1,571; F. Campbeli (S. L). 70.
V. James F. Stewart (R.). 18,367; Francis J. Marley (D.), 16.342; Charles H. Stocking (Pro.), 33t; L. Magnet. (S. L.), 1,270.
VI. R. W. Parker (R.), 23,843; Henry G. Atwater (D.), 20,150; D. B. Raub (Pro.), 395 ; H. Carless (S. L.), 1,035.

VII Zebina K. Pangborn (R.), 20,162; Winliam D. Daly (D.), 30,270; Joel W. Brown (Pro.), 258; G. P. Heerschaft (S. L. O $^{1,723 .}$
VIII. Charles N. Fowler (R.), 20,230; Edward A. Snyder (D.), 15,8\%8; J. C. Davis (Proo), 561; W. J. Campbell (S. L.), 740.

NEW-YORK.
(For State and City vote see Index.)

NOIRTH CAROLINA．

| Counties． | SUPREAE COLR＇T JUDGE． |  | GOV＇ERN＇R． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － $18.98 .-1:-1896$. |  |  |  |
|  | Rep． | Dem． | Rep． | Dem． |
|  | 或 | － ¢ ¢ $\vdots$ | \％ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \frac{2}{6} \\ & \frac{8}{6} \end{aligned}$ |
| Alamanca | 22391 | 2616 | 2：121 | 2166 |
| Alexander | S11 | 892 | 620 | 581 |
| Alleghany | 584 | S531 | 601 | 744 |
| Anson ．．． | 1403 | 1873 | 1158 | 1681 |
| Ashe | 1815 | 1704 | 1736 | 1565 |
| Beaufort | 2291 | $\because 662$ | $\because 165$ | 2073 |
| Bertie | 2013 | 1732 | 2250 | 1372 |
| Bladen | 1423 | 1676 | 1263 | 1361 |
| Brunsw．ck | 1210｜ | 1193 | 900 | S20 |
| Buncombe | 35681 | 4438 | 4552 | 4159 |
| Buske | 1324 | 1474 | 1401 | 1485 |
| Cabarrus | 1307 | 1949 | 940 | 1450 |
| Caldwell | 797 | 1190 | 964 | 1290 |
| Camden | 595 | 606 | 584 | 511 |
| Carteret | 1053 | 1300 | 979 | 114 |
| Caswell | 1637 | 1445 | 1693 | 1310 |
| Catawba | 1514 | 1985 | 1022 | 1765 |
| Chatham | 2112 | 2052 | 1469 | 1695 |
| Cherokee | 939 | 972 | 956 | T59 |
| Chowan | 1174 | $99 \pm$ | 1134 | 722 |
| Clay | 365 | 437 | 302 | 423 |
| Cleveland | 1530 | 2455 | 1200 | 2017 |
| Columbus | 1531 | 2116 | 1014 | 1420 |
| Craven | 2 Lbs | 2076 | 2567 | 1639 |
| Cumberland | 2235 | 2405 | 2261 | 1955 |
| Currituck | 497 | 963 | 475 | 75 |
| Dare | 45 | 499 | 463 | 409 |
| Davidson | 2092 | 2409 | 2372 | 1.81 |
| Davie | 1097 | 915 | 1303 | 747 |
| Duplin | 1535 | 2109 | 1145 | 1551 |
| Durham | 1895 | 2534 | 1558 | 205 |
| Edgecombe | 2498 | 2 S ：1 | 2736 | 1507 |
| Forsyth | 33324 | 3009 | 3780 | 2685 |
| Franklin | 2409 | 2694 | 1s98 | 204 |
| Gaston | 17.31 | 2348 | 1559 | 1591 |
| Gates | 715 | 1103 | 767 | 875 |
| Graham | 379 | 370 | 344 | 339 |
| Granville | 2919 | 2236 | 2156 | 1596 |
| Greene． | 123\％ | 1215 | 1021 | 1005 |
| Guilford | 3214 | 4211 | 3393 | 3417 |
| Halifax | 2675 | 3684 | 3979 | 1997 |
| Harnett | $13 \pm 8$ | 1617 | 1024 | 129－4 |
| Haywood | 1041 | 1853 | 1039 | 1575 |
| Henderson | 1313 | 1048 | 1452 | 1005 |
| Hertford | 1460 | 1183 | 1437 | 579 |
| Hyde． | 969 | $29 \pm$ | S10 | Stil |
| Iredell | 2096 | 27 9\％ | 2008 | 25.24 |
| Jackson | 997 | 11.56 | 572 | 1002 |
| Johnston | 2040 | 37.37 | 1834 | 3074 |
| Jones | S51 | \＄21 | 704 | 659 |
| Lenoir | 1695 | 2035 | 1501 | 1598 |
| Lincoln | 1118 | $13+1$ | 1034 | 1125 |
| Macon | 071 | 10.50 | 889 | 100： |
| Madison | 2154 | 127 | 2275 | 130： |
| dlartin | 15.56 | 1700 | 1382 | 14.9 |
| McDowel！ | 1017 | 125 | 949 | 107． |
| ：lecklenburg | 3526 | $51 \leq 5$ | $37 \pm 5$ | $4+29$ |
| Nlitchell | 1639 | 672 | 1855 | 615 |
| Montgomery | 1193 | 1368 | 1204 | 984 |
| Moore | 2017 | $21+3$ | 1910 | 1739 |
| Nash | $\because 219$ | 2530 | 1571 | 1578 |
| New－Hanover | 2641 | 2804 | 3145 | $2: 18$ |
| Northampton | 222 S | 1815 | 2312 | 1680 |
| Onslow | 515 | 1451 | 671 | 1154 |
| Orange | 12651 | 1530 | 123S！ | 1245 |
| Pamlico ． | \＄26｜ | 758 | 6491 | 503 |

NORTI CAROLIN゙A－（Continued）．

| Counties． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep．I Jem | Rep．｜Dem． |
|  |  |  |
| Pasquotank | 1391 1372 | 1510 93s |
| Pender | 12551295 | 1159 106． |
| Perquimans | 9512 | 1006 6st |
| Person | 1．512 1600 | 139\％16S1 |
| Pitt | 27953224 | 2462 2－3S |
| Pelk | （i） $0^{5}$ 505 | $715 \quad 477$ |
| Randolph | 2T42 207．） | 2711 2263 |
| Richmond | 1688 ＂－32 | 2462 1S4！ |
| Robeso | 28041353 | 22523156 |
| Rockingham | $\because 603$－2950 | $\because 4252503$ |
| Pewan | 1.333 2050 | 14.35245 |
| Rutherfor | 16552260 | $1945 \quad 2045$ |
| Sampson | $2437 \quad 1736$ | 12551270 |
| Stanly | 541 123S | 4541102 |
| Stokes | 1 （W） 1679 | $20-5140 \%$ |
| Surry | 2391 2247 | 254012083 |
| Swain | T01 744 | 531 739 |
| Transylvania | $6{ }^{6} 6$（0） | 64960 |
| Tyrell | $472 \mid 5231$ | $4>9305$ |
| Union | 1430 2510 | 9971784 |
| Vance | 1791 1233！ | 15151093 |
| Wake | 50845664 | 4801 4 491 |
| lVarren | 2251 1217 | 2171 922 |
| Washington | 1237 817 | 1270 591 |
| Watauga | 1155 1115 | 11721041 |
| W＇ayne | 2538 3454 | 23362719 |
| Wilkes | 26H！1741 | 2S2S 17\％ |
| Filson | 2040 2455 | 14431552 |
| Yadkin | $1610 \quad 1007$ | 16411017 |
| Yancey | 850 ¢77 | 97\％ 1030 |
| Totals | 15！511｜175449 | $154052 \mid 145216$ |
| Per cent | $\div 7.50 \quad 52.50$ | 46.6543 .95 |
| Plurality | 17935 | SS36 |
| Total vote． | 337960 | 330200 |

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN． $189 S$.
1．Harry Skinner（Pop．R．Ind．）．18．263： Johin 11．small（D．）．19，732．

1F．George H．White（R．），17．561：James E．Lloyd（Pop．），14，946：W．E．Fountain （Pop．）．2，447．
11I．John E．Fowler（Pop．R．Ind．），15，－ S19：Charles R．Thomas（D．）．16．008．

1V．Joseph J．Jenkins（Pop．R．1nd．）， 19．419：J．W．Atwater（D．Ind．）， 15.581.

V．Spencer B．Adams（R．）．18．607：W． WV．Kitchin（D．Pop．1nd．），20，500．
V1．Oliver H．Dockery（Pop．R．1nd．）． 17．339：John D．Bellamy（D．）．23，16S．

V11．Theodore F．Klutze（D．）．20．763： Morrison 11．Caldwell（Pop．）．14．661．

V111．R．7．Linney（R．），17．414：John 11．Brown（R．Bolter）．167：E．F．Love！1 （D．），1 $\mathrm{i}, 13 \mathrm{~T}$ ．
IX．Richmond Pearson（R．）．19，36S： William T．Crawford（D．）．19，606．

LEGISLaITURE OF 1900.

|  | Senate．｜House．｜Jt．bal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 15 | 53 | 31 |
| Democrats | S | 33 | 41 |
| Populists | －4 | 32 | 56 |
| 1ndependents | － | 2 | 2 |

## NORTH DAKOTA．

| Counties． | GOVERNOR． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －1898．－11－1896．－ |  |  |  |
|  | Rep． $\mid$ | Fus． 1 | Rep． 1 | Dem． |
|  | 込 | \％ 0 $\vdots$ 0 0 0 0 | gr $\substack{09 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots}$ | 000 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| Barnes | 1167 | 810 | 981 | 991 |
| Benson | 732 | 269 | 5371 | 229 |
| Billings | 92 |  | 80 | $\stackrel{24}{4}$ |
| Bottineau | 5141 | 482 | 376 | 392 |
| Burleigh | 778 | 163 | 763 | ${ }^{317}$ |
| Cass | 26091 | 1463 | 3060 | 2107 |
| Cavalier | 9321 | 812 | 666 | 1027 |
| Dickey | 7131 | 527 | 613 | 593 |
| Eddy | 3081 | 202 | 282 | 241 |
| Emmons | 404 | 195 | 316 | 160 |
| Foster | 304 | 217 | 217 | 149 |
| Grand For | 1409 | 2563 | 2208 | 2043 |
| Griggs | 377 | 365 | 308 | 357 |
| Kidder | 229 | 62 | 159 | 90 |
| La Mou | 6001 | 381 | 4731 | 352 |
| Logan | 137 | 16 | 71 | 22 |
| McHenry | 2911 | 212 | 222 | 147 |
| McIntosh | 585 | 49 | 348 | 60 |
| McLean | 299｜ | 52 | 126 | 68 |
| Mercer | 190 | 9 | 122 | 11 |
| Morton | 867 | 514 | 811 | 354 |
| Nelson | 730 | 681 | 614 | 605 |
| Oliver | 94 | 67 | 63 | 57 |
| Pembina | 1549 | 1237 | 1467 | 2048 |
| Pierce | 32 S | 108 | 231 | 61 |
| Ramsey | 771 | 550 | 856 | 633 |
| Ransom | 779 | 614 | 768 | 593 |
| Richland | 1594 | 1351 | 1827 | 1118 |
| Roulette | 427 | 320 | 310 | 315 |
| Sargent | 686 | 498 | 592 | 644 |
| Stark | 547 | 242 | 568 | 149 |
| Steele | 614 | 252 | 563 | 335 |
| Stutsman | 821 | 652 | 727 | 546 |
| Towner | 460 | 291 | 324 | 363 |
| Traill | 1289 | 659 | 1629 | 711 |
| Walsh | 1548 | 1928 | 1669 | 2153 |
| Ward | $523 \mid$ | 194 | 276 | 197 |
| Wells | 774 | 371 | 572 | 313 |
| Williams | 147 | 103 | 93 | 85 |
| Totals | 27308 | 19496 | 25918 | 20690 |
| Per cent | 58.34 | 41.66 | 55.60 | 44.39 |
| Plurality | 7812 |  | 5228 |  |
| Total vote |  | 34 |  | \％8 |

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 1898.

Lieut．－Governor．－J．M．Devine（Rep．）， 28，703：Wm．A．Bentley（Fus．），17，282．

Secretary of State．－Frederick Falley （Rep．），28，143：S．Torgerson（Fus．）．17，516．

Treasurer．－D．W．Driscoll（Rep．），2s．－ 946：Thos．Bolton（Fus．），16，834．

Auditor．－A．N．Carlblom（Rep．），28，16⿹\zh26； G．A．Lieber（Fus．），17，480．

Attorney－Generai．－John $F$ ．Cowan （Rep．），28，768；II．A．Hildreth（Fus．），17，－ 064.

Sup＇t of Public Instruction．－J．G．Hol－ land（Rep．），27，S05；Joseph Shafer（Fus．）， 25，803．

Insurance Comm＇r．－G．W．Harrison （Rep．），27，764；W．L．Campbell（Fus．），17，－ 311.

Supreme Court Judge．－N．C．Young （Rep．）．27，989：C．J．Fish（Fus．），18， 400.

NORTH DAKOTA－（Continued）．
Commissioner of Agriculture．－H．U Thomas（Rep．），2S，334；N．Whipple（Fus．）， 16， 183.

VOTE FOR CON゙GRESSMAN， 1898.
13． F ．Spalding（Kep．），27，766；H．M． Crcel（Fus．），17， 844 ．

LEGISLATUIRE OF 1900.

| Republicans ．．．． F＇us．（Dem．\＆P＇op．） | Senate．｜House．｜Jt．baliot． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22 | 55 | 1 |
|  | 9 | 7 | 16 |

OHIO．

| Counties． | GOVERNOR． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －11593．－1｜－2185\％－ |  |  |  |
|  | Rep． | Dem．1 | Rep． 1 | Dem． |
|  | ？ | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 号菏 | 气 |
| Adams | 3381 | 3197 | 3046 | 4987 |
| Allen | 3595 | 4564 | 3554 | 4819 |
| Ashland | 2308 | 2986 | 2331 | 9957 |
| Ashtabula | 7108 | 2157 | 63531 | 2309 |
| Athens | 4806 | 2227 | 46 S 2 ！ | 2465 |
| Auglaize | 2293 | 4010 | 2247 | 3840 |
| Belmont | 65671 | 5277 | 6520 | $55 \geqslant 1$ |
| Brown | 2713 | 4297 | 2704 | 3653 |
| Butler | 4145 | 6542 | 48421 | $7 \mathrm{S12}$ |
| Carroll | 2379 | 1698 ｜ | 2439 | 1598 |
| Champaign | 3863 | 3010 | 3751 | 2889 |
| Clark | 6131 | 5048 | $6230!$ | 4657 |
| Clermont | 3671 | 4388 | 3447 | 4104 |
| Clinton | 3693 | 2286 | 3648 | 2108 |
| Columibiana | 8057 | 4229 | 7456 | 4920 |
| Coshocton | 3304 | 3771 | 3026 | 3607 |
| Clawford | 2417 | 453 S | 2416 | 4725 |
| Cuyahoga | 21321 | T 410 | 3227 | 27183 |
| Darke ． | 4251 | 5628 ！ | $3 \mathrm{S67}$ | 493： |
| Defiance | 21301 | 32051 | 20761 | 2916 |
| Delaware | 35871 | 3031 | 3356 | 3051 |
| Erie | 38021 | 3120 | 4282 | 3564 |
| Fainfield | 3285 | 5067 | 3141 | 4871 |
| Fayette | 3097 | 2345 | 2971 | 2158 |
| Franklin | 17858 | 16110 | 16487 | 17 S 36 |
| Fulton | 2815 | 1525 | 2723 | 1796 |
| Gallia | 3576 | 2504 | 3715 | 2121 |
| Geauga | 2226 | 620 | 2376 | 846 |
| Greene | 4412 ｜ | 2084 | 4554 | 2333 |
| Guernsey | 35781 | 2793 | 3725 | 2573 |
| Hamilton | 35740 | 36805 | 41123 | 39607 |
| Hancock | 4669 ｜ | 4343 ｜ | 4495｜ | 4113 |
| Mardin | 3914 | 4012 | 3854 | 3852 |
| Harrison | 2500 | 2008 | 27831 | 1971 |
| Henry | 2005 | 347 S | 2057 | 3362 |
| Highland | 3769 | 40031 | 37531 | 3386 |
| Hocking | 2439 | 2595 | 2407 | 2643 |
| Holmes | 1123 ｜ | 2818 | 1180 | 2967 |
| Huron | 42241 | 2848 | 4142 ！ | 3028 |
| Jaclison | 4068 | 3152 | $3990 \mid$ | 3521 |
| Jefferson | 5368 | 2853 | 4653 | 2750 |
| Knox | 3727 | 3564 | 3669 | 3775 |
| Lake | 3221 | 924！ | $2969!$ | 1213 |
| Lavvrence | $\pm 4391$ | 2430 | 42281 | 2564 |
| Licking | 52031 | 6125 | 4987 | 6242 |
| Logan | 35761 | 2575 | 3822 | 2390 |
| Iorain | 6111 | 2120 | 5786 | 3144 |
| Lucas | 9314 | 7409 ！ | 12274 | 11560 |
| Madison | $3020 \mid$ | 26831 | 2874 | 2439 |
| Mahoning | 61501 | 4726 | 6410 | 5456 |
| Marion | 32741 | 3612！ | 3106 | 3662 |

OHIO－（Continued）．
GOVERNOR．

| Counties． | GOVERNOR． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep． | Dem． | Rep． | Dem． |
|  | $\%$ 8 0 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | ご 0 0 0 | y |  |
| Med | 30131 | 1856｜ | 3159 | 207 |
| Melgs | 3697 | 2115 | 3757 | 186 |
| Mercer | 1644 | 3987 | 1443 | 32s6 |
| Miami | 5425 | 4343 | 5292 |  |
| Monroe | 15481 | 12730 | 14136 | 13114 |
| Morgan | 25.54 | 2151 | 2535 | 2171 |
| Morrow | 2409 | 2082 | 2331 | 2083 |
| Muskingum | 6489 | 6638 | 6628 | 6225 |
| Noble | 2540 | 2075 | 2522 ！ | 175 |
| Ottawa | 1593 | 2176 | 1642 | 262. |
| Paulding | 3357 | 3180 | 3196 | 3297 |
| Perry | 3513 | 3502 | 35491 | 3576 |
| Pickway | 2909 | 3931 | 37091 | 3761 |
| Pike | 2348 | 1986 | 2296 | 945 |
| Portage | 3540 | 2629 | 3869 ： | 3259 |
| Preble | 3087 | 2966 | 3059 | 2704 |
| Putnam | 2463 | 4651 | 2344 | 4106 |
| Richland | 4714 | 5509 | 4355 | 5434 |
| Ross | 5057 | 4787 | 5277 | 4515 |
| Sandusky | 3144 | 4117 | 3157 | 4201 |
| Scioto | 4685 | 3438 | 4621 | 3396 |
| Seneca | 3992 | 4890 | 4284 | 5202 |
| Shelby | 2121 | 3595 | 2127 | 3149 |
| Stark | 10757 | 3099 ： | 10595 | 9618 |
| Summlt | 6851 | 4107 | 6875 | 6583 |
| Trumbull | 63171 | 2434 | 6166 | 2931 |
| Tuscarawas | 5300 | 5289 | 5181 | 5538 |
| Union | 3296 | 2390 | 3231 | 2290 |
| Van We | 3739 | 3592 | 3731 | 374 |
| Vinton | 2055 | 1607 | 1920 | 1743 |
| Warren | 3600 | 2291 | $3621{ }^{\prime}$ | 2131 |
| Washington | 5253 | 4487 | 53061 | 4761 |
| Wayne | $3590 \mid$ | 4903 | 3945 | 4969 |
| Williams | 3182 | 2866 | 3136 | 2999 |
| Wrood | 5180 ？ | 4004 | 5095 | 4548 |
| Wyandot | 2137 | 3017 | 20421 | 2686 |
| Tatals | 417199 | 368176 | 29015 | 1750 |
| Per cent | 45.94 ！ | 40.54 | 49.761 | 36.49 |
| Plurality | 49023 |  | 281631 |  |
| Total vote | 808 | 159 | 864 | 22 |

${ }^{1}$ Samuel L．Jones（N．P．），106， 121 ；S．H． Ellis（I＇n．Ref．），T． $79 \%$ G．M．Hammell （Pro．）．5，525；R．Bandlow（S．L．），2，439． （Jones had the highest vote of any one candidate in two counties．In Cuyahoga County he had a plurality over Nash of 14,904 ．and a majority over all of $5,85 \Omega$ ． In Lucas County he had a plurality over Nash of 1,425 ．）
－Coxey（Pop．）．6，254：Richardson（F．A． Pro．），3．106；Watkins（S．L．），4，242；Dex－ ter（N．D．），1，661：Lewis（Negro Prot．）， tit；Holliday（Pro．），7，558．

## VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICES，

## 1899.

Lieutenant Governor．－John A．Caldwell （R．）， 428,304 ；A．$\Pi$ ．Patrick（D．）， 415,584 ； G．W．Seelye（Un．Ref．），11，113；A．S． Caton（Pro．），6．485；E．Bartholomew（S． L．），5．910．

State Treasurer．－J．B．Cameron（R．）， 445．764：James S．Gorman（D．）．399．721；

## O1IIO－（Continued）．

IV．E．Guad（Un．It－e．），11，504；C．M．W＇ise （Pru．），6，708；O．1．reer（S．L．），5，918．

Auditor．－IV．D．Guilbert（R．）， $44,239:$ George 1 ．sigafoos（D．）． 348,$346 ; \mathrm{F}$ ． Montgomery（L＇n．Ref．），11，497：F．W． Barrett（Pro．），fino1；Ii．Lavin（S．L．）， 5,940 ．

Attorney General．－John M．Sheets（R．）． 44．5，105；J．W．Wore（D．）．400．0003；Thomas Bentham（U＇n．Ref．），11．362：W．S．Les：er （Pro．），6，734；John Cooper（S．L．．），5，リ24）．

Judge of Supreme Court．－W．Z．Davis （R．）．445．612：De W．C．Badger（D．），394，－ 2n！！：A．R．MicIntyre（Un，Ref．），11，400；G． F．Stewart（l’ro．）．6，81s；s．Barton（S．L．）， 5.852.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  |  | Senate．｜IIouse．｜31．Lal． |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Republicans | $\ldots .$. | 11 | 62 | 73 |
| Democrats | $\ldots . .$. | 19 | 48 | 61 |
| Ind．Res．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | - | 1 |  |

YOTE FOR CONGGRESSMEN， 1605.
I．W．B．Shattuc（R．），20，132：John F， Follett（D．），13．980；W．T．Cressler（Un． Rep．）， 2.551.

II，J．H．Bromwell（R．），22，506；Chas． L．Swaim（D．），15，998；J．D．Stuckey（Un． Ref．）， 2 ite．

1II．W．J．White（R．），21，327：John L． Brenner（D．）．21，44U．

IV．Philip Sheets（R．），12，276；Robert Gordon（D．），18，020；W．H．Murphy（Un． Ref．）， 962 ．

V．A．N．Wifcox（R．）．15．612：Davld Meekison（D．），19．264：F．D．Dunakin（Un． Rep．）， 710.

VI．Seth W．Brown（R．）．19．s98：L．II． Whiteman（D．），16， 206 ；P．McLaughlin （Un．Ref．）， 761.
VII．Walter L．Weaver（R．），17，565：J． L．Zimmermann（D．），17，154；R．Rathbun （Un．Ref．），it5．
VIII．A．Lybrand（R．）．21，560；Wallace H．Doty（D．），19，156；S．Garwood（U＇n． Ref．），1，009．

IX．James H．Southard（R．），21，913；S． E．Niece（D．）．18．081．
X．Stephen Morgan（R．），19，297；Alva Crabtree（D．），13．76！）．

XI．C．H．Grosvenor（R．），19，800；C．E． Peoples（D．），16．434．

XII．E．Ň．Huggins（R．），20，530；John J．Lentz（D．），21，232；W．W．Johnson （Pro．）．293；A．M．Smith（Un．Ref．）， 233.

XIII，H．L．Wenner（R．），17，606；James A．Norton（D．），21，410；O．L．Fry（Un． Ref．）， 4 S4．

XIV．Winfield S．Kerr（R．），22，464； Thomas Gruber（D．），19，134．

IV．H．C．Van Voorhis（R．），19．404： Henry R．Stanbury（D．），16．509．

XVI．Lorenzo Danford（R．），16，263；E． 11．Noore（D．）．13，377．
（Special election November 7，1899，to succeed Mr．Danford，deceased）．Joseph J．Gill（R．），19．36S；Lavosler Spence（D．）． 15，302；W．H．Smyth（Un．Ref．）， 242.

NVII．George E．Brown（R．），16，016；J． A．MeDowell（D．），19．989．

XVIII．IRobert W：．Tayler（R．），22．635： C．C．Weybrecht（D．），19，575；G．C．Har－ rey（Pro．）．61t：S．Borton（S．L．），6S8；L． B．Logan（L＇n．Ref．）， 212.

XIX．（Short term）Charles Dick（R．），

## OHIO－（Continued）．

23．359：R．E．Nevins（D．），12．574；（long term），Charles Dick（R．），23，358；I．H． Phelps（D．），12，612．

XX．F．O．Phillips（R．），16，894：W．J． Hart（D．），11，992；R．Barthels（S．L．）， 975. XXI．Theodore E．Burton（R．），17，599； L．A．Russell（D．），10，823；J．K．Koller （S．L．），1，324．

## OREGON．

| Counties． | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{GOV}$＇NOR．｜｜ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2PRESI- } \\ \text { DENT. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep． | Fus． | Rep． | Dem． |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Baker | 1191 | 14361 | 9511 | 1860 |
| Benton | 995 | 872 | 1074 | 992 |
| Clackamas | 2161 | 1772 | 2664 | 2386 |
| Clatsop．． | 1588 ｜ | 8091 | 1849 | 1135 |
| Columbia | 724 | 5341 | 1022 | 831 |
| Coos | 957 | 1013 | 1105 | 1558 |
| Crook | 6671 | 492 | 607 | 575 |
| Curry | 301 | 252 | 300 | 301 |
| Douglas | 1653 | 1789 | 1917 | 2059 |
| Gilliam | 554 | 342 ｜ | 551 | 470 |
| Grant | 9731 | 6781 | 736 | 867 |
| Harney | 3471 | 416 | 270 | 521 |
| Jackson | 13501 | 1277 | 1387 | 2354 |
| Josephine | 825 | 894 ｜ | 844 | 1194 |
| Klamath | 439 | 342 | 346 | 463 |
| Lake | 433 ｜ | 323 ｜ | 351 | 383 |
| Lane | 1929 | 1885 | 2215 | 2594 |
| Linco：n | 479 | 414 | 583 | 557 |
| Linn | 1902 | 2026 | 2064 | 2736 |
| Malheur | 387 | 555 | 312 | 654 |
| Marion | 3216 | 2713 | 3744 | 3419 |
| Morrow | 532 | 470 | 586 | 54 |
| Multnomah | 10351 | 4637 | 11824 | 6453 |
| Polk | 1267 | 1170 | 1253 | 1334 |
| Sherman | 478 | 285 | 426 | 414 |
| Tillamook | 635 | 323 | 691 | 536 |
| Umatilla | 1847 | 1466 | 1859 | 2083 |
| Union | 1625 ｜ | 1453 | 1303 | 2155 |
| Wallowa | 5381 | 354 | 380 | 642 |
| Wasco | 1360 | 933 | 1701 | 1367 |
| Washington | 1743 | 1219 ｜ | 2082 | 1566 |
| Yambill | 1646 | 1398 | 1782 | 1736 |
| Totals | 45093 ｜ | 34542 | 48779 | 46739 |
| Per cent | 53.24 | 40.76 | 50.07 | 47.98 |
| Plurality | 10551 ｜ |  | 2040 |  |

${ }^{1114 .}$ M．Clinton（Pro．），2，219；John C． Luce（M．of R．）．2，878．
${ }^{2}$ Palmer（N．D．），977；Levering（Pro．）， 919.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 1898.
Secretary of State．－Frank r．Dunbar （R．），42．762；H．R．Kincald（Fus．），35，371； Ira Wakefield（M．of R．Pop．），3，383；H． C．Davis（Fro．）．2．341．

Supreme Judge．－F．A．Moore（R．），43，－ 520；W．M．Ramsey（Fus．），35，286；T．P． llackleman（Pro．），$!67$ ．

Treasurer．－Charles S．Moore（R．），43，－ 44：：J．O．Booth（Fus．），33，466；J．K． Sears（M．of R．Pop．），4，797；M．Votaw （Pro．），1，865．

Attorncy－General．－D．R．N．Blackburn

## OREGON－（Continued）．

（R．），42，413；J．L．Story（Fus．），35，207：C． J．Bright（Pro．）， 3071.
State Printer．－W．11．Leeds（R．），42．073； C．A．Fitch（Fus．），22．419；U．L．Grace （．․ of R．Pep．），4，48U；T．S．McDanie！ （Pro．），2，633．

Supt．of Public instruction．－J．H． Ackerman（R．）．42，246；H．S．Lyman （Fus．）．33．951；J．E．Hosmer（M．of R． Pop．）．3，984；B．E．Emerick（Pro．），2．⿹勹巳̆

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN， 1898.

I．Thomas H．Tongue（R．）．21．324：R． M．Veatch（Fus．），19，287；J．L．Hill（M． of R．Pop．），1，833；L．H．Pederson（Pro．）． 1，113．
II．Malcolm A．Moody（R．），21，291；C． M．Donaldson（Eus．），14，634：H．E．Court－ ney（M．of R．Pop．），2，273；G．W．Ingalls （Pro．），1，120．

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.


PENNSYLVANIA．

| Counties． | $\frac{{ }^{1} \text { TR'SURER. }\left.\right\|^{2}{ }^{2} G O V^{\prime} R N O R .}{-1899 .-11-1898 .-}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep．I Dem． 1 |  | Rep．I Dem． |  |
|  | （1000 | O <br>  <br> 0 <br> 4 <br> 4 | ¢ 0 0 0 0 0 | 帯 |
| Adams | 31991 | 3856 | 29251 | 3409 |
| Allegheny | 30004 | 13511 | 44561 | 25840 |
| Armstrong | 56211 | 4069 | 4043 | 3239 |
| Beaver | 43651 | 3104 | 42651 | 3664 |
| Bedford | 37771 | 316711 | 3889 | 3149 |
| Berks | 5661 | 104481 | 8766 | 15077 |
| Blair | 5040 | $3 \times 881$ | 6046 | 4231 |
| Bradford | 5815 | 3292 | 5124 | 2716 |
| Bucks | 68111 | 7148 | 6895 | 7064 |
| Butler | 4785 | 36541. | 4465 | 4048 |
| Cambria | 68461 | 62131 | 5765 | 6490 |
| Cameron | 593 | 414 | 762 | 530 |
| Carbon | 2912 | 34281 | 2739 | 3141 |
| Centre | $3814 \mid$ | 4260 | 34851 | 4241 |
| Chester | 8021 ｜ | 5490 ！ | 8146 | 5144 |
| Clarion | 1756 | 25191 | 2236 | 3385 |
| Clearfield | 48421 | 48261 | 48561 | 5272 |
| Clinton | 2332 | 25971 | 2157 | 2440 |
| Columbia | 1824 | 39891 | 26 （17） | 4764 |
| Crawford | 65781 | $5 \mathrm{f07}$ | 5772 | 6677 |
| Cumberland | 45811 | 54731 | 4245 | 4779 |
| Dauphin | 8504 | 53.561 | 9959 | 5655 |
| Delaware | 66501 | 32091 | 84631 | 3456 |
| Elk | 1139 | 22721 | 1816 | 3162 |
| Erie | 71801 | 45501 | 7414 | 6103 |
| Fayette | 7889 | 75011 | 7107 | 7245 |
| Forest． | 859 | 582 | 9561 | 687 |
| Franklin | 4820 | 3926 | 50281 | 3921 |
| Fulton | 717 | 10.37 | 811 | 1074 |
| Greene | 170f | 30601 | 1717 | 3124 |
| Huntingdon | 2615 | 1834 | 3301 | 1825 |
| Indiana | 3617 | 1200 | 403fi | 1702 |
| Jefferson | $2765!$ | 2368 | 36891 | 3181 |
| Juniata | 1473｜ | 1526 | 12851 | 1165 |

YEN゙N゙SYLVANIA－（Continued）．

| Counties． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep．i Dem．｜｜Rep． 1 Dem． |  |  |  |
|  | $=\begin{gathered}\text { a } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots\end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{e}{3}$ |
| Lackamanna | 85761 | S230341 | $\pm 2661$ | 7915 |
| Lancaster | 13128 | 45541 | $16(522$ | 7178 |
| Lawrence | 3187 | 1624 | 3590 | 2321 |
| Lebanon | 3739 | 21631 | 4162 | 2347 |
| Lehigh． | 5！1021 | 77101 | 6.362 | ！11（i4 |
| Luzernc | 1：345：31 | 144061 | 1：3 4.97 | $1514 \%$ |
| Lyconing | 450 | 6169 | 50481 | 7043 |
| McKean | 3414 | $18: 45$ | 335101 | 2446 |
| Mercer | 5170！ | ：3550！ 1 | 4436 | ．3！ 29 |
| Miffin | $1 \times 13$ | 19107｜｜ | 1711 | 173：3 |
| IIonroe | －261 | 259411 | 7711 | 2712 |
| Montgomery | 3054 | 9－231 | 166651 | 11292 |
| Montour | （5．5） | 1217 | 10231 | 1074 |
| Northampton | 6011 | －635 ${ }^{1}$ | 64201 | 9103 |
| Northumb＇rl＇ | 5624 | （\％S61 | $5500 \mid$ | $5!134$ |
| Perrs | 2457 | $2.3+0$ | 24.941 | $204!$ |
| Philadelphia | 100035！ | 40371！ | 125407 | 420）06 |
| Pike | ：345 | 7591 | 47.31 | 102 |
| Fotter | 21721 | 1230！ | 25．5） | 1497 |
| Schusilkill | $11935^{\prime}$ | 141！6＇ | 93！ 11 | 13375 |
| Snyder | 1！19＋！ | 10以く！ | 1－5．3） | 104， |
| －minersct | 35041 | 1430！！ | 4107！ | 1711 |
| sullivan | 10MM！ | 11．5）！ | 1015！ | 1275 |
| Susquelnanna | 405.31 | $3217{ }^{1}$ | $\because ¢ 4!1!$ | 25以゙？ |
| Tioga | 40ッ5！ | 17fil！ | 4－541 | $161: \%$ |
| Inion | 1515＇ | 10131！ | 1ss6！ | 11：7 |
| Venango | $3913!$ | 31091 | $4 \cap 5.31$ | 4512 |
| Warren | $3052!$ | 187¢！ | 30341 | 28.29 |
| Washington | 67711 | 4！12－！ | 7112 ！ | 5661 |
| llayne ．．． | 220．91 | 27071 | 21.5 | 1929 |
| Westmorelan | 133．if | 11719｜！ | 05171 | S591； |
| Wyoming | 1918 | 1915！ | 1561！ | 16.71 |
| Fork ．．． | $8010^{\prime}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11340^{\prime} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $82451$ | 12（13） |
| Totals ．．．．｜43S070｜：327512｜ $476006125 \times 300$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total vote． | 790468｜1 971 |  |  |  |

 18．072：Mark（S．L．）．3．753：Wonts（Re－ form）．รng：Creasy（inti－trust）Gī̃．

2Swallow（Pro．）．125．7tG；Swal＇ow（Pon．）． 2 ก5s：Swallow（Lib．）．632：Swallow（Hon－ est Gev．）， 4,495 ：Barnes（Soc．Lab．）， 4.278.

## VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE， 1598

J．Hay Brown（Rep．）． 461.859 ：S．I Mcstrezat（ Dcm ．）2！ 2.403 ：Mestrezat （Anti－trust）．622：Ricketts（Pro．）．1s，2 $2 \overline{3}$ ： Stevenson（Pop．）．2．4！0；Stevenson（Re－ form）． 118.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN． 1898.

At Large．Galusha A．Grow（R．）．532．－ E98：S．A．Davenport（IR．），520．773：J．N゙． TVeller（D．），356．650；F．B．Ians（D．），350．－ 213：G．H．Garber（Pro．）．4S．600；P．E． Sharpless（Pro．）． $47 . \overline{5} 43:$ D．E．Johnston
 B．Root（Soc．Lab．）．4．495；D．L．Munro （Soc．Lab．），4，300；J．A．Guss（Lib．）．\＄39： C．P．Shaw（Lib．）．s3－．

I．H．H．IBingham（R．），25．f6\％：Michael F．Doyle（D．）．S．213：J．B． 1 Ioltz（Pro．）， I．0y1：J．E．Lemmon（lnd．）．GĒ3．

## PENざSILT゚ANIA－（Continued）．

11．Rovert Adams，jr．（IR．），19．547；II． 1 ．Ifetzel（D．）．3，850．
III．William MeAlecr（D．，Indursed by Rep．）．13，105 Rep．and 5.216 Dem．：E．M． Marsh（1＇ro．）， 216.

IV．James R．Young（R．）， 41.627 ： Gideon Siblcy（D．），12，250；C．C．Hancock （Pro．），3，372．
V．Alfred C．Ilarmer（R．）．39，239： Frank D．Wright（D．），9． 142.

VI．Thomas S．Butler（R．）．I5．169：John B．IBoblnsun（Ind．R．）， $6,52 \%$ ；W．Berry （D．，indursed by Lib．），Li，jI3．

VilI．1rving $P$ ．llanger（R．），2I．jot Clinton E．liuver（D．）．IT，5i2；H．Leopold （Pro．），1．195．

Vlli．William S．Klrkpatrick（R．），13．－ 51f：L．I1．IJarber（D．），16，400；J．E． Lauer（Jack．）， 15.

IX．Jeremiah $\therefore$ Parvin（R．）． $1(6,613$ ； Daniel Prmentrout（D．）．24．137：W．W． Bowman（Pro．．934；I．D．Narkel（S．La）， 4.3.

IX．Special election Nov．T，1839．to fill vacancy vice Ermentrout（D．）．deceased． J．S．Parvin（R．），II，STs：D．IIenry Green （D．）．I7． $73 \mathrm{~B}^{\circ}$ ．

ぶ．Mivriott Lrasius（R．），17．4ッ2：A．J． steinman（1）．），Т．11＊3；W．L．Jackson （Iro．）．1．2（10．
XI．Wiliam Conncll（R．）．I1．404：N．F． Sando（D．），9，sij1：E．Leach（Pro．and H． G．），3． 162 ：J．Burschell（soc，Lab．），320．
ぷII．Jorgan B．Williams（R．），15，Ti？ S．IV．1）avenport（1）．），17，220；J．D．Hun－ ter（l＇ro．）．1．4：s．

Silli．Charies N．Lrumm（K．）．12，542： J．IV．Ryan（D．），I5，04＇2：P．Walker（Soc． La1s．）． 176

S゙IV．Martin E．Olmsted（R．），13，352； W．W．Gray（D．）． $1,426:$ L．L．Grumbine （Pro．），2．564．
Siv．C．F．Wright（R．），14．54I：A．B． Gammell（D．），9．331：C．S．Russell（Pro．） 2.41 f ．

XVir．Horace B．Packer（R．），15，\＆39： Jonathan Li．Streibey（D．）．I2．85s；L．P． Thurston（l＇ro．），3，3is．

XVII．William H．Wroodin（R．），12．455： R．K．1’olk（D．）．14．792：J．M．Caldwell （Pro．）， 1.265.

NVIII．Tladdeus M．Mahon（R．），17．－ FO：R．McMeen（D．）．12．121．

Kix．R．J．Leris（R．），10，016；Edrard D．Ziegler（D．）． 20.126.

ぶx．Joseph E．Thropp（R．），19，35s：J． M．Walters（D．），17．mjs：Juhn J．Irmin （1Pro．）．こ．ve1：J．MICMahon（Soc．Lab．）， 244.

XXI．Summers M．Jack（R．），23，277：J． R．Spiegel（D．），16．191；T．J．Baldridgc （Pro．）2，360．

Kxil．Jolin Dalzell（R．），25．623：G．W． Acklin（D．），11，049：IH．L．Castle（Pro．）， 1．219；V．Remmel（Soc．Lab．），52T；T．H． Grundy（U゙nion）． 121.

KスII．William H．Graham（R．），14．－ （ms：F．C．Brittian（1nd．R．）．fill ：John H． Stevenson（D．），$\overline{5}, 605$ ：E．Schreartz（Soc． Lab．）．2n3：TV．A．Klinger（L゙nion）．35．
NスIV゙．Ernest F．Acheson（R．），25，j24： M．M1．Cochran（1）．）． 21.290.

Kixi．J．B．Showalter（R．），18，220；M L．Lockwoon（D．）．15，271：John A．Bailey （Pro．） 2.00 f.

XXivi．George II．Higgins（R．），12．4s2：

PENNSYLVANIA-(Continued).
A. Gaston (D.), 13.516; F. A. Loveland (Pro.). 1.291; scattering for Higgins, 18.
XXVII. Charles W. Stone (R.). 11,757; Joseph C. Sibley (D.), 14,138: W. W. Hague (Pro.). 1,233.
XXVIII. William C. Arnold (R.). 14,209: J. K. P. Hall (D.), 17,550; G. W. Rheen (Pro.). 1,898.

LEGISLATCRRE OF 1900.

|  | \|Senate. | House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 37 | 127 | 164 |
| Democrats | 13 | 71 | 84 |
| Fusionists | - | 6 | 6 |

RHODE ISLAND.

| Countles. | GOVERNOR. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -11899.-\||-21898.- |  |  |
|  | Rep.\|Dem. 1 | Rep. 1 | Dem. |
|  | 0  <br> 0 0 <br> 0 0 <br> $\vdots$ $\square$ <br> $\vdots$ 0 | $\square$ 0 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | \% |
| Bristol | 949597 | 912 | 460 |
| Kent | 1812 908 | 1616 | 476 |
| Newport | 27621721 | 2639 | 1572 |
| Providence | \|16789| 10818 | | 17436 | 10062 |
| Washington | \| 1996| 658 | 20401 | 604 |
| Totals | $24308 \mid 14602$ | 24743 | 13224 |
| Per cent | 56.36\|33.85 | 57.73 | 30.86 |
| Plurality | 9706 | 11519 |  |
| Total vote | 43130 | 428 | 55 |

${ }^{1}$ Peckham (Pro.), 1,279; Herrick (Soc. Lab.), 2,941.
${ }^{2}$ Reid (Soc. Lab.), 2,S87; Lewis (Pro.), 2,012 .
VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1899.

Lieutenant-Governor.-William Gregory (R.), 23,002; Robert H. Wade (D.), 13,967. Secretary of State.-Charles R. Bennett (R.), 23.747; Miles A. McNamee (D.), 12,842.

Treasurer.-Walter A. Read (R.), 23.133; Edmund Walker (D.), 13.951.

Attorney-General.-Willard B. Tanner (R.), 22,710; George T. Brown (D.), 13,947.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
I. Melville Bull (Rep.). 12,268; John W. Hogan (Dem.), 6.714; C. H. Tilley (Pro.), 482 E. W. Theinert (Soc.-Lab.). 1,117.
II. Adin I. Capron (Rep.). 9,041: Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.). 6,491: F. B. Smith (Pro.), $\overline{5} 17$; C. H. Dana (Soc.-Lab.). 1,462.

LEGISLATCRE OF 1900.


## SOUTH CAROLINA.

("L. W.," Lilly Whites; "B. and T.," Black and Tan.)

| Countles. | 1898\||-1896. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dem | ep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rep. } \\ & \text { L. W. } \end{aligned}$ | em. |
|  |  |  | \% |  |
| Abbeville | 829 | 202 | 109 | 2487 |
| Aiken | 7001 | 9 | 110 | 1756 |
| Anderson | 899 | 205 | 31 | 3061 |
| Barnwell | 449 | 79 | 151 | 2349 |
| Beaufort | 446 | 17 | 325 | 407 |
| Berkeley | 486 | 18 | 159 | 633 |
| Charleston | 1142 | 61 | 710 | 2809 |
| Cherokee | 508 |  |  |  |
| Chester | 578 | 41 |  | 1262 |
| Chesterfield | 810 | 22 | 171 | 1465 |
| Clarendon | 705 | 33 | 146 | 1266 |
| Colleton | 590 | 27 | 215 | 1730 |
| Darlington | 544 | 147 | 56 | 1620 |
| Dorchester | 444 | - | - |  |
| Edgefield | 627 | 116 | 30 | 1534 |
| Fairfield | 379 | 15 | 39 | 1078 |
| Florence | 592 | 69 | 133 | 1464 |
| Georgetown | 456 | 18 | 493 | 564 |
| Greenville | 677 | 75 | 50 | 26.88 |
| Greenwood | 774 |  |  |  |
| Hampton | 5781 | 7 | 26 | 1063 |
| Harry . | S071 |  | 162 | 1202 |
| Kershaw | 403 | 82 | 13 | 1213 |
| Lancaster | 941 | 153 | 2 | 1574 |
| Laurens | 919 | 97 | 29 | 1858 |
| Lee | 338 |  |  |  |
| Lexington | 718 | 1 | 153 | 1670 |
| Marion | 1144 | 280 |  | 1935 |
| Marlboro | $564 \mid$ | 971 | 80 | 1226 |
| Newberry | 700 | 44 | 53 | 1511 |
| Oconee .. | 5281 | 64 | 71 | 1333 |
| Orangeburg | 1389 | 183 | 96 | 2623 |
| Pickens | 374 | 98 | 9 | 1245 |
| Richland | 332 | 52 | 241 | 804 |
| Saluda | 6281 | 36 | 15 | 1230 |
| Spartanburg | 1475 | 103 | 117 | 4066 |
| Sumter | 470 | 117 | 105 | 1570 |
| Union | 5901 | 98 | 38 | 1453 |
| Williamsburg | 9001 | 31 | 294 | 1526 |
| York | 984 | 83 |  | 2150 |
| Totals | 28225 | 2780 | 4432 | 59424 |
| Per cent. Plurality |  | 4.17 | 0.65 | 59.18 |
| Total vote | \|28225 |  | 66636 | 52212 |

*No opposition.
VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.
Lieutenant-Governor.-M. B. McSweeney (D.), 28,241.

Secretary of State.-M. R. Cooper (D.), 28,234.

Controller-General.-J. P. Derham (D.). 28.243.

Treasurer.-W'. II. Timmerman (D.), 28.249.

Attorney-General.-G. D. Bellinger (D.),

## 23,245.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.-
J. J. McMahan (D.), 28,229.

Adjutant-General.-J. W. Floyd (D.), 28,257.

Railroad Commissioner.-C. W. Garris (T.), 28,242.

## SOUTII CAROLINA－（Continued）．

VOTE FOR CONGRESSAEN， 1 Sjb．
1．G．W．Murray（R．），1，5ッ9；William Elliott（I）．），： 3,030 ．

11．B．P．Chatfield（R．），122；w．Jasper Tallert（D．），4．013．

111．R．R．Tolbert，jr．（R．），332；As－ bury C．Latimer（D．），4，02）．

1V．Pratt S．Suber（R．）．1G5：J．stan－ yarne Wilson（D．），4，467．
V．D．E．Finley（D．）．4，230；no opposi－ tion．
Vi．J．L．Evans（R．），151；James Nor－ ton（D．）．4， 7 位．

V11．James Weston（R．）， 505 ；J．W． stokes（1．）．4．433．

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.
｜Senate．｜llouse．｜Jt．bal．


SUU＇IH DAKOTA．

| Counties． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep．${ }^{3}$ Fus． 11 Rep． 1 Pop． |  |  |  |
|  | 坒 | $\stackrel{\square}{8}$ |  | $\overline{8}$ |
| Aurora | 3581 | 500 | 3911 | 476 |
| Beadle | 352 | S44 | 941 | 903 |
| Bon 110 m | 922 | 773 | 1160 | 594 |
| Brookings | 954 | 1306 | 1248 | 1297 |
| Brown | 16621 | 1649 | 1632 | 18.2 |
| Brule | 479 | （is） | （09） | 664 |
| Buffalu | co | 85 | 69 | 78 |
| Butte | 290 | 206 | 233 | 274 |
| Campbell | 564 | 310 | 448 | 369 |
| Charles Mis | 647 | 783 | 714 | 575 |
| Clark | （2381 | 825 | （2）6 | －22 |
| Clay | 9821 | 1126 | 1134 | 1160 |
| Coddington | 8131 | 808 | 1030 | 762 |
| Custer | 370 | 361 | $43^{3} 2$ | 511 |
| livison | 623 | 705 | 619 | 7 |
| Day | 8781 | 1154 | 1172 | 1226 |
| Devel | 500 | 707 | 701 | 604 |
| Douglas | 484 | 509 | 518 | 393 |
| Edmunds | 431 ｜ | 542 | 364 | 51.8 |
| Fall Riv | 4201 | 347. | 53.4 | 554 |
| Faulk | 471 | 327 | 423 | 242 |
| Grant | ＜351 | 610 | 1033 | 901 |
| llamlin | 568 | 521 | 782 | 551 |
| land | 455 | 564 | 443 | 570 |
| llanson | 348 | 552 | 411 | 653 |
| Hughes | 437 | 307 | 470 | 311 |
| llutchinson | 1004 | 343 | 1413 | 455 |
| I1sde | 2091 | 111 | 232 | 111 |
| Jerauld | 287 | 336 | 265 | 343 |
| Kingsbury | 841 | 017 | 959 | 1041 |
| 1 ake ．．．． | 751 | 839 | s\％ | 996 |
| Lawrence | $\bigcirc 581$ | 2212 | 2231 | 2862 |
| lincoln | 1100 | 1149 | 1459 | 1413 |
| Lyman | 12.5 | 103 | 115 | 75 |
| Marshall | 545 | C05 | 573 | （6）3 |
| McCook | 61.5 | ：10 | 671 | 104． |
| McPherson | 776 | 236 | 507 | 35：9 |
| Meade | 478 | （3i3 | 562 | 779 |
| Miner | 4121 | 714 | 5 53 | 705 |
| Minnthah： | 20：301 | $\geq 2(6)$ | 2375 | 208 |
| Mondy | $50 \pm$ | \i4 | －$\times 3$ | 1017 |
| 1＇ennington | 764 | T（2） | 746 | 11120 |
| Potter | 210｜ | $4(5)$ | 3：34 | $3 \times 9$ |


| SOUTH DAKOTA－（Continued）． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Counties． | $\frac{\mathrm{GOV}^{\circ} N \cdot R .\| \|^{2} \mathrm{GOV}^{\circ} N^{\prime} 12}{-1898 .-11-15!)(\% .-1}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rep． | ${ }^{3}$ Fus． 1 | ｜Rep． | Popr |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { N }}{5}$ | 5 0 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | y 0 0 0 0 c | \％ |
| Roberts | 1245 | 893 | 1317 | 931 |
| Sanborn | 441 | 533 | 526 |  |
| Spink | 1079 | 1071 | 1122 | 10.4 |
| Stanley | 76 | 129 | （1） | 134 |
| Sully | 241 | 288 | 261 | 195 |
| Turner | 122\％ | 725 | 1581 | 376 |
| Union | $88 \%$ | 1424 | 1321 | 1467 |
| Walworth | 367 | 329 | 251 | $2 \times 4$ |
| lankton | 1140 | 1147 | 1376 | 1351 |
| Unord to Butte． | 51 | 431 |  |  |
| Deiano \＆Scobey． | 21 | 3 | － |  |
| Gregory ．．．．． | 189 | 116 |  |  |
| Jackson，Nowlin and Sterling．． | 74 | 721 | 339 | 367 |
| Pratt | 30 | 281 |  |  |
| Presho | 65 | 89 |  |  |
| Zieback |  | 6 |  |  |
| Totals． | 36949 | 37319 | 40s6，8 | 41157 |
| Per cent．．．．．．．．．． | 49.16 | 49．65 | ｜ 49.37 ｜ | 49.75 |
| Plurality |  | 370 |  | 319 |
| Total vote． |  | 5. |  | $\div$ |

${ }^{1}$ lewis（Pro．）sil．
－Hanson（Pro．）． $\boldsymbol{2} 22$.
${ }^{3}$ Silver Rep．Vem．，and Populists．

## VOTE ON STATE TICKET． 1898.

Lieutenant－Governor．－J．T．Kean（R）， 38，0（in）：F．C．Robinson（Fus．）．34，494：F． J．Carlisle（Pro．），944．

Secretary of State．－W．H．Roddle（R．）， 38，（365：Genrge Sparling（Fus．），33．011；G． A．Grant（Pro）， 937.

Treasurer．John Schamber（R．），38．tíl； M．Taylor（Fus．）．：3．213；H．11．Curtis （ ${ }^{\prime}$＇ro．, 940.

Auditor．－J．D．Reeves（R．）38．519：H． smith（Fus．）．34，190；J．R．O＇Neil（Pro．）， 22．

Attorney－General．－J．1．Pyle（R．）． 38．101；C．S．Palmer（Fus．），34， 11 ．

Superlntendent of Public 1nstruction．－ F．E．Coilins（R．）．35， 117 ：L．F．Kintz （Fus．），33．459：l＇lorence Alguire（Pro．）， 946.

Land Commissioner．－D．Eastman（R．）． 38．434：J．Scollard（F゙us．）．33．056：It．John－ son（Pro．）．927．

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN． 1898.

At Large－R．${ }^{j}$ ．Gamble（R．）．38．780： （ H．Burke（R．）．36，Oto F．Knowles （Fus．），32．240：J．F．Kelly（Fus．）．32．314： A．Jamison（Pro．），882；M．D．Alexander （1＇ro．）．S5̄6．

LEG1SLATURE OF 15 OK．

| lempullicansl＇usionists ． | Senate． 1 Housp． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2－ | $5!$ | 8I |
|  | 15 | 2－ | 45 |

TENNESSEAE.


Counties.
|'GOVERN'R.||²GVERN'R. -1898.- ||-1896.


## 

## Dickson ......

Fayette

Fentress …
Franklin
Gibson

## Giles

Grainger ......
Greene
Grund
Hamblen .....
Hamilton
Hardeman ${ }^{\text {Hand }}$
Hardin ...
Hawkins
Haywoad
Haywood
Henderson .
Henry....
Hickma
Houston
Humphrevs
Jackson
James .
Johnson

## Knox

Lauderdale
Lawrence ..
Lewis
Lincoln
Loudon
McMinn
McNairy
Madison .....
Marion
Marshal
Meigs
Monroe .....
Montgomery
Moore
Morgan
Obion


${ }^{1}$ R. N. Richardson (Pop.), 1,722; W. P. Turnley (Pro.). 2,411.
${ }^{2}$ Mims (Rep.), 11,976; Hapwood (Pro.), 2,831.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
I. Walter P. Brownlow (R.), 14,616; H. H. Goucheriour (D.), 11,732; J. Crumley (Pro.), 245.
II. H. R. Gibson (R.), 13, 848 ; J. M. Davis (D.), 6,908.
III. Augustus Cate (R.), 9.209; John A. Moon (I).), 13,347; W. A. Whitmore (Pop.), 161.
IV. George H. Morgan (R.), 8.122 ; C. E. Snodgras (D.), 13,413.
V. W. Y. Elliott (R.), 4,S60; James D. Richardson (D.), 11,087.
VI. J. C. Napier (R.). 2.0s8; John W. Gaines (D.), 11,539; N. P. Gill (Pro.). 1,021 .
VII. J. A. Cunningham (Ind.), 4,055; N. N. $\operatorname{Cox}$ (D.), 9,590 .
VIII. W.' F. Hinkle (R.), 6.579; T. W. Sims (D.), 10.747: T. J. Brooks (Pop.), 524.
IX. Isaac Revelle (R.), 2,72s; Rice A. Pierce (D.), 9,860; E. F. Talley (Pop.), 246.
X. J. W. Vernon (R.). 1,St3; E. W'. Carmack (D.), 8.489; J. T. Brooks (Pop.), 43.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.
|Senate.| House.|Jt. bal.
Republicans ......
Democrats
3240 2069
1320
719
92
1412
863
1400
1652
876
3741
818
1363
2791
565
1374
1377
3391
2414
3777
694
1562
825

TIIE TRIBUNE AIMANAC FOR 1900.

TEXAS.

| Counties. | $\frac{{ }^{1} \text { GOVERN•R. }}{-1508 .-}$ |  | GGOVERN'R |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dem. 1 | Pop. | Pop. Rep. | Dem. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { U } \\ & 0 \\ & \tilde{U} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{Q}{\underset{6}{6}}$ | 或 | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{2}^{2} \\ & e_{0}^{3} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Anderson | 27651 | \$931 | 21751 | 2866 |
| Angelina | $1406 \mid$ | $526 \mid$ | 9321 | 1225 |
| Aransas | 2851 | 56 | 238 | 226 |
| Archer | 492 \| | 68 | 125 | 426 |
| Armstron | 163 | 57 | -90 | $8{ }^{102}$ |
| Atascosa | 7481 | 193 | 530 | 8628 |
| Austin | 29.1 | 791 | 1773 | 1932 |
| Bandera | 551 | 340 | 247 | $46-4$ |
| Bastrop | 2212 | 2032 | 2898 | 1808 |
| Baylor | 2641 | 13 | 125 | 363 |
| Bee | 999 \| | 257 | 391 | 1146 |
| Bell | 4101 \| | 1549 | 395. | 4860 |
| Bexar | 73361 | 1082 | 3116 | 6267 |
| Blanco | 515 | 358 | 484 | 449 |
| Borden | 99 | 37 | 48 | 50 |
| Bosque | 1671 | 989 | 1776 | 1583 |
| Bowie | 2714 | 1111 | 2189 | 2413 |
| Brazoria | 2636 | 123 | 1667 | 1261 |
| Brazos | 2936 i | 324 | 1942 | 1935 |
| Brewster | 420 | 4 | 58 | 232 |
| Brisco | 137 | 70 | 96 | 72 |
| Brown | 1436 | 782 | 1274 | 1533 |
| Burleson | 2336 | 466 | 1613 | 1699 |
| Burnet | 11031 | 701 | 1036 | 985 |
| Caldwell | 2162\| | 11091 | $1600 \mid$ | 1903 |
| Calhoun | 344 | 120 | 161 | 224 |
| Callahan | 821 | 489 | 637 | 527 |
| Cameron | 3071 | - | 1159 | 1963 |
| Camp | $800 \mid$ | 437 | 707 | 719 |
| Carson | 110 | 1 | 21 | 93 |
| Cass | 1967 | 1212 | 2073 | 2175 |
| Castro | 87 |  | 10 | 82 |
| Chambers | 338 | 104 | 189 | 317 |
| Cherokee | 2142 | 17651 | 2250 | 1882 |
| Childress | 343 | 641 | S6 | 284 |
| Clay | 1162 | 332 | 656 | 1035 |
| Coke | 302 | 208 | 247 | 251 |
| Coleman | 925! | 385 | 614 | 989 |
| Collin ... | 3614 | 145 | 3855 | 5708 |
| Collingswort | 173 | 64 | 61 | 137 |
| Colorado . | 37831 | 353 | 2257 | 1726 |
| Comal | 1343 | 8 | 174 | 1186 |
| Comanche | 1675 | 2109 | 1459 | 1312 |
| Concho | 158 | 41 | T | 58 |
| Cooke | 2082 | 440 | 1764 | 3404 |
| Coryell | 2094 | 1276 | 1854 | 2200 |
| Cottle | 114 | 33 | 29 | 93 |
| Crockett | 402 | 1 | 222 | 148 |
| Crosby |  |  | 19 | 93 |
| Dallam | 35 |  | - | 36 |
| Dallas | 6791 | 2531 | 7882 | 7750 |
| Deaf smith. | 104 | 3 | 2. | S1 |
| Delta | 1222 | 1475 | 1320 | 980 |
| Denton | 1983 | 230 | 1659 | 3781 |
| De Witt. | 2191 | 1065 | 2126 | 1696 |
| Dickens | 146 | 41 | 44 | 70 |
| Dimmitt | 162 | 63 | 131 | s0 |
| Donley | 322 | 103 | 131 | 195 |
| Duval | 997 | - | 794 | 340 |
| Eastland | 1499 | 1183 | 1356 | 1471 |
| Ector | 111 | 9 | 9 | 60 |
| Edwards | 384 | 134 | 215 | 251 |
| Ellis | 3731 | 1602 | 4230 | 6113 |
| El Paso | 2272 | 23 | 1585 | 2126 |
| Erath | 2467 | 2010 | 3070 | 2176 |

TEXAS-(Continued).


| Counties. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 尔 |  | 式 |  |
| Live Oak | 3761 | 104 \| | 1481 | 401 |
| Llano | 7961 | 430 | 570 | 755 |
| Lubbock | 122 | 11 | 10 | 89 |
| Madison | 7481 | 690 | 746 | 873 |
| Marion | 429 \| | 454 \| | 902 | 1167 |
| Martin | 113 | 6 | 271 | 90 |
| Mason | 624 | 397 | 557 | 451 |
| Matagorda | 627 | 67 | 5201 | 471 |
| Maverick | 7061 |  | 167 | 658 |
| McCulloch | 4771 | 207 | 322 | 367 |
| McLennan | 3657 | 1116 | 4931 ] | 6242 |
| McMullen | 195 | 9 | 59 | 140 |
| Medina | 1085 | 248 | 815 | 644 |
| Menard | 381 | 731 | 256 | 206 |
| Midland | 3071 | 37 | 73 | 261 |
| Milan | 3911 | 1835 | 3335 | 3652 |
| Mills | 685 | 555 | 731 | 596 |
| Mitchell | 4731 | 92 | 214 | 297 |
| Montague | 2254 \| | 689 | 1811 | 3120 |
| Montgomery | 1288\| | $500 \mid$ | 1283 | $15 \%$ |
| Moore | 181 | 11 | 2+1 | 15 |
| Morris | 897 | 461 | 628 | 893 |
| Motley | 1831 | 12 | 55 | 101 |
| Nacogdoches | 1976 | 1508 | 2086 | 1808 |
| Navarro | 3932 \| | 2323 \| | 3952 \| | 4225 |
| Newton | 9191 | 115 | 370 | 58.7 |
| Nolan | 358 | 158 | 153 | 233 |
| Nueces | 1866 \| | 110 \| | 584 | $148: 3$ |
| Ochiltree Oldham | 401 | 1 | 13 | 25 |
| Orange | \%701 | 314 | 15 490 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 803 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Palo Pinto | 1057 | 781 | 1085 | 976 |
| Panola | 1376 | 2261 | 510 | 2236 |
| Parker | $2342 \mid$ | 1631 | 2261 | 2820 |
| Pecos | 2661 |  | 63 | 193 |
| Polk | 12831 | 9031 | 1153 | 1224 |
| Potter Presidio | 2641 | 56 | 131 | 215 |
| Rains | 824 | 2 519 | 397 | 538 |
| Randall | 1181 | 371 | 461 | 85 |
| Red Riv | 31791 | 2638 | 2515 | 2728 |
| Reeves | 483 | 13 | 76 | 576 |
| Refugio | 3091 | 32 | 127 | 192 |
| Roberts | 169 \| | 33 | 40 | 116 |
| Robertson | 2784 | 272 | 2701 | 2889 |
| Rockwall | 718 | 240 | 512 | 1075 |
| Runnells | 452 | 266 | 316 | 405 |
| Rusk | 2278 | 812 | 2076 | 2259 |
| Sabine | 630 \| | 554 | 567 | 404 |
| San Aug*sti | \| 5661 | 756 | 8481 | 657 |
| San Jacinto | . $1630 \mid$ | 325 | 1022 | 660 |
| San Patrici | $400 \mid$ | 27 | 141 | 475 |
| San Saba | 871 | 524 | 675 | 630 |
| Scurry | $306 \mid$ | 317 | 216 | 162 |
| Shackelford | 2251 | 100 | 265 | 247 |
| Shelby | 1371 | 370 | 1121 | 2097 |
| Sherman | 25 \| | - | 8 | 6 |
| Smith | 3157 | 1641 | 3194 | 3468 |
| Somervel] | 3281 | 3571 | 364 | 356 |
| Starr ... | 1138 | 141 | 298 | 1467 |
| Stephens | 566 | 4751 | 583 | 627 |
| Sterling . | 97 | 111 | 105 | 106 |
| Stonewall | 315 | -1 | 94 | 117 |
| Sutton ... | 315 | 531 | 168 | 196 |
| Swisher . . | . 127\| | 68\| | 98 | 111 |



## VOTE ON STATE TICKET. 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.-J. S. Browning (D.), 290,792: E. W. Kirkpatrick (Pop.), 107.722: D. H. Hancock, 2.439.

Attorney-General.-Thomas S. Smith (D.), 285,438; C. H. Jenkins (Pop.), 107,088. Controller.-R. W. Finlay (D.), 290,735: E. P. Alsbery (Pop.). 104.200.

Treasurer.-John W. Robbins (D.), 290.071 ; J. B. Barry (Pop.), 104,320.

Land Commissioner.-George W. Finger (D.), 285,830; H. L. Bentley (Pop.), 108,741.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. J. S. Kendall (D.), 290.856; V. A. Collins (Pop.), 105,049.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. O. A. Blackwell (R.), 5,751; Thomas H. Ball (D.), 18,544; J. H. Eagle (Pop.), 3,280.
II. R. McAyeral (R.), 2,093; Samuel B. Cooper (D.), 22.086; T. J. Russell (Pop.), 7.391.
III. H. D. Wood (Pop.), 9.169; R. C. De Grafenreid (D.). 17,996.
IV. J. L. Wihittle (Pop.), 10,709; John L. Sheppard (D.). 18,190.

## TEX゙AS－（Continued）．

W．Bailey（D．）．1f．97s：W゙．s．llult（Pop．）． 4，345．

V1．R．E．Burke（D．），25，116；T．P． Gore（Pop．）．9．67T；A．J．Houston（R．）， 3，375．

V1I．R．Kingsbury（R．），2．197；R．1， Ifenry（D．），22．203：A．W゙．Cunningham （Pop．），7，928．

VIII．Arthur Springer（R．），2，239；S． W．T．Lanham（D．）， 18,580 ：N．J．Shands （Pop．），11， 138.

1X．A．S．Burleson（D．）， 20.378 ；G．W： Jones（Pop．）．12，632．

X．R．B．llawley（R．）．17，757：W．S． Robson（D．），16，462：J．W．Baird（Pop．）． 2,604 ．
※i．B．L．Crouch（R．）．14，687；Rudolph Kleburg（D．）， 18.319.

X11．G．I．Noonan（R．），10，472；James L．Siayden（D．）． 16,363 ；A．B．Surber （Pop．）．2，110．

X111．J．J．Eager（Rep．），8，887；John H． Stephens（D．），24，876．


UTAH，

| Counties． | $\frac{1 \text { CONGRS. \|\|PRES1D'T }}{-1595 .-1896 .-18}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep．｜Dem．｜｜Rep．｜Dem． |  |  |  |
|  |  | \％ 0 $\square$ 0 7 0 |  | \＃ |
| Beaver | 5291 | 642 | 205 | 1059 |
| Box Elder | 1177 | 1256 | 735 | 1872 |
| Cache | 2289 | 2586 | 839 | 4395 |
| Carbon | 416 | 371 | 85 | 663 |
| Davis | 767 | 1291 | 450 | 1753 |
| Emery | 445 | 696 | 231 | 987 |
| Garfield | 517 | 833 | 249 | 615 |
| Grand | 155 | 159 | 28 | 265 |
| 1 ron | 361 | 576 | 205 | 806 |
| Juab | 11101 | 1366 | 439 | 2360 |
| Kane | 325 | 185 | 285 | 230 |
| Millard | 691 | 824 | 166 | 13S4 |
| Morgan | 309 | 325 | 13 S | 582 |
| Piute | 211 | 251 | 34 | 555 |
| Rich | 276 | 238 | 162 | 40 S |
| Salt Lake | 6814 | S614 | 2575 | 18617 |
| San Juan | 36 | 83 | 8 | 169 |
| Sanpete | 2713 | 2475 | 1813 | 3357 |
| Sevier | 1109， | 1055 | 497 | 1858 |
| Summit | 1271 | 1226 | 245 | 3402 |
| Tooele | 898 | 803 | 274 | 1684 |
| Uintah | 2541 | 435 | 112 | 890 |
| C＇tah | 3248 | 4040 | 2039 | 7375 |
| Wasatch | 497 | 725 | 51 | 1333 |
| Washington | 281 | 861 | 170 | 1210 |
| Wayne | 224 | 264 | 78 | 405 |
| Weber | 2650 | 3458 | 1373 | 6343 |
| Totals | 29631 | 35296 | 13491 | 64607 |
| Per cent． | 43.70 | 52.05 | 17.28 | 182.69 |
| Plurality |  | 5665 |  | 151106 |
| Total vote | 675 | ¢0̄ |  | $098$ |

${ }^{1}$ W．Foster（Pop．）．2．8Ts．

## UTAII－（Cuntinued．

Supreme（ourt Judge－Election，184s：C． S．Zane（R．）．31，573；1R．N．Baskin（D．）， 34，670；J．M．Bowman（1＇op．），1，484． LEG1SLATERE OF 1900.

|  | ｜Senate．｜House．｜Jt．bal． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| Democrats | 16 | 26 | 42 |
| ＊Cannon liusion． | － | 4 | 4 |

＊Two Dem．， 1 Rep．and 1 Pop．；elected by fusion with Silverites．

VERMONT．

| Counties． | $\text { GOVERNOR. } 11^{1} \mathrm{GOVN} \mathrm{R} \text {. }$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep．｜Dem．｜ |  | Pro． 11 Rep． 1 Dem． |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { U }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | $=$ n ？ | $\stackrel{\square}{8}$ | 为 |
| Addison | 3860｜ | 5301 | 116 | 459 | 490 |
| Bennington | 2305 | 1125 | 651 | 3261 | 1012 |
| Caledonia | 2405 | SS4 1 | 111 | 3514 | 1065 |
| Chittenden | 3986 | 2354 | 105 | 4940 | 2160 |
| Essex | 718 | 361 | 26 | 959 | 36 |
| Franklin | 3691 | 1572 | 9S1 | 4028 | 162！ |
| Grand 1sle | 482 | 219 | － | 496 | 201 |
| Lamoille | 1487 | 387 | 45 | 2321 | 503 |
| Orange | 2450 | 9021 | 109 | 3207 | 848 |
| Orleans | 2493 | 4431 | 42 | 3730 | 593 |
| Rutland | 48，5 | 2376 | 100 | 6591 | 195： |
| Washington． | 3555 | 1863 | 106 | 4807 | $22 \overline{4}$ |
| Windham | 2664 | 597 | 801 | 4731 | 90 |
| W＇indsor | 3541 | 760 | 65 | 5043 | S23 |
| Totals | ｜ 38555 | 146S6 | 1075 | 53426 | 1＋855 |
| Per cent． | 70.98 | 27.041 | 1.98 | 76.41 | 21.24 |
| Plurality | ｜23569｜ |  |  | 35871 |  |
| Total vote． |  | 54316 |  | 699 | 22 |

${ }^{1}$ Battell（Pop．），831：Whitterrore（Pro．）． 755.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET， 1598.
Lieutenant－Governor．－Henry C．Bates （R．）． $38.264:$ A．A．Olmstead（D．），14．055； C．V．Wilson（Pro．）．1，020．

Secretary of State．－Frederick A．How－ land（R．）．38．198：George B．Davis（D．）． 13．891：W．A．Strong（Pro．）．1，003．
Treasurer－John L．Bacon（R．）．39．153： L．W．Clough（D．）．13，913：H．C．Barnes （Pro．）．987．

Auditor．－O．M．Barber（R．）．37，825． Richard A．Preble（D．），13，790；Merrlll A． Barton（Pro．）． 974.

VOTE FOR CONGGRESSMEN． 1895.
I．H．Henry Powers（R．）．20，350；Her－ bert E．Brigham（D．）．S，026．

1I．W．W゙．Grout（R．），17．i28：C．A．G． Jackson（D．），5，967．

LEG1SLATLRE OF 1900.

| Republicans | ！＇enate．｜House．｜Jt．val |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30 | 203 | 233 |
| Democrats | － | 41 | 41 |
| Prohibitionist | － | 1 | 1 |
| Independent ． | － | 1 | 1 |


| VIRGINIA． |  |  |  |  | VIRGINIA－（Continued）． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Counties． |  |  |  |  | Counties． |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 4 4 $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { تِّ } \\ & \text { 巴ٍ } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 翟 | 皆 |  |  |
| Accomack | 145 | 1405 | 1675 | 1315 | Orange | 445 | 8471 | 957 | 1324 |
| Albemarle | 732 | 1278 | 1918 | 2628 | Page | 393 | 691 | 1454 | 1166 |
| Alexandria | 248 | 249 | 713 | 322 | Patrick | 999 | 930 | 1140 | 886 |
| Ailegheny | 644 | 487 | 1711 | 720 | Pittsylvania | 1218 | 2064 | 3196 | 3987 |
| AmeГia ． | 416 | 486 | 899 | 663 | Powhatan | 371 | 407 | 637 | 528 |
| Amherst | 7771 | 1310 | 1190 | 1752 | Prince Edwa | 274 | 717 | 979 | 991 |
| Appomattox | 188 | 766 | 598 | 946 | Prince George | 60 | 378 | 394 | 518 |
| Augusta | 1270 | 2317 | 2826 | 3068 | Princess Anne | 191 | 560 | 687 | 790 |
| Bath | 245 | 375 | 471 | 508 | Prince William | 187 | 653 | 727 | 1341 |
| Bedford | 949 | 1989 | 2248 398 | $3085$ | Pulaski | 937 | 10001 | 1489 | 1109 |
| Botetour | 948 | 1303 | 1614 | 1494 | Richmond | 330 | 576 | 669 | －667 |
| Brunswick | 676 | 1039 | 956 | 1372 | Roanoke | 802 | 726 | 1484 | 1116 |
| Buchanan | 307 | 581 | 695 | 509 | Rockbridge | 1287 | 1630 | 2290 | 1634 |
| Buckingham | 534 | 8521 | 1199 | 1247 | Rockingham | 1557 | 2169 | 3525 | 2998 |
| Campbell | 697 | 1118 | 1696 | 2115 | Russell | 956 | 1456 | 1475 | 1530 |
| Carollne | 739 | 776 | 1502 | 1293 | Scott | 1226 | 1755 | 2206 | 1793 |
| Carroll | 1331 | 1237 | 1673 | 1528 | Shenandoa | 846 | 1698 | 2102 | 2052 |
| Charles C | 39 | 165 | 362 | 272 | Smyth | 754 | 1124 | 1546 | 1407 |
| Charlotte | 115 | 827 | 538 | 1458 | Southampton | 274 | 1403 | 439 | 1438 |
| Chesterfiel | 508 | 1097 | 1273 | 1729 | Spotsylvania | 381 | 4901 | 903 | 877 |
| Clarke | 77 | 756 | 490 | 1114 | Stafford | 555 | 591 | 1084 | 629 |
| Craig | 147 | 393 | 249 | 490 | Surrey | 226 | 667 | 609 | 709 |
| Culpepper | 467 | 1113 | 1113 | 1704 | Sussex | 140 | 685 | 418 | 769 |
| Cumberland | 161 | 455 | 657 | 618 | Tazewell | 1270 | 1396 | 2525 | 1582 |
| Dickenson | 382 | 499 | 534 | 547 | Warren | 145 | 770 | 575 | 1172 |
| Dinwiddie | 225 | 943 | 741 | 1099 | Warwick | 80 | 536 | 577 | 238 |
| Elizabeth $\mathrm{Ci}^{+} \mathrm{y}$ | 492 | 699 | 919 | 573 | Washington | 1632 | 1917 | 2669 | 2374 |
| Essex | 133 | 862 | 669 | 924 | Westmorelan | 237 | 472 | 827 | 705 |
| Fairfax | 1069 | 1700 | 1877 | 2109 | Wise | 527 | 625 | 1230 | 966 |
| Fauquier | 542 | 1516 | 1553 | 2744 | Wythe | 1023 | 1565 | 1882 | 1683 |
| Floyd | 902 | 549 | 1525 | 848 | York | 145 | 698 | 223 | 722 |
| Fluvanna | 305 | 675 | 708 | 919 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Franklin | 918 | 1491 | 1711 | 2305 | Alexandria | 469 | 1108 | 1281 | 1830 |
| Frederick | 167 | 695 | 845 | 1848 | Bristol | 187 | 327 | 184 | 219 |
| Giles ． | 486 | 987 | 777 | 993 | Buena Vista | 101 | 21.3 | 384 | 413 |
| Gloucester | 193 | 860 | 549 | 819 | Charlottesville | 45 | 329 | 371 | 801 |
| Goochland | 589 | 523 | 807 | 676 | Danville | 303 | 850 | 1078 | 1702 |
| Grayson | 1067 | 1155 | 1473 | 1328 | Fredericks | 97 | 473 | 388 | 533 |
| Greene | 168 | 506 | 581 | 533 | Lynchburg | 729 | 1148 | 1647 | 1657 |
| Greenes | 202 | 725 | 471 | 850 | Manchester | 149 | 600 | 588 | 812 |
| Halifax | 624 | 2112 | 2050 | 3231 | Newport N | 181 | 654 | 815 | 676 |
| Hanover | 580 | 1051 | 1337 | 1499 | Norfolk | 375 | 2543 | 1995 | 3068 |
| Henrico | 225 | 1274 | 1817 | 2332 | Petersburg | 259 | 824 | 766 | 1682 |
| Henry | 849 | 1082 | 1783 | 1409 | Portsmout | 173 | 842 | 769 | 1380 |
| Highland | 275 | 312 | 489 | 553 | Radford | 92 | 364 | 309 | 372 |
| Isle of Wigh | 394 | 1257 | 727 | 1264 | Richmond | 505 | 3839 | 5160 | 7840 |
| James City． | 128 | 283 | 291 | 261 | Roanoke | 702 | 1529 | 1697 | 2005 |
| King George | 423 | 506 | 681 | 582 | Staunton | 167 | 627 | 556 | 713 |
| King and queen King William． | 163 | 820 316 | 655 985 | 853 | Williamsburg <br> Winchester | 65 79 | 112 303 | 90 | 113 |
| Lancaster． | 314 | 912 | 589 | 1073 | Wincheste |  |  |  | 490 |
| Lee | 603 | 1196 | 1470 | 1475 | Totals． | 56840 | 109655 | 135388 | 154985 |
| Loudoun | 520 | 1422 | 1991 | 2741 | Per cent | 33．40 | 64．43 | 45.9 | 152．54 |
| Louisa | 896 | 1133 | 1391 | 1366 | Plurality |  | 52815 |  | 19597 |
| Lunenburg | 159 | 467 | 475 | 1045 | Total vote． |  | 180 |  | 59 |
| Madison | 221 | 808 | 724 | 1089 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mathews | 192 | 577 | 444 | 797 | Ind．，414；J．J |  |  |  |  |
| Mecklenburg | 1113 | 988 | 2353 | 2099 | ${ }^{2}$ Palmer，Na | Dem． | 2，12 | I |  |
| Middlesex | 48 | 462 | 680 | 688 | Pro．，2，344：M | ett， | c－L2 | 1，15 |  |
| Montgomery | 825 | 1123 | 1594 | 1317 | ${ }^{3}$ The vote of | anties | nd |  |  |
| Nansemond | 585 | 1257 | 1060 | 1300 | separate！y by |  |  |  |  |
| Nelson | 648 | 1223 | 1183 | 1492 | the cities thus | ven is | not | brac | in |
| New－Kent | 249 | 174 | 446 | 369 | the counties in | $y$ inst | nce． |  |  |
| Norfolk ．．．． | 951 | 1710 | 3475 | 2137 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northampton ． | 265 | 493 | 802 | 1086 | VOTE ON | ATE | ICK | 18 |  |
| Northumberland | 213 | 545 | 904 | 953 | Lieut．－Govern |  |  |  |  |
| Nottoway | 250 | 754 | 478 | 936 | 163；Edward E | ls, De | $\text { n., } 10$ | $030 \text {; }$ | $\text { 40. } \mathrm{R}$ |

## V1RG1N1A-(Continued).

Cocke, Pop., T,429; G. 31. Smithdeal, Pro., 2,124: R. T. Naycumber, Soc.-Lab., 2,024. Att'ney-General-James K. Lyons, Rep., 48,706; A. J. Montague. Dem., 110.444; F. B. Kennedy, Pro., 4,385.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
I. J. S. Bristow (R.), 4,270: William A. Jones (D.), s. 034 ; Crockett (Pro.), 230.
11. W. S. llolland (R.), 3,445: William A. Young (D.), 12,188; 12ichard A. Wise (Ind. R.), 6,2(i4.
111. O. II. Russell (Anti-Mach. R.), 1.914; L. B. Weisiger (Adm. R.), 1,138; John Laimb (D.). 7.058 .

1V. R. T. Thorp (R.), 5.889: Thomas L. Ellis (Cul. R.), 255; Sydney E. Epes (D.), 5,633.
V. Edmund Parr (R.). 9, 85s; Claude A. Swanson (D.). 13,459; Bennett (Pro.), 193.

V1. C. A. Heermans (R.). 2.310; Daniel Butler (Col. R.), 2,535: Peter J. Otey (D.). 10, $75!$ !.
V11. D. C. O'Flaherty (Gold D.), 2.931; James Hay (D.), 9.841.

V111. A. Hughes (R.), 616; John F. Rixey (D.). 6,469; Johnson (Pro.), 136.
$1 \times$. James A. Walker (R.), 16,595; William F. Rhea (D.), 1 T.344. §. R. T. Hubbard (R.). S,009: J. 1. Quarles (D.), 10,its4.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  | \|Senate.| House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Democrats | 32 | 93 | 132 |
| Independents | 1 | 7 | 8 |

WASHINGTON.

| Counties. | $\begin{gathered} \text { SUPREME } \\ \text { COURT } \\ \text { JUDGE. } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1GOV'N'R. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - $\overbrace{\text { c }}^{\substack{5}}$ |  | ¢ |  |
| Adams | 2621 | 240 | 238 | 366 |
| Asotin | 241 | 188 | 219 | 249 |
| Chehalis | 1189 | 1079 | 1205 | 1341 |
| Clallam | 462 | 429 | 572 | 680 |
| Clarke | 1356 | 937 | 1403 | 1492 |
| Columbia | 762 | 674 | 766. | 538 |
| Cowlitz | S83 | 557 | 936 | 911 |
| Douglas | 359 | 463 | 346 | 715 |
| Franklin | 32 | 54 | 45 | 99 |
| Garfield | 409 | 357 | 367 | 49 |
| Island | 232 | 125 | 201 | 179 |
| Jefferson | 607 | 317 | 707 | 497 |
| King | 6169 | 5802 | 6.69 | T249 |
| Kitsap | 642 | 453 | 692 | 704 |
| Kittitas | 1006 | S 42 | 9 OR | 129 |
| Kllickitat | 828 | 378 | 864 | 67 |
| Lewis | 1502 | 1251 | 1490 | 1.161 |
| Lincoln | 1079 | 689 | S16. | 16.31 |
| Mason | 391 | 372 | 365 | ting |
| Okanogan | 422 | 3581 | 3241 | 891 |
| Pacific | 75 | 337 | S451 | 55.5 |
| Pierce | 4150 | 3570 | 4495 | 5383 |
| San Jua | 372 | ${ }^{203}$ | 3928 | ${ }^{27}$ |
| Skagit | 13 s 3 | 10751 | 120f | 1615 |
| Skamania | 110 | 144 | 132 | 236 |

WASH11NGTON: (Continued).

| Countles. | SUPREME COURT JUDGE. | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{GOV}$ N'R. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -1898.-:!-1896.- |  |
|  | Rep. 1 Pop. 1 | Rep.\|Dem. |
|  |  |  |
| Snohomish | 1548 185 | 18461.2707 |
| Spokane | 3563 9288 | 2647 5480 |
| Stevens | 7921008 | 5371774 |
| Thurston | 1011906 | 3701375 |
| Wahkiakum | 309205 | 280 382 |
| Walla Walla. | 15741034 | 15381641 |
| Whatcom | 1850: 1423 | 18852116 |
| Whitman | 2468 \| $16 \overline{\text { ² }}$ | 1601 \| 3457 |
| Yakima | 1095 \$97 | 9081246 |
| Totals | 40452132793 | $381435084!$ |
| Per cent | 54.2543 .97 | 41.67 55.55 |
| Plurailty | -6,91 | 12T0 |
| Total vote | 74568 | 01534 |

${ }^{1}$ Anders (R.), 40,452 ; Godman (Pop.). 32.185: Young (Soc. L.), 1.323; Lawrey (Soc. Le), 1.0tit.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1 S98.
At Large. IV. L. Jones (R.). 3y, S09; F. W. Cushman (R.), 35,983: James H. Lewis (Dem. Fus.). 36,385; W". C. Jones (Sil. R. Fus.), 32,403: A. C. Dickinson (Pro.), 1.164; C. L. Haggard (Pro.). 1.037: W. Walker (SOC. L.). WoU; M. A. Hamilton (Soc. L.), 929.

LEG1SLATURE OF 1900.

|  | Senate. \| House.|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 15 | $6 s$ | $\$ 3$ |
| Populists $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| Citizens $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | - | 1 | 1 |

## WEST VIRGINIA.

| Counties. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. \| Dem. | |  | Rep. | Dem. |
|  |  |  | $\frac{2}{20}$ | ご |
| Barbour | 1507 | 1565 | 1573 | 1644 |
| Berkeley | 2116 | 2171 | 2497 | 2005 |
| Boone. | 6.6 | 768 | 678 | ह13 |
| Braxton | 1467 | 1686 | 1473 | 2188 |
| Brooke | 768 | 650 | 935 | 745 |
| Cabeld | 2557 | 2565 | 3035 | 2959 |
| Calhoun | 8S6 | 1025 | 1156 | 796 |
| (lay | $5 \times 3$ | 62 O | 661 | 606 |
| Dodidridge | 14.5 | 1230 | 174 | 1231 |
| Fasctte. | 3171 | 2606 | 4544 | 2783 |
| Gilmer | 22? | 1124 | 1000 | 1356 |
| Grant | 1202 | 35 | 1306 | 312 |
| Greenbrier | 1375 | 1974 | 1691 | 2414 |
| H1ampshire | 500 | 1659 | 676 | 1908 |
| Hancock. | f35 | 497 | 843 | - 54 |
| Hardy | 5.44 | 1136 | $5 \cdot 47$ | 1146 |
| Harrisin | 25SS | 27-3! | 3027 | 2155 |


${ }^{1}$ Populist, 499.
${ }^{2}$ Total for Palmer (Nat, D.), 677: Levering (Pro.). 1.203.
${ }^{3}$ Included in Logan.
VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
I. B. B. Dovener (Rep.), 20,891; John V. Blair (Dem.). 19,031.
II. A. G. Dayton (Rep.), 23,344; John T. McGraw (Dem.). 22.720: George Morrow (Pro.). 320.
III. Wm. S. Edwards (Rep.). 22,037; David E. Johnson (Dem.). 22,802; J. W. Davis (Pop.), 202.
IV. Romeo H. Freer (Rep.), 21.727; George I. Neal (Dem.). 20,854; Oliver Gorrcll (Pop.). 158.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  |  | Senate. | House. | Jt. ballot. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Republicans | $\ldots$ | 15 | 34 | 19 |
| Democrats $\ldots .$. | 11 | 37 | 48 |  |

WISCONSIN.

| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1} \text { GOV'NOR. } \mid 1{ }^{2} \text { GOV'NOR. } \\ & =1898 .-11-1896 .- \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. | Dem. Fus. |
|  | 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 6 0 0 0 0 0 |  |
| Adams | 1055 | 420 | 1427 | 397 |
| Ashland | 17031 | 1252 | 2700 | 1784 |
| Baron | 1660 | 675 | 2765 | 1328 |
| Bayfield | 1235 | 697 | 2224 | 776 |
| Brown | 3476 | 2929 | 5324 | 3870 |
| Buffalo | $1640 \mid$ | 1011 | 2303 | 1302 |
| Burnett | 7031 | 54 | 807 | 355 |
| Calumet | 1370 | 1411 | 1539 | 1897 |
| Chippewa | 2273 | 2150 | 3587 | 2965 |
| Clark | 2048 | 948 | 3299 | 1341 |
| Columbia | $3526 \mid$ | 2143 | 4746 | 2457 |
| Crawford | 1720 | 13051 | 2307 | 1526 |
| Dane | 5461 | 62761 | 8747 | 6804 |
| Dodge | 3534 | 5384 | 5573 | 5019 |
| Door | 1571 | 648 | 2402 | 897 |
| Douglas | 2862 | 1578 | 4113 | 2498 |
| Dunn- | 1527 | 1022 | 3340 | 1430 |
| Eau Cla | 26481 | 1850 | 4447 | 2397 |
| Florence | 297 | 120 | 491 | 122 |
| Fond du L | 4201 | 4194 | 6089 | 5033 |
| Forest | 185 \| | 132 | 408 | 169 |
| Grant | 4094 | 2947 | 5281 | 3685 |
| Green | 2042 | 1448 | 3054 | 2331 |
| Green La | 1914 | 1682 | 2091 | 1581 |
| Iowa | 2285 | 1848 | 3080 | 2145 |
| Iron | $696 \mid$ | 473 | 1290 | 478 |
| Jackson | 1575 | 639 \| | 2707 | 792 |
| Jefferson | 2750 | 3606 | 4275 | 3672 |
| Juneau | 2203 | 1661 | 2805 | 1714 |
| Kenosha | 2027 | 1674 | 2806 | 1750 |
| Kewaunee | 1239 | 1682\| | 1812 | 1702 |
| La Crosse | 3864 | 2358 | 6101 | 3215 |
| Lafayette | 2228 | 1982 | 2910 | 2265 |
| Langlade | 868 | 1102 | 1394 | 1018 |
| Lincoln . | 1132 | 1327 | 1675 | 1849 |
| Manitowoc | 3265 | 37071 | 4401 | 3995 |
| Marathon | 3068 | 2765 | 3668 | 4198 |
| Marinette | 3062 | 1397 | 4358 | 1808 |
| Marquette | 1210 | 840 | 1475 | 840 |
| Milwaukee | 20233 | 19484 | 35463 | 27464 |
| Monroe . . | 2691 | 1848 | 3669 | 2374 |
| Oconto | 1945 | 1157 | 2911 | 1253 |
| Oneida | 1095 | 708 | 1405 | 604 |
| Outagamie | 3784 | 3074 | 5370 | 4196 |
| Ozaukee | 857 | 1504 | 1546 | 1988 |
| Pepin . | 865 | 433 | 1295 | 442 |
| Pierce | 1771 | 621 | 3697 | 1415 |
| Polk | 1822 | 384 | 2848 | 886 |
| Portage | 2219 | 2137 | 3476 | 2955 |
| Price. | 951 | 515 | 1444 | 553 |
| Racine | 3846 | 2850 | 5733 | 4101 |
| Richland | 1852 | 1430 | 2635 | 2088 |
| Rock | 5427 | 2676 | 8224 | 3657 |
| St. Cro | 2111 | 1481 | 3424 | 2479 |
| Sauk | 2671 | 1999 | 4594 | 2637 |
| Sawyer | 547 | 355 | 506 | 371 |
| Shawano | 1863 | 1451 | 3019 | 1064 |
| Sheboygan | 4137 | 3203 | 65.43 | 3426 |
| Taylor .... | 869 | 921 | 1355 | 759 |
| Tremp'leau | 1994 | 827 | 3300 | 1390 |
| Vernon. | 2440 | 1111 | 4378 | 1638 |
| Vilas | 695 | 587 | 731 | 459 |
| Walworth | 3352 | 1313 | 5292 | 1889 |
| Washburn | 598 | 244 | 765 | 253 |
| Washington | 2094 | 2583 | 2833 | 2461 |
| Waukesha | 3669\| | -221 \| | 5331 | 3282 |



Supt．of Public Instruction．－L．D．Har－ どey（R．）．180．439：W゙．M．Schultz（D．）． 125．341：A．H．Craig（Pop．），7．842．

Railroad Comm＇r．－Graham L．Rice（R．）． 180，136：C．G．Wilcox（D．），125，56s：R．E． Anger（Pop．）．8，033．
Insurance Comm＇r．－Emil Giljohaun（R．） 180．019：John F．Schindler（D．），124．729： C．W．Teney（Pop．），i．9St．

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN． 1898.

I．H．A．Cooper（R．），19．867：Clinton Babbitt（D．），11．447：J．C．Huffman（Pro．）， 9.650.

I1．1I．13．Dahle（R．），IG．692 James E． Jones（D．）．15，T6s．

I11．Joseph W．Babcock（R．）．19，195：T． L．Cleary（D．）． 12.037.
IV．Thenbald Otjen（R．），15．903：Joseph G．Donnelly（U．）． $14,022: \quad R$ ．Schilling （Pop．），2．227：L．A．Arnold（Soc．Dem．）， 993.

V．Samuel S．Barney（R．）．17．056：C．E Armin（D．）．13．233：W．B．Rubin（Por．）． 997：G．Eckelman（Soc．Dem．）．1．088．
VI．J．H．Davidson（R．），20．10I：：Frank C．Stewart（D．），16．680：W．H．Clark （Pro．）． 738.

V11．John J．Esch（R．）．IG．136：John F． Doherty（D．）．S．128：L．W．Wood（Pro．）， GSO．

VIII．Edward S．Minor（R．）．19．910： Philip Sheridan（D．）．13．6i8：J．W＇．Evans （Pro．），6s9．
ivial（Pop．）， $4: 31$.
2Bryan and Watson（Pop．）．486：Lever－ ing（Pro．）． 154.

## VOTE ON STATE T1CKET． 159 S ．

Secretary of State．－F．Chatterton（R．）． 10．45s：David Miller（Fus．D．），S．it2；Seely （Pop．）．4：35．

Treasurer．－G．E．Abbott（R．）．10．634： Luke Voorhees（Fus．D．），8．417：Rouser （Pop．）．434．

Auditnr．－Leroy Grant（R．），10．806：C． H．Priest（Fus．Sil．R．）．太．217：Pierce （I＇Op．）． 4 th．

Superinterdent of Public Instruction．－ T．T．Tynan（R．）．10．735：J．F．Brown （Fus．Pop．）．8．20®：Mrs．M．A．Stocks （Pop．）． 520.
siupreme Court Judge．－Knlght（R．），10， Sis：C．E．Blydenburgh（D．）．S，403．

## VOTE FOR CON゙GRESSMAN， 1895.

At Large．－F．W．Mondell（R．）．10．762： （．1）．Arnold（Fus．D．）．S，igfi：Lrown （Pop．）．4：3．

1．EG1SLATCRE OF 1900.

|  |
| :--- |
| Republicans <br> Remocrats <br> Denate．｜House．｜Jt．bal． |

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

${ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ 'Neill (Pop.), 3,896.
LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|  | \|Council. $\mid$ House.\|Jt. bal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Republicans | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Democrats . | 9 | 13 | 22 |

## NEW-MEXICO TEIRITORY.

| Counties. | DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | --1898.-\||-1896.- |  |  |
|  | Rep. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Dem.\| | Rep. | Pem. |
|  |  | 会1 | (1010 |
| Bernalillo | $2550 \mid 21141$ | 2669 | 2049 |
| Chaves | 146 +17 | 101 | 418 |
| Colfax | 727 \| 1181 | 660 | 1272 |
| Dona An | 12861154 | 1045 | 1258 |
| Eddy | 126321 | 120 | 412 |
| Grant | 6681215 | 455 | 1407 |
| Guadaloupe | 598397 | 460 | 502 |
| 1,incoln | 536610 | 464 | 769 |
| Mora | 11471114 | 1112 | 1112 |
| Rio Arriba | 1684 1084 | 1492 | 1284 |
| San Juan. | 182450 | 125 | 445 |
| San Miguel | 2402 2193\| | 2332 | 2334 |
| Santa Fe | 16731239 | 1584 | 1641 |
| Sierra | 3171495 | 188 | 677 |
| Socorro | 14071150 | 1205 | 14.45 |
| Taos | 1049968 | 1015 | 1193 |
| Urion | $535 \quad 512$ | 375 | 524 |
| Valencia | 1689 | 1615 | 205 |
| Totals | 18722 16659 | 17017 | $189+7$ |
| Flurality | 2063 |  | 1930 |

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

| Counties. | $\left\|\frac{\text { DELEGATEINO }}{-189 S .}\right\|$ |  |  | $\frac{\text { ONGRESS. }}{-1896 .-}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. | Fus. | Pro. | Rep. | Dem. Pop. |
|  | 倠 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | - | - |
| Beaver | 2981 | 2081 | 16 | 354 | 234 |
| Blaine | 9231 | 2761 | 57 | 822 | 605 |
| Canadian | 1301 \| | 1024 | 25 | 1280 | 1484 |
| Cleveland | 1071 | 981 | 32 | 937 | 1588 |
| Custer | 678 | 3131 | 20 | 619 | 420 |
| Day | 58 | 86 | 1 | 68 | 89 |
| Garfield | 2288 | 1276 | 27 | 1706 | 1486 |
| Grant | 18751 | $10+0$ | 15 | 1481 | 1486 |
| Greer | 440 | $62+1$ | 316 | 509 | 613 |
| Kay | 2138 | 1319 | 86 | 1405 | 1759 |
| Kingfisher | 1587 | 1018 | 64 | 1676 | 1895 |
| Lincoln | 2197 | 1197 | 82 | 2008 | 2118 |
| Logan | 2259 | 1211 | 98 | 2537 | 1949 |
| Noble | $14+7$ | 779 | 14 | 1135 | 1039 |
| Oklahoma | 1538 | 1359 | 85 | 1892 | 2156 |
| Pawnee | 1136 | 727 | 28 | 956 | 1071 |
| Payne | 1551 | 1231 | 36 | 1540 | 1754 |
| Pottaw'mie. | 1366 | 1515 | 150 | 1513 | 2199 |
| Roger Mills | 152 | 225 | 5 | 67 | 252 |
| Washita | 667 | 5001 | 61 | 457 | 552 |
| Woods ... | 2413 | 1516 | 39 | 2102 | 2186 |
| Woodward | 568 | 407 | 7 | 394 | 388 |
| D | 512 | 256 | 5 | 309 | 322 |
| Totals | \|28456| | 19088 | 1069 |  | 27435 |
| Plurality | 9368 |  |  |  | 1168 |
| Total vote.\| |  | 48613 |  | 537 | 02 |

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.
|Council.| House.|Jt. bal.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Republicans..... | 8 | 17 | 25 |  |
| Democrats | $\ldots .$. | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Fusion (D. Pop.). | 2 | 4 | 6 |  |
| Populists ....... | - | 2 | 2 |  |

ESTIMATED POPULATION 1899.

Alabama . 1,700,000 New-York . $7,100,000$ Arkansas . 1,400,000 N. C'lina... 1,800,000 | C'fornia.. | $1,600,000$ | N. Dakota. | 215,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colorado | 700,000 | Ohio ...... | $4,000,000$ |

| Conn,... | 900,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Delawegon.... | 450,000 |$\quad 175,000$ Penn


| Delaware . | 175,000 | Penn' vania. | $6,075,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Florida | 500,000 | Rliode $1 s^{\prime} d$. | $+20,000$ |


1daho .... $\quad 175,000 \mid$ So. Dakota. 425,000

Iowa ..... 2,200,000 Utah ...... 275,000
Kansas . $\quad 1,375.000$ Vermont $\cdot . \quad 3+0,000$
Kentucky - 2,100,000 Virginia ... 1,750,000

| Louisiana. | $1,100,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maine $\quad . .$. | 675,000 |
| W W. Virginia | $\mathbf{4 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  |  | Maryl'd ... 1,250,000 Wisconsin . 2.200,000


| Mass $\ldots .$. | $2,800,000$ | Wyoming |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Michigan | $2,250,000$ | 85,000 |
| Alaska... | 75,000 |  |

Minnesota. $1,750,000 /$ Arizona ... 80,000 Miss. $\quad .{ }^{\text {M }} \mathbf{~ M ~} 00,000$ Dist. of C. 300000 Missouri . . 3,250,000 Indian Ter. $\quad \mathbf{2 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ Montana . 200.000 New-Mex. . 240,0100 Nebraska
Nevada $\quad 1,200,000$
N0,000 Oklahoma , 350,000 N.H'pshire 380,000 Total ....75,000,000 N. Jersey . 1,950,000

## NEW-YORK COUNTIES ELECTION TABLES.





| CLINTON-(Continued). |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.), 12; Kline (Pro.), 97; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 25.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.), 59; Smith (Pro.), 42; Balkam (Soc. Lab.). 12.

COLUMBIA.





FULTON.

| Bleecker | 491 | 115 | 631 | 116 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Broadalbin | 339 | 160 | 365 | 181 |
| Caroga | 79 | 63 | 72 | 65 |
| Ephratah | 293 \| | 181\| | 304 | 183 |
| Johnstown (town) | 3951 | 2861 | 4641 | 247 |
| Mayfield . . . | 339\| | 191\| | 392 | 170 |
| Northampt | 2891 | 285 | 312\| | 270 |
| Oppenheim | 145 | 152 | 193 | 136 |
| Perth | 101 | 61 | 130 | 59 |
| Stratford | 151 | 110 | 187 | 85 |
| Total to | 2180 | 1604 | 2482 | 1512 |
| Gloverville: |  |  |  |  |
| 1st Ward | $542 \mid$ | 235 | 649 | 179 |
| 2 d War | 3401 | 187 | 408 | 149 |
| 3d Ward | 524 | 2171 | 562 | 144 |
| 4th War | 523 | 279 | 652 | 230 |
| 5th War | 342 | 176 | 387 | 138 |
| Gth Wa | 3701 | 3011 | 413 | 263 |
| Total city...... | 2641 | 1395 | 2971 | 1103 |
| Johnstown (city) : |  |  |  |  |
| 1st Ward | 284 | 221 | 317 | 204 |
| 2d War | 326 | 2291 | 362 | 204 |
| 3d Wa | 410 | 2861 | 433 | 279 |
| 4th Ward | 283 | 183 | 299 | 157 |
| Total | 03 | 919 | 1411 | 844 |
| Total county. | 6124 | 3918 | 6864 | 3439 |
| Plurality . | 22061 |  | 3425 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.), 5; Kline (Pro.), 378; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 190.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.). 153: Smith (Pro.), 387; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 82.

GENESEE.

| Alabama | 2631 | 143 | 246 | 187 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alexander | 213 | 110 | 254 | 106 |
| Batavia | 1401 | 916 | 1473 | 967 |
| Bergen | 251 | 160 | 247 | 207 |
| Bethany | 183 | 84 | 215 | 85 |
| Byron | 234 | 86 | 251 | 137 |
| Darlen | 246 | 164 | 285 | 15 S |
| Elba | 176 | 151 | 193 | 198 |
| Le Roy | 663 | 418 | 756 | 390 |
| Oakfield | 263\| | 94 | 2681 | 122 |
| Pavilion | 2261 | 105 | 304 | 130 |
| Pembroke | 2881 | 228 | 348 | 284 |
| Stafford | 2731 | 57 | 294 | 67 |
| Totals | 4680 | 2716 | 5134 | 3038 |
| Plurality | 1964 |  | 2096 |  |

GENESEE-(Continued).
${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.). 6: Kline (Pro.), 229; Hanford (Soc. Lab.). 25.

2Griffin (N. D.), 64; Smith (Pro.), 201; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

GREENE.


${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.). 5: Kline (Pro.), 147; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 48 .
${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.), 92: Smith (Pro.), 154; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 21.

HAMILTON.

| Arietta | 24 | 45 | 31 | 60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Benson | 28 | 48 | 29 | 51 |
| Hope | 28 | S41 | 401 | S2 |
| Indian Lake. | 136 | 111 | 188 | 88 |
| Lake Pleasant | 66 | 68 | 81 | 58 |
| Long Lake. | 112 | 50 | 143 \| | 32 |
| Morehousc | 24 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Wells | 101) | 145 | 131 | 139 |
| Totals | 519 | 571 | 663 | 529 |
| Plurality |  | 52 | 1341 | - |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.). 3; Kline (Pro.), 18; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 2.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.). 14: Smith (Pro.). 18.

## HERKIMER.

| Columbia | 216 | 125 | 259 | 124 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Danube | 138\| | 148 | 162 | 123 |
| Fairfield | 205 | 174 | 228 | 173 |
| Frankfort | 479 | 380 | 714 | 537 |
| German Fla | 1081 | 979 | 1278 | 869 |
| Herkimer | 799 | 767 | 840 | 689 |
| Litchfield | 133 \| | 104 | 177 | 33 |
| Little Falls (town) | 60 | 140 | 80 | 127 |
| Mannheim ...... | 371 | 199 | 484 | 207 |
| Newport | 240 | 151 | 275 | 143 |
| Norway | 114 | 106 | 107 | 108 |
| Ohio | 119 | 76 | 142 | $7 \pm$ |
| Russia | 295 | 181 | 373 | 173 |
| Sallsbury | 269 | 94 | 320 | 97 |
| Schuyler | $209 \mid$ | 96 | 254 | S1 |



${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.), 13; Kline (Pro.), 320; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 70.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.). 134: Smith (Pro.), 296; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

## MONROE.

| Brighton | 424 | 228 | 525 | 220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chili ... | 233 | 158 | 294 | 209 |
| Clarkson | 224 | 143 | 234 | 206 |
| Gates | 226 | 282 | 382 | 311 |
| Greece | 446 | 438 | 590 | 580 |
| Hamlin | 276 | 82 | 397 | 106 |
| Henrietta | 2661 | 185 | 314 | 190 |
| 1 rondequoit | 221 | 209 | 287 | 214 |
| Mendon | 317 | 293 | 389 | 304 |
| Ogden | 329 | 262 | 429 | 272 |
| Parma | 334 | 151 | 437 | 270 |
| Penfield | 349 | 149 | 505 | 189 |
| Perinton | 698 | 381 | 694 | 277 |
| Pittsford | 298 | 256 | 330 | 255 |
| Riga ... | 249 | 113 | 310 | 151 |
| Rush | 182 | 132 | 197 | 190 |
| Sweden | 676 | 422 | 731 | 457 |
| Webster | 369 | 226 | 558 | 219 |
| Wheatland | 284 | 203 | 335 | 230 |
| Total | 84011 | 4423 | 7938 | 5044 |
| Rochester: |  |  |  |  |
| 1 st Ward. | 249 | 390 | 316 | 347 |
| 2 d Ward | 357 | 398 | 406 | 422 |
| 3 d Ward | 811 | 510 | 950 | 482 |
| 4th Ward | 547 | 522 | 751 | 565 |
| 5 th Ward | 523 | 886 | 639 | 842 |
| 6 th WVard. | 883 | 556 | 1074 | 513 |
| 7th Ward. | 485 | 599 | 673 | 600 |
| 8th Ward. | 1001 | 958 | 1323 | 571 |
| 9 9th Ward. | 535 | 560 | 614 | 493 |
| 10th Ward | 882 | 461 | 979 | 463 |
| 11th Ward | 965 | 1123 | 1154 | 1044 |
| 12th Ward | 1582 | 595 | 1703 | 524 |
| 13 th Ward | 435 | 411. | 560 | 498 |
| 14th Ward | 810 | 599 | 940 | 597 |
| 15th Ward | 446 | 749 | 475 | 548 |
| 16 th Ward | 662 | 681 | 810 | 614 |
| 17 th Ward | 862 | 1254 | 1153 | $1: 91$ |
| 18th Ward | 944 | 647 | 1024 | 55.4 |
| 19th Ward | 964 | 878 | 1115 | 916 |

MONROE-(Continued).


|  | 404 | 89 | 172 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7000 |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.), 93; Kline (Pro.), 714; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 970. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.), 468; Smith (Pro.), 567; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 455. <br> MONTGOMERY. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| Amsterdam (city) 1st Ward...... |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 419 | 272 | 444 | 250 |
| 2d Ward | 438 | 227 | 458 | 232 |
| 3d Ward | 297 | 381 | 284 | 375 |
| 4th Ward | 288 | 484 | 285 | 483 |
| 5 th Ward | 248 | 174 | 256 | 144 |
| 6th Ward | 381 | 265 | 360 | 244 |
| 7th War | 349 | 199 | 353 | 182 |
| Total city | 2420 | 2002 | 2440 | 1916 |
| Amsterdam (town) | 520 | 222 | 515 | 229 |
| Canajoharie ..... | 5601 | 564 | 629 | 473 |
| Charleston | 151 | 76 | 203 | 101 |
| Florida | 303 | 258 | 343 | 236 |
| Glen | 350 | 285 | 427 | 272 |
| Minden | 6931 | 645 | 825 | 550 |
| Mohawk | 4211 | 404 | 428 | 376 |
| Palatine | 279 | 441 | 329 | 400 |
| Root | 257 | 271 | 289 | 256 |
| St. Johnsville | 349 | 331 | 361 | 328 |
| Total tow | 3876 | 3489 | 4349 | 3221 |
| Total county | 6296 | 5491 | 6789 | 5137 |
| Plurality . | 8051 |  | 1652 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.), $9:$ Kline (Pro.), 180; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 74.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.). 124; Smith (Pro.), 114: Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

## *NASSAU COUNTY.

| Hempstead | 2716 | 1898 | 3890 | 1689 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. Hempstead.. | 989 | 809 | 1147 | 541 |
| Oyster Bay.. | 1710 | 1446 | 1987 | 1152 |
| Totals | 5415 | 4153 | 7024 | 3382 |
| Plurality | $1262 \mid$ |  | 3642 |  |

[^8] Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

## NDTV-TORK.

See pages following other countles.



Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 711.

| ONTARIO. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bristol | 1621 | 85 | 192 | 154 |
| Canadia | 11. | 31 | 139 | 52 |
| Canandaigua | 1258 | 761 | 1354 | 752 |
| East Bloomfield.. | 277 | 211 | 301 | 261 |
| Farmington | 226 | 158 | 265 | 189 |
| Geneva (city) | 1060\| | 963 | 1438 | 1151 |
| Geneva (tow | 901 | 88 |  |  |
| Gorham | 337 | 237 | 341 | 300 |
| Hopewell | 242 | 174 | 249 | 206 |
| Manchester | 687 | 479 | 669 | 52.4 |
| Naples | 364 | 229 | 383 | 297 |
| Phelps | 5291 | 549 | 647 | 597 |
| Richrnond | 221 | 114 | 273 | 158 |
| Seneca | 4051 | 228 | 478 | 276 |
| South | 118 | 46 | 158 | 108 |
| Victor | 282 | 309 | 297 | 361 |
| West Bloomfield | 191 | 119 | 194 | 191 |
| Totals | $\begin{aligned} & 6573 \\ & 1792 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 4781 | $\begin{aligned} & 7379 \\ & 1802 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 5577 |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 269; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 29.
"Griffin (N. D.). 149: Smith (Pro.). 219:
Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.
ORANGE.

| Blooming Grove. | 2721 | 166 | 331 | 167 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chester | 2421 | 211 | 300 | 186 |
| Cornwall | 521 | 333 | 569 | 312 |
| Crawford | 198 | 276 | 209 | 233 |
| Deer Par | 1217 | 1224 | 1427 | 1390 |
| Goshen | 664 | 347 | 520 | 451 |
| Greenville | 531 | 118 | 71 | 142 |
| Hamptonbury | 1271 | 116 | 152 \| | 122 |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.). 6; Kline (Pro.), 315; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 12.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.), 40 : Smith (Pro.), 227; Balkam (Soc. Lab.). 6.

## OSWEGO

| Albion | :21\| | 133\| | 410 | 135 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amboy | 141 | 100 | 154 | 93 |
| Boylston | 134 | 74 | 147 | 92 |
| Constantia | 454 | 194 | 428 | 160 |
| Granby | 6581 | 433\| | 698 | 457 |



RENSSELAER－（Continued）．
${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．）， 22 ：Kline（Pro．），39S；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）， 212.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．1）．）．282；Smith（Pro．），297； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 92.
${ }^{3}$ Name changed from Greenbush by Leg－ islature of 1897.

RICHMOND BOROUGH AND COUNTY． GOVERNOR．

| －1898．－11－21896．－ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rep．｜Dem． |  |  | m |
|  | 云苓 | － | O |


| 1st War | 1609 | 2067 | 1885 | 1615 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2d Ward | 740 | 1563 | 994 | 1087 |
| 3d Ward | 976 | 1265 | 1268 | 750 |
| 4th War | 569 | 1071 | 771 | 734 |
| 5th Ward | 691 | 768 | 931 | 583 |
| Totals | 4585 | 6733 | 5849 | 4738 |
| Plurality |  | 2148 | 1111 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacen（Cit．），24：Kline（Pro．）．113； Hanford（Soc．Lab．）， 216.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．），403：Smith（Pro．），160： Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 137.

## ROCKLAND．

| Clarkstown | 415 | 633 | 5781 | 594 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Haverstraw | 645 | 8431 | 806 | 809 |
| Orangetown | 1080 | 964 | 1384 | 909 |
| Ramapo | 948 | 617 | 1159 | 488 |
| Stony Poin | 295 | 316 | 289 | 298 |
| Totals | 3383 | 3373 | 4216 | 3098 |
| Plurality | 10 |  | 1118 |  |

[^9]ST．LAWRENCE．

| Brasher | 2891 | 248 | 355 | 310 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canton | 1313 | 380 | 1121 | 424 |
| Clare | 42 | 9 | 54 | 9 |
| Clifton | 101 | 45 | 136 | 39 |
| Colton | 301 | 82 | 339 | 114 |
| De Kalb | 456 | 114 | 678 | 122 |
| De Peyster | 180 | 20 | 232 | 25 |
| Edwards | 184 | 78 | 261 | 93 |
| Fine | 299 | 69 | 335 | 81 |
| Fowler | 271 | 84 | 310 | 101 |
| Gouverneur | 814 | 352 | 1036 | 375 |
| Hammond | 273 | 66 | 329 | 85 |
| Hermon | 217 | 82 | 264 | 112 |
| Hopkinton | 332 | 88 | 414 | 92 |
| Lawrence | 304 | 149 | 362 | 160 |
| Lisbon | 643 | 160 | 754 | 171 |
| Louisville | 209 | 163 | 257 | 171 |
| Macomb | 228 | 84 | 275 | 93 |
| Madrid | 338 | 91 | 387 | 89 |
| Massena | 369 | 181 | 465 | 191 |
| Morristown | 363 | 93 | ＋221 | 97 |
| Norfolk | 247 | 148 | 289 | 203 |
| Oswegatchie | 315 | 142 | 401 | 179 |
| Parishville | 4211 | $54 \mid$ | 421｜ | 66 |
| Pierrepont | $342 \mid$ | 51 | 421 | 66 |


| ST．LAWRENCE－（Continued）． |
| :--- |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），11；Kline（Pro．），438；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）， 65
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．，131；Smith（Pro．），392； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 6.

SARATOGA．

| Bailston | 279 | 208 | 300 | 220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charlton | 139 | 136 | 168 | 129 |
| Clifton P | 354 | 170 | 431 | 148 |
| Corinth | 458 | 195 | 515 | 145 |
| Day | 114 | 75 | 134 | 64 |
| Edinburgh | 143 | 106 | 174 | 115 |
| Galway | 234 | 120 | 273 | 120 |
| Greenfiel | 275 | 110 | 330 | 109 |
| Hadley | 168 | 35 | 192 | 33 |
| Half | 720 | 468 | 758 | 394 |
| Malta | 196 | 125 | 272 | 106 |
| Milton | 817 | 633 | 973 | 550 |
| Moreau | 394 | 248 | 413 | 250 |
| Northumberland | 211 | 100 | 231 | 79 |
| Providence | 96 | 52 | 132 | 59 |
| Saratoga | 505 | 412 | 593 | 388 |
| Saratoga Springs． | 1519 | 1507 | 17e日 | 1212 |
| Stillwater | 530 | 534 | 615 | 523 |
| Waterford | 365 | 512 | －0s | 526 |
| Wilton | 159 | 53 | 227 | － |
| Totals | 8176 | 5899 | 9393 | 5192 |
| Plurality | $22 \overline{7}$ ！ |  | 42.01 |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），17：Kline（Pro．），395； Hanford（Soc．Lab．）， 62. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．）．185：Smith（Pro．），376； |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 19.


|  |  | 225 | 396 | 237 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Glenville | 375 | 276 | 423 | 263 |
| Niskayuma | 194 | 80 | 205 | 81 |
| Princetown | 122 | 64 | 151 | 55 |
| 12otterdam | 623 | 566 | 649 | 550 |
| Total town | 1707 | 1211 | 1824 | 1156 |
| Schenectady： |  |  |  |  |
| 1st Ward． | 269 | 216 | 280 | 192 |
| 2d Ward． | 337 | 247 | 336 | 196 |
| 3d Ward． | 4371 | 6481 | 454 | 631 |



SUFFOLK－（Continued）．

| GOVERNOR． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －11898．－1 |  | － 218 | 69．－ |
| Rep．｜Dem． |  | Rep．｜Dem． |  |
| 边 | 发运 | 边 | 7 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |
| 273 | 304 | 349 | 241 |
| 1149 | 601 | 1328 | 430 |
| 1005 | 704 | 1140 | 607 |
| 7928 | 5442 | 9235 | 3947 |
| 2485 |  | 5288｜ |  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．）， 11 ；Kline（Pro．）， 440 ；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）， 48 ．
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．），428；Smith（Pro．），438； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 67.

## SULLIVAN．

| Bethel | 320 | 136 | 353 | 164 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Callicoon | 157 | 293 | 189 | 232 |
| Cochecton | 130 | 150 | 114 | 139 |
| Dela ware | 129 | 270 | 145 | 250 |
| Fallsbure | 409 | 294 | 488 | 278 |
| Forestburg | 53 | 69 | 66 | 48 |
| Fremont | 220 | 244 | 260 | 216 |
| Highlands | 105 | 131 | 123 | 100 |
| Liberty | 528 | 388 | 594 | 341 |
| Lumberland | 971 | 89 | 106 | 109 |
| Mamakating | 461 | 215 | 597 | 210 |
| Neversink | 299 | 212 | 316 | 228 |
| Rockland | 399 | 326 | 513 | 325 |
| Thompson | 489 | 379 | 582 | 363 |
| Tusten | 70 | 129 | 110 | 113 |
| Plurality | 3900 | 3325 | $\begin{aligned} & 4556 \\ & 1440 \end{aligned}$ | 3116 |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），2；Kline（Pro．），96；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）， 22.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．），79：Smith（Pro．），103； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 15.

TIOGA．

| Barton | 747 | 626 | 939 | 592 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berkshire | 180 | 81 | 210 | 79 |
| Candor | 468 | 355 | 597 | 367 |
| Newark | 308 | 204 | 387 | 237 |
| Nichols | 309 | 110 | 351 | 93 |
| Owego | 1339 | 8981 | 14761 | 838 |
| Richford | 2191 | 92 | 225 | 134 |
| Spencer | 250 | 247 | 326 | 184 |
| Tioga | 280 | 313 | 305 | 306 |
| Totals | 41001 | 2926 | 4816 | 2837 |
| Plurality | $1174 \mid$ |  | 1979 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），2；Kline（Pro．），265；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）， 15.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．），48：Smith（Pro．），238； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 6.

## TOMPKINS．

| Caroline | 279 | 170 | 338 | 229 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Danby | 214 | 116 | 276 | 160 |
| Dryden | 550 | 324 | 669 | 417 |
| Enfield | 1871 | 129 | 186 | 188 |
| Groton | 553 | 294 | 670 | 292 |
| Ithaca | 175 | 141 | 202 | 18 |

TOMPKINS－（Continued）．

|  | GOVERNOR． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －11898． |  | －21896．－ |  |
|  | Rep． $\mid$ | Dem． | Rep． $\mid$ | Dem． |
|  |  | 或 | 号 | 0 0 7 0 0 $\vdots$ |
| Lansing | 324 | 204 | 375 | 299 |
| Newfield | 236 | 207 | 311 | 256 |
| Ulysses | 406 | 243 | 451 | 273 |
| Total towns | 2924 | 1528 | 3478 | 2302 |
| Ithaca（city） |  |  |  |  |
| ist Ward． | 185 | 246 | 236 | 290 |
| 2d Ward | 535 | 441 | 612 | 407 |
| 3d Ward． | 503 | 421 | 578 | 384 |
| 4th Ward | 369 | 158 | 379 | 163 |
| Total city． | 1592 | 1266 | 1805 | 1244 |
| Total county | 4516 | 3094 | 5283 | 3546 |
| Plurality | 1422 |  | 1737｜ |  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），25；Kline（Pro．），441； Hanford（Soc．Lab．）， 20.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．），135：Smith（Pro．）．308； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 10.

ULSTER．

${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．）， 8 ；Kline（Pro．），222；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）． 36.
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．），135：Smith（Pro．），308； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 14.

WARREN．


| Bolton | 226 | 7－2 | 289 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C＊aldwcll | 179 | 179 | 212 | 148 |
| Chester | 3131 | 186 | 354 | 103 |
| Ilague | 114 | 79 | 154 | 32 |
| Horicon | 175 | 127 | 26.4 | （8） |
| Johnsburg | 375 | 210 | 466 | 166 |
| Luzerne | 2491 | SS | 261 | 75 |
| Queensbury | $1906 \mid$ | 1498 | 19491 | 1319 |
| Stony Creek | 132 | 113 | 178 | 80 |
| Thurman | 1251 | 11 S | 166 | S4 |
| Warrensburg | 28： $\mid$ | 250 | 3031 | 192 |
| Totals | 403：3｜ | 2950 | 4631 | 2314 |
| Plurality | 11331 |  | 2317 |  |

${ }^{2}$ Bacon（Cit．），9：Kline（Pro．），137：Han－ ford（かoc，Lab．）．3s．
${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．．D．）．73；Smith（Pro．），127； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 6.

WASHINGTON．

| Argyle | 3661 | 67 | 4451 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cambridge | 304 | 15. | 394 | 154 |
| Dresden ． | 84 | 35 | 107 | ， |
| Easton | $35: 1$ | 145 | 412 | 150 |
| Fort Ann | 437 ． | 175 | 452 | 15 |
| Fort Edward | I40） | 499 | 776 | 476 |
| Granville | 7141 | 360 | 854 | 25 |
| Greenwich | 6961 | 262 | 845 | 256 |
| Hampton | 108 | 60 | 93 | 6 |
| Hartford | 202 | 60 | 318 | 73 |
| Hebron | 294 | 112 | 350 | 151 |
| Jackson | 150｜ | 60 | 224 | 63 |
| Kingsbury | 969 | 399 | 892 | 378 |
| Putnam | \＄5 | 20 | 112 | 1： |
| Salem | 469 | 2431 | 563 | 223 |
| White Cree | 420 | 157 | 465 | 168 |
| Whitehall | 627 | 591 | 741 | 494 |
| Totals | 2117 | 3400 | 80461 | 3306 |
| Plurality | 37171 |  | 47401 |  |

[^10]WAINE．

| Arcadia | 672 | 75411 | 974 | 645 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butler | $3: 29$ | 97 | 355 | 114 |
| Galen | 6：32 | 534 | 660 | 513 |
| Iluron | 214 | 9711 | 3271 | 143 |
| Lyons | 2001 | 704！ 1 | 8281 | 64！ |
| Macedon | 3631 | $206 \mid 1$ | 4161 | 217 |
| Marion | $35 \mathrm{S1}$ | 7411 | 4161 | S3 |
| Ontario | 3131 | 153｜｜ | 40．5 | 16.5 |
| Palmsira | 6451 | 35211 | 6911 | 335 |
| Rose | 2761 | $12+1 \mid$ | 3231 | 152 |
| Savonnah | 3031 | 144｜｜ | 3101 | 165 |
| Sodus | 6521 | 5071！ | 756 | 54.4 |
| W゙alwortl｜ | 2゙ヲ1 | 101｜｜ | 3991 | 131 |

W．AYNE－（Contlnued）．


Balkam（Soc．Lab．）． 10.

| Bedford | 437 | 326 | 535 | 270 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cortlandt | 1766 | 1641 | 1891 | 1423 |
| East Chester | 270 | 302 | 272 | 270 |
| Greenburg | 154\％ | 1352 | 1762 | 108： |
| Harrison | 135 | 157 | 183 | 126 |
| Lewisboro | 175 | 101 | 210 | 43 |
| Mamaroneck | 321 | 348 | 373 | 246 |
| Mount Pleasan | 646 | 791 | 803 | $69+$ |
| Newcastle | 307 | 188 | 378 | 144 |
| New－Rochelle | 1217 | $1020 \mid$ | 1375 | 854 |
| North Castle． | 196 | 155 | 231 | 71 |
| North Salem | 157 | 117 | 232 | 97 |
| Ossining | 1133 | 945 | 1277 | 764 |
| Pelham | 1691 | 90 | 169 | 43 |
| Poundrldge | 99 | 64 | 132 | 58 |
| Rye ．．．．． | 1138 | 1012 | 135 S | 877 |
| Scarsdale | 81 | 47 | 111 | 21 |
| Somers ． | 164 | 160 | 202 | 143 |
| White Plai | 632 | 609 | 803 | 445 |
| Yorktown | 318 | 2161 | 366 | 15\％ |
| Total tos | 0561 | 36221 | 12673 | 7850 |
| slount Vernon：｜ |  |  |  |  |
| 1st TVard | 363 | 259 | 400 | 230 |
| 2 d Ward | 366 | 340 | 475 | 191 |
| 3d Ward | 353 | 199 | 403 | 152 |
| th Ward | 475 | 624 | 602 | 405 |
| 5 th Ward | 3301 | 166 | 330 | 63 |
| Total city | 1917 | 16181 | 2210 | 1045 |
| Ionkers： |  |  |  |  |
| 1st lVar | 454 | 411 | 520 | 350 |
| 2 d Ward | 571 | 532 | 684 | 470 |
| 3 d Ward． | 578 | 240 | 512 | 176； |
| 4 th lVard | 476 | 7261 | 503 | 626 |
| 5th Ward | 1094 | $65 \%$ | 1145 | 56 S |
| 6th Ward | 230 | \＄93 | 239 | 835 |
| 7th Ward． | 257 | 305 | 314 | 171 |
| Total city． | －0 | 37.0 | 3917 | 3207 |
| Total county Ilurality ．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 6653 \\ & 1643 \end{aligned}$ | $150101$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 N 79+1 \\ 6692 \end{array}$ | 2102 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Hanford（Soc，Lab．）．C37：Kline（Pro．）， |  |  |  |  |
| 254：Bacon（Cit．）． 54. <br> －Griffin（N．D．）．s90：Smith（Pro． <br> Ralkam（Soc．Lab．）， 461 ． |  |  |  |  |
| WVIOMING． |  |  |  |  |
| Arcade | 2021 | 201 | 2531 | 1， 5 |
| Attica | 42.5 | 304 | 435 | $27!$ |
| Bennington | 179 | 287 | 1911 | 218 |
| Castile． | 433 | 137 ！ | 4601 | 117 T |



YATES．


| Barrington | 200 | 125 | 187 | 150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Benton | 342 | 169 | 382 | 192 |
| Italy | 166 | 60 | 199 | 82 |
| Jerusalem | 407 | 239 | 395 | 301 |
| Middlesex | 2041 | 95 | 221 | 125 |
| Milo | 895 | 666 | 1000 | 631 |
| Potter | 271 | 156 | 269 | 206 |
| Starkey | 550 | 216 | 526 | 254 |
| Torrey | 154 | 59 | 185 | 139 |
| Totals | 3159 | 1785 | 3364 | 2090 |
| Plurality | 1404 |  | 1274 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），8；Kline（Pro．），193；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）， 16.
？Griffin（N．D．）．3S；Smith（Pro．）．145： Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 3.

NEW－YORK STATE ELECTION，NOVEMBER 8， 1898.

| Counties． | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{GOVERNOR}$ ． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L'TENANT- } \\ & \text { GOVERNOR. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { 2JUDGE } \\ \text { COURT OF } \\ \text { APP'LS, } 1897 . \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ GOVER－ NOR， 1896. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep． | Dem． | Pro．｜S | －L | Rep． | Dem | Rep | Dem | Rep． | ${ }^{4}$ Dem． |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { k } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 룬 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 菏苞 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 뭉 } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Albany | 19307 | $20232 \mid$ | 1961 | 2851 | 19172 | 20254 | 17991 | 16765 | 212931 | 18600 |
| Allegany | 81291 | 29531 | 599｜ | 281 | 6064 | 2945 | 4686 | 2979 | 7031 | 3870 |
| Broome | 9238 | 5627 | 514 | 401 | 9088 | 5656 | 6929 | 5071 | 10392 | 5620 |
| Cattaraug | 8335 | 5055 | 416 | 57 | 8289 | 50561 | 6132 | 3164 | 9241 | 6132 |
| Cayuga | 8792 ！ | 5568 ｜ | $2+6$ | 103 | 8652 | 5457 | 6345 | 3294 | 9793 | 6028 |
| Chautauqua | 12014 | 52941 | 5601 | 65 | 11920 | 5254 | 6495 | 3169 | 14143 | 6576 |
| Chemung | 59061 | 60031 | 475 | 55 | 5829 | 5999 ｜ | 5431 | 4697 | 7810 | 5334 |
| Chenango | 5779 | 3656 | 271 | 56 | 5695 | 3717 | 4363 | 2491 | 6258 | з990 |
| Clinton | 4824 | 48001 | 17 | 21 | 4752 | 4848 | 3750 | 3782 | 5966 | 3109 |
| Columbia | $5446 \mid$ | 5159 | 143 | 19 | 5439 | 5144 | 4898 | 3589 | 6487 | $45+6$ |
| Cortland | 4200 | 2466 | 284 | 18 | 4144 | 2475 | 3069 | 2631 | 4864 | 2607 |
| Delaware | 6515 | 4029 ｜ | 370 | 24 | 6480 | 4027 | 4828 | 3268 | 7749 | 4456 |
| Dutchess | 10527 | 7939 ${ }^{1}$ | 3431 | 53 | 10485 | 7847 | 8790 | 6202 | 11784 | 6698 |
| Erie | 34199 ｜ | 36441 | $505 \mid$ | 1493 | 34083 | 36103 | 34755 | 34910 | 41585 | 33667 |
| Essex | 4325 ｜ | 22731 | 801 | 19 | 4314 | 2263 | 2715 | 1563 | 5331 | 1779 |
| Franklin | 5267 | 2474｜ | 179 | 16 | 5247 | 2477 | 29\％1 | 1092 | 6105 | 2504 |
| Fulton and |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 978 |
| Genesee | 4680 | 2716 | 229 | 125 | 4644 | 2713 | 2548 | 1195 | 5134 | 36 |
| Greene | 4063 | 4019 | 147 | 48 | 4050 | 3999 | 3507 | 3711 | 4474 | 3765 |
| Herkimer | 6705 | 5527 | 263 | 61 | 6660 | 5510 | 5348 | 5133 | 7814 | 5247 |
| Jefferson | 10222 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 6631 | 510 | 45 | 10155 | 6634 | 6578 | 4426 | 10919 | 6977 |
| Klngs | 83 46｜ | 101526｜ | 384 | 4145 | 81903 | 101543 | 55563 | 96124 | 103967 | 80285 |
| Lewis | $3604 \mid$ | 28921 | 81 | 6 | 3599 | 2877 | 2860 | 1891 | 4406 | 3111 |
| Livingston | 5180 | 3351 ｜ | 277 | 20 | 5147 | 3339 | 3569 | 2613 | 5449 | 410.4 |
| Madison | 6141 | 3＋90 | 320 | 70 | 6116 | 3469 ｜ | 3995 | 2000 | $73 \pm 6$ | 3803 |
| Monroe | $20^{-4} 8$ | 180931 | 7141 | 9701 | 20725 | 17613｜ | 18183 | 15566 | 25180 | 18030 |
| Montgomery | 62961 | 5491｜ | 180 | 741 | 62891 | 5449 | 5504 | 4220 | 6789 | 5137 |
| ${ }^{\text {－Nassau }}$ | 54151 | 4153｜ | 51 | 28 | 5263 | 4188 |  |  |  |  |
| New－York | 112806 | ｜173476｜ | 485 | 10091 ｜ | 109853 | 174313 | 71386 | 162823 ｜ | 146668 | 141452 |
| Nlagara | 76021 | 7074 | 3451 | 611 | $\|7561\|$ | 7028 | 4805 | 4723 | ＋2371 | 66484 |
| Onelda | 15449｜ | 14077 | 5741 | 280｜ | 15322 | $13928 \mid$ | 13506 | 9998 | 17571｜ | 12088 |


| NEW-YORK S |  | TATE ELECTION, |  |  | NOVEMBER |  | 8. 1893-(Continued). |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Counties. | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { Rep. }} \\ & \hline \bar{\pi} \\ & \text { © } \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \vdots \dot{0} \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | E12- <br> 1846. <br> Lem. <br> - <br> 5 <br> $\vdots$ <br> 7 |
| Onondaga | 19755 | 13598 \| | $510 \mid$ | 2360\| | 1.1635 | $13+16$ | 1631 | 1:35:1 | 233561 | $15171$ |
| Ontario | (9573\| | 4781\| | 2691 | 2911 | $65+5$ | 4748 | $5130$ | $3+47$ | 73791 | $55 \div 7$ |
| Orange | 11911 ! | $3098 \mid$ | 332 | 135 | 11806 \| | 1061 | 10.01 | S637 | 137601 | 3257 |
| Orleans | 42321 | 2821 | 315 | 12 | 4215 | 25091 | 2026 | 1467 | 4674 | -295 |
| Oswero | 10184 | 63401 | 395 | 46 | 10139 | 631111 | 76031 | $45+81$ | 112521 | 6511 |
| Putnam | 65791 | 16511 | 345 36 | 40 | 6822 | 1651 | 53081 | 3:451 | $\begin{aligned} & 50751 \\ & 2325 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5534 \\ & 1044 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {s Queers }}$ | 97151 | 13049 | 43 . | 95.31 | 95.01 | $1: 3081$ | 11503 | 14718\| | 179191 | 1255\% |
| Rensselaer | 14059 | 14693 | 398 | 212 | 14091 | 14585 | $1: 34091$ | $12 \pm 201$ | 1654 | 133\%1 |
| Richmond | 4555 | 67.331 | 1131 | 216 | 44401 | 675 | 3.5981 | 5972 | 55491 | 4748 |
| Rockland | 33831 | 3373 | S2! | 23 | 32261 | 3.373 | 3023 | 33353 | 42161 | 3UJS |
| St. Lawren | 125571 | 4989 | 43 S | 6.5 | 12749 | 4979 | $6 \times 35$ | 1975 | 15215 | 5507 |
| Saratoga | S1761 | 5899 | 395 | 62 | . $\$ 136$ | 5. 76 | B00G | 4494 | 03431 | 5192 |
| Schenectady | 4617 | 4041 | 138 | 213 | 4566 | 4036 | 3614 | 3527 | 454 | 3529 |
| Schoharie | 35671 | 4.310 | 131 | 10 | 3530 | $433+$ | 3215 | 3527 | 3819 | 4231 |
| Schuyler | 2343 | 1522 | 193 | 7 | 2336 | 1619 | 1925 | $12+5$ | -6su | 1626 |
| Seneca | $3+50$ | 3434 | 10 | 13 | 3434 | 3434 | 3010 | 2\% | 3503 | 3282 |
| Steuben | 10639 | 7536 | Sss | 1141 | 10619 \| | 7452 | 7919 | 5459 | 12461 | Su56 |
| Suffolk | 7928 | 5442 | 440 | 4 Si | 792 | 5433 | 53su\| | $3 \times 16$ | 9235] | 3497 |
| Sulliv | $3900 \mid$ | 3325 | 961 | 22 | 3570 | 34091 | 3474 | 30081 | 45561 | 3116 |
| Tioga | $4100 \mid$ | 29261 | 265 | 15 | 4082 | -2921! | 3133 | 1670 | 48161 | 2837 |
| Tompkins | 4516 | 3094 | 441 | 20 | 4.45 | 3095 | 3321 | 2)44 | 52.531 | 3546 |
| Ulster | 10678 | 9174 | 222 | 36 | 10620 | 9137 | 7103 | 93:0] | 11061 | 8201 |
| Warren | 4083 | 2950 | 137 | 381 | 4059 | 294 | $35 \% 0$ | 24001 | 4631 | 2014. |
| Washington | 7117 | 3400 | 409 | 27 | T0S61 | 3385 | 4138 | 16891 | S0461 | \%306 |
| Wayne | 6919 | 4280 | 311 | 16 | 6sit | 4275 | 4805 | 25741 | 7956 | 4331 |
| Westchester | 16, 631 | 150101 | 2541 | 637 | 16162 | 15012 \| | 13351 | 12995 | $1579+$ | 12102 |
| Wyoming | 4522 | 2794 | 26S\| | 14 | 4507 | 295 | 2605 | 1255 | 49301 | 2708 |
| Yates | 31891 | 1785 | 193 \| | 16 | 3159 | 1799\|| | $2+841$ | 1561 | $3364 \mid$ | 2090 |

${ }^{1}$ Bacon (Cit.-Ln.), 2.103.
${ }^{2}$ Baldroin (Pro.), 19, Ḡ3; Cuno (Soc.-Lab.), 20.554.
${ }^{3}$ Griffin (N゙at. Dem.). 26,69S; Smith (Pro.). 17. 449 ; Balkam (Soc.-Lab.), 1 S. 362.
${ }^{4}$ In this column are included the votes cast for Porter on the Populist ticket, as follows: Albany, 753; Allegany. 416: Broome, 61; Chautauqua, 355: Chemung, 49; Chenango, 54: Clinton, 45; Delaware, 59 : Dutchess, 55: Erie, 265: Franklin, 23; Fulton, 33; Greene, 21: Herkimer, 101: Livingston, S7: Madison, 30: Monroe, 7; Montgomery, 55 : Oneida, 123: Putnam, 13; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 1: Richmond. 17; St. Lawrence, 197: Schenectady. 25; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 159; Suffolk, 33: Washington. 8
"Nassau County formed from Queens County by Legislature of 1598 . It includes Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

The soldiers' vote of the State, in 1598 (included in above table), was divided among the counties as follows: Albany, 220: Allegany, 16; Droome, 57 : Cattaraugus, 11 : Cavuga, 4: Chatauqua, 32; Chemung. 17; Chenango, 6; Clinton, 2; Columbia, 32; Cortland. 2: Delaware, 47: Dutchess. 79: Erie, 333: Essex. 1; Franklin, 17: Fulton, 5 ; Genesee, 12: Greene, 37: Herkimer, 13: Jefferson, 52: Kings, 657: Lewis, 1; Livingston, 3: Madison. 4: Mlonroe, To: Montgomery, 12: Nassau. 1: New-York, 1,959: Niagara, 19: Oneida. 11!: Onondaga. 6ñ: Ontario, 3: Orange, 166; Orleans, 1: Oswego, 5; Otsego, 46; Putnam. 1: Queens. 87: Rensselaer, 29; Richmond, 19: Rockland, 4; Saratoga, 9: schenectady. 3: Schoharie, 5; Schuyler, 2: Seneca, 3; St. Iawrence, 6: Steuben, 16; Surfolk, 7: Sullivan. 1: Tioga. 2: Tompkins, 16: Ulster, 36: Warren. 5: Washington, 7; Wayne, 7: Westchester, is. Hamilton. Wyoming and Yates counties had no soldier vote.

VEW-IORK STATE TICKET VOTE, 189s.


NEW－YORK COUNTY ELECTIONS， 1898 AND 1899.

| Assembly District． | ｜｜Judge ofSupreme Court $\|\mid$ Gen．Ses＇sJudge，1899． $\mid 1.1899$. |  |  |  | Surrogate，｜｜ 1 18！59． |  | sheriff，$1899 .$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Govel } \\ & \mathbf{l} \mathbf{8 4} \end{aligned}$ | nor. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{c\|l} \text { Rep. } \\ \& & \\ \text { Tam. } & \text { Rep. } \end{array}$ |  | Rep． | Tam | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rep. } \\ & \text { \| } \mathrm{Fu} .) \end{aligned}$ | em | $\mid$ Rep． （Fu） Ind． $\mid$ Lab． |  |  | ． |  |
|  |  | 0 <br> 8 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  |  | 른 | H O 0 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \text { 弟 } \\ & \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q } \\ & \text { 荷 } \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  | 令令 | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 㐌 | 307 | 895 | 30 | 873 | 3077 | 910 | 3067 | 1209 | 3651 | 4404 |
| 2 | 5344 （1210 | 4364 | 1208 | 4333 | 1179 | 4405 | 1314 | 4289 | 1644 | 5081 | 6452 |
| 3 | 558611680 | 4062 | 1694 | 4039 | 1651 | 4091 | 1754 | 4015 | 2282 | 4975 | 6669 |
| 4 | 44151500 | 3122 | 1512 ！ | 3143 | 1451 | 3185 | 1604 ｜ | 3066 | 2095 | 3880 | 6126 |
| 5 | 608913179 | 3064 | 3210 | 3031 | 3187 | 3065 | 3183 ｜ | 3081 | 39561 | 3650 | 7101 |
| 6 | 6526 （1749 | 4896 | 1757 | 48921 | 1727 | 4913 | 1764 | 4902 ！ | 2228 | 5727 | 7613 |
| 7 | 634612467 | 4055 | 2489 | 4043 | 2413 | 4107 | 2548 | 4015 | 2935 | 4840 | 7460 |
| 8 | 3915 1334 | 2625 | 1345 | 2626 | 1329 | 2641 | 1349 | 2645 | 1760 | 2285 | 4995 |
| 9 | 60292461 | 3824 | 2495 | 3784 | 2457 | 3846 | 2610 | 3713 | 3192 | 4671 | 7391 |
| 10 | $5561{ }^{2177}$ | 3524 | 2152 | 3555 | 2133 | 3570 | 2081 | 3651 | 2364 | 4254 | 7003 |
| 11 | 51981778 | 3588 | 1798 | 3570 | 1766 | 3605 | $1824 \mid$ | 3549 | 23641 | 4454 | 6178 |
| 12 | 4061 1， 1145 | 3058 | 1132 | 3060 | 1124 | ＇3018 | $1207 \mid$ | 3017 | 1551 | 3333 | 6092 |
| 13 | 46671471 | 3378 | 1480 | 3351 | 1482 | 3360 | 1499 | 3349 | 1955 | 4150 | 5763 |
| 14 | 57482127 ！ | 3862 | 2123 | 3886 | 20801 | 3920 | 2165 | 3910 | 2219 | 4940 | 7179 |
| 15 | 51932505 ＇ | 3494 | 2515 | 3458 | 2499 | 3475 | 2526 | 3496 | $2440 \mid$ | 4557 | 6790 |
| 16 | 45831189 ｜ | 3422 | 1190 | 3436 | 1149 | 3464 | 1186 | 3469 | 1829｜ | 3752 | 6826 |
| 17 | 5491 1941！ | 3886 | 1979 | 3867 | 1931 | 3892 | 2015 | 3833 | 2278 | 4520 | 6621 |
| 18 | 6628 1625 | 5263 | 1588 | 5278 | 1560 | 5301 | 1746 | 5155 | 1973 | 5804 | 7715 |
| 19 | 8788 4851 | 4143 | 4976 | 4103 | 4846 | 4154 | 4861 | 4129 | 5775 | 4756 | 10030 |
| 20 | 6590｜ 2438 | 4432 | 2452 | 4415 | 2421 | 4450 | 2547 | 4350 | 2261 | 5593 | 7605 |
| 21 | 11614 6777｜ | 5171 | 6805 | 5112 | 6726 | 5192 | 6729 | 5233 | 7586 | 5976 | 13341 |
| 23 | 6122 1911 ｜ | 4510 | 1898 | 4512 | 1860 | 4538 | 1920 | 4491 | $2236{ }^{\text {j }}$ | 5486 | 7315 |
| 23 | 102414843 | 5855 | 4665 | ． 5817 | 4598 | 5884 | 4629 | 5879 | 5529 | 6076 | 11778 |
| 24 | 5197｜ 1821 ｜ | 3772 | 1791 | 3802 | 1751 | 3824 | 1795 | 3824 | 2099 | 4802 | 6477 |
| 25 | 52523149 | 2271 | 3056 | 2256 | 3087 | 2247 | 3035 | 2294 | 4226 | 3046 | 6119 |
| 26 | 4728,2106 | 3260 | 2069 | 3278 | 2088 | 3338 | 2062 | 3339 | 2174 | 4621 | 6452 |
| 27 | $5246 \mid 3105$ | 2258 | 3127 | 2235 | 3117 | 2252 | 3100 | 2264 | 4052 | 2756 | 6097 |
| 28 | 57791723 | 4272 | 1698 | 4304 | 1684 | 4308 | 1759 | 4286 | 2098 | 4861 | 7076 |
| 29 | 7095 4088 | 3153 | 4079 | 3175 | 3981 | 3273 | 3800 | 33681 | 5230 | 3729 | 8088 |
| 30 | $6770\|2401\|$ | 4811 | 2323 | 4889 | 2268 | 4917 | 2364 | 4901｜ | 2830 | 5953 | 8519 |
| 31 | 109326156 | 5486 | 5968 | 5307 | 5843 | 5418 | 5862 | 5427 | 6899 | 5697 | 1244 |
| 32 | $6840{ }^{29631}$ | 4503 | 2805 | 4496 | 2727 | 4565 | 2898 | 4455 | 3207 | 6099 | 8621 |
| 33 | 62482228 | 4278 | 2200 | 4319 | 2132 | 4356 | 22301 | 4312 | 2871 | 5044 | 7439 |
| 34 | 12020 4625 | 7836 | 4640 | 7710 | 4434｜ | 7911 | 4609 | 7794 | 5552 | 8737 | 14250 |
| 35 | 12113 4982 | 7607 | 6046 | 8849 | 58731 | 9008 | 5891 | 9030 | 6715 | 10660 | 17043 |
| Ann＇d Dist． |  |  | 207 | 218 | 208 | 215 | 186 | 243 | 186 | 296 |  |
| Ann＇d Dist． |  | － | 1061 | 1789 | 1047 | 1779 | 1066 | 1770 | 1006 | 1970 | 3597 |
| Totels．．．．．．．．．． 226715 |  | 144185 | 04435 | 146901 | 92583 | 148566 | 04732 | 177615 | 112806 | 173476 | 280599 |

JUSTICES OF CITY COURT，1899．（Total vote）．－Samuel Seabury（R．and Labor．） 89，526；H．C．Kudlich（R．），91，117；James M．Fitzsimons（Tam．），145，940；Louis J． Conlon（Tam．），144，426；Cogan（Ind．Labor），9，359；Manierre（Pro．）， 645.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTIONS，NOVEMBER， 1898 AND 1899.


KIN゙GS COLNTT ELFCTIONS，NOVFM1BER 1S！S AND 189り－（Continued）．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{W＇ards．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{＊SHERIFF．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\frac{1 \mathrm{DISTRICT}}{\text { ATTORNET．}}$
$\frac{189 \%}{\text { Rep．} 1 \text { Dem．}}$}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$$
\frac{{ }^{2} \text { REGISTER. }}{1 s!!: \%}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\frac{\text { GOVERNOR．}}{\frac{18: 1 S .}{\text { Rep．} 1 \text { Dem．}}}$}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{皆} <br>
\hline \& Rep． \& Dem． \& ．I \& \& \& İep． \& Dem． \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \\
& 3 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\frac{z}{5}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& \vdots \\
& \vdots \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\frac{\stackrel{7}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}}$ \& 方 \& 4

0
0

0 \& － \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\underset{\sim}{\Xi} \\
\vdots \\
\vdots \\
\vdots
\end{gathered}
$$ \& <br>

\hline 8 \& $2.377!$ \& 3，427！ \& 82 \& 2.315 \& 3.492 \& 2.50 .4 \& 3.210 \& 0.957 \& 4.356 \& 7.366 <br>
\hline 4 \& $2,0.50$ \& 3.747 \& 33 \& 2，561 \& 3，769！ \& 2.913 \& 3，4001 \& 3，16s \& 4.391 \& 7，20x <br>
\hline 10 \& －2，3411 \& 3，7731 \& 98 \& 2,255 \& 3.863 \& 2，617 \& 3,482 \& ㄹ．098 \& $4,74 \%$ \& 6.486 <br>
\hline 11 \& 1.510 \& $\cdots .129$ \& 25 \& 1，505 \& 2．133 \& 1,644 \& 1.953 \& 1，554 \& 2.443 \& $4.20 y$ <br>
\hline 12 \& 1．151 \& 2，292 \& 175 \& 1，057 \& 2，385 \& 1，300 \& 2，056 \& 972 \& 3，432 \& 4，25 <br>
\hline 13 \& 1，s 48 \& 2，1291 \& 57 \& 1，705 \& 2，289 1 \& 2，128 \& 1，850 \& 2．216 \& 2，516 \& 4，565 <br>
\hline 14 \& ミ25！ \& 2.787 \& 86 \& 767 \& 2．3491．1 \& 1．031！ \& 2， 2.45 \& 9261 \& 3，3＇23 \& 4.155 <br>
\hline 15 \& 2.0621 \& 2，469 \& 56 \& 2，023 \& $\because, \overline{2} \boldsymbol{2}$ ！ \& 2，227 \& 2.3051 \& 2.360 ！ \& 2.922 \& 5，200 <br>
\hline 115 \& 1.969 ！ \& 2，704 \& 50 \& 1，816！ \& 2,2341 \& 2.074 ！ \& 2，60S \& 2．065 \& 3，479 \& 6，152 <br>
\hline 17 \& 3.046 \& 3.997 \& 427 \& 2，955 \& 4.0741 \& 3，112 \& 3，619 \& 3，698 \& 5，133！ \& S．938 <br>
\hline 18 \& 9831 \& 1．982 \& 46 \& 9 4 S \& 2，010 \& 1，006 \& 1.945 \& 946 \& 2，3031 \& 3，233 <br>
\hline 19 \& 3，0011 \& 2，421 \& 52 \& 2，857！ \& $2 . \overline{5}$ S1｜｜ \& 3.294 \& 2.135 \& 3．452 \& 2．nis！ \& 6.204 <br>
\hline 20 \& 2，256！ \& 2，056 \& 28 \& 2,357 \& 1.937 \& 2.542 \& 1．732 \& 3.0001 \& 2.161 \& 4.942 <br>
\hline 21 \& 4，236 \& 4.219 ！ \& 164 \& 4．136 \& 4，313！ \& 4，415 \& 4.033 \& $4.6 \frac{1}{7}$ \& 5.124 ！ \& 9.233 <br>
\hline ， \& 4.574 \& 4．525 \& 154 \& 4.568 ！ \& 4.580 \& 5．093 \& 4，003 \& 5.421 \& 5.645 \& 10．783 <br>
\hline 23 \& 6．6791 \& 3.522 \& 52 \& 6.800 \& 3.172 ！ \& 7，802 \& 2.885 \& 8，161 \& 3.9291 \& 11，572 <br>
\hline 24 \& 1，9E6！ \& 1，995 \& 38 \& 1.979 \& 1.969 ！ \& 2.147 \& 1．757 \& 2，296 \& 2． 559 ！ \& 4.544 <br>
\hline 25 \& 4．113 \& 3.2391 \& 106 \& 4，178 \& 3.242 \& 4.466 \& 2.929 \& 4.822 \& 3.455 \& S．502 <br>
\hline 26 \& 3.702 \& 3，706 \& 191 \& 3.543 \& 3.5411 \& 3，742＇ \& 3．590！ \& 3.955 \& 4，39fi \& 8.790 <br>
\hline 27 \& 1.832 \& $2.863{ }^{1}$ \& 103 \& 1.695 \& 2.974 \& 1，802＇ \& 2.567 \& 1.305 \& 3，3－30 \& 5.720 <br>
\hline 28 \& 5，185！ \& 4.3651 \& 359 \& 5.037 \& 4，499 \& 5.376 \& $4.146{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 5.759 \& 5，706 \& 11．65S <br>
\hline 29 \& 1.708 \& 1．718！ \& 25 \& 1，715 \& 1，725 \& 1.854 \& $1.5 \mathrm{~S} 3^{\circ}$ \& 1，602 \& 1，907 \& 3.940 <br>
\hline 30 \& 1．606 \& 1.705 ！ \& 17 \& $1.553^{\prime}$ \& 1，751 \& 1.685 \& $1.60{ }^{\prime}$ \& 1．533？ \& 1.655 \& 3.735 <br>
\hline 31 \& 7841 \& 1，368 \& \& 771 \& 1．375 \& s0．41 \& $1.343^{\circ}$ \& 710 ： \& $1.425^{\text {i }}$ \& 2.330 <br>
\hline 32. \& $634!$ \& 6711 \& － \& 6341 \& 670 \& $679!$ \& 630 ＇ \& 555 \& 743 ！ \& 1．515 <br>
\hline Tctals \& 72.9701 \& 55，122！ \& 2.675 \& 72．702］ \& 55，592！ \& 78.940 \& 75，627 \& 83，146 \& 1.526 \& 5.486 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

＊Rosenblath（9．L．），4．353；Waldron（Pro．）， 711.
${ }^{1}$ Tuttle（Ind．Lab．），2，510；Fiebiser（S．L．），4．360；Martin（Pro．），1．568．
TWright（Ind．Lab．）．3．146；Kelly（S．L＿）．4．54！）；Cleverly（Pro．）． 613.
Counts Clerk，18to．（total county vote）－H．R．Mayette（R．）．73．167．Peter P．Hub－ erty（D．），\＄4．569；George McVey（Ind．Lab．），2．610；W．P．Ferguson（Cit．），469；W．H． Wherry（S．L．）．4．3N2：Quail（Pro．）． 606.

County Treasurer，1N9．（total county vote）－Isaac H．Cary（R．），73．065：John W． Kimball（D．）．S4， 005 ；Brown（S．L．），4，503；Bristol（Cit．），547；Passage（Pro．）， 577.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSIEN，NEWHYORIE STATE， 189 ．

I．（Suffolk，Nassau and Queens Counties）． —Joseph M．Belford（R．），22，456；Tomn－ send Scudder（D．）．22．867：Henry M．Ran－ dall（Pro．）．124；C．W．McCullough（Soc． 1．ab．）． 30.
11．（Brooklyn：All of 1 st ，2d，5th，6th， 7th，11th and 20th Wards）．－Denis M． Huriev（R．）．14．323：John J．Fitzgerald （D．）．18， 431 ．

111．（Brooklyn：All of 3d，4th，9th，10th and 20th：1st to 26 th Election Districts in 22d，and 1st to 1 Sth and 31 st and $32 d$ Election Districts in 23d Wards）．－William A．Prendergast（R．），19，s72：Edmund H． Driggs（D．），20．995．
If．（Brooklyn：All of Sth，12th，24th， $25 \mathrm{th}, 26 \mathrm{th}, 30 \mathrm{th} .31 \mathrm{st}$ and 32d；27th to 30th Election Districts in 22d，and 19th to 30th Election Districts in 23d Wards）．－1srael F．Fischer（R．）．20．S93；B．T．Clayton（D．）， 24.5 S 1 ．
（Brooklyn：All of 1Sth，21st，27th and 2sth：14th Election Distrlct in 13th， and 1st to 19 th Election Districts in 19th Wards）．－Charles G．Bennett（R．）．16，669； Frank E．Wilson（D．）， 19.579.

VI．（Brooklyn：All of 14th，15th，16th and 17th： 1 st to 13 th Election Districts in 13th，and 20th Election District in 19 th Wards）．－llenry C．Fischer（R．），11，899： Mitchell May（D．）．16．213．
V1I．（All of ist Assembly District；1st， 2 d and 3d Election Districts of 1Id Assem－ bly District：1st．2d，3d，4th，5th，6th，7th． Sth．9th，10th，11th and 12th Election Dis－ tricts of $111 d$ Assembly District．New－Iork County．and all of Richmond County）．－ C．W．Townsend（R．），6，639；Nicholas Muller（D．），14，122：W．P．F．Ferguson （Pro．），15̈：＇Julius Loos（Soc．Lab．）． 308.

VIII．（4th to 13 th and 17 th to 20th Elec－ tion District of the IId Assembly Distric： 13th and 14th Election Districts of II1／］As－ sembly District：5th to Sth and 12th to 24th Election District of Vith Assembly District：th to Nh．10th．14th and 20th and 21 st Election Districts of VIth Assem－ bly District：12th，13th and 14th Election Districts of Vilth Assembly District：1st Eiection 1）istr．ct of XV111th Assembly District．and 1st．2d．3d．15th．16th， 17 th． 24th and 25th Election Districts of XXV＇th

Assembly District, New-York County).John Murray Mitchell (R.), 7,347; Daniel J. Riordan (D.), 10,716; Elias Schwartz (Sil, D.), 22; M. W. Palmer (Pro.), 33; John Nagel (Soc. Lab.), 160.
IX. (All of IVth and XIIth Assembly Dlstricts; 14th, 15th and 16th Eiection Districts of IId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 9th and 15th Election Districts of Vith Assembly District; 1st to 15 th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District; 1st, 2d and 3d Eiection Districts of Xth Assembly District, and 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of XVIth Assembly District, New-York County).-John Stiebling (R.), 6.447; Thomas J. Bradley (D.), 11,694; George E. Mayer (Pro.), 37 ; L. Sanial (Soc. Lab.), 2,399.
X. All of IXth and XIth Assembly Districts; 15th to 22d Election District of IIId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, sembly District: 1 st to 11 th and 15 th to 25th Election District of VIIth Assembly District; 1st to 9 th Election District of XIIIth Assembly District, and 4th Election District of XXVth Assembly District, New--York County).-Elijah M. Fisher (R.), 10,620; Amos J. Cummings (D.), 18,859: George Gethin (Pro.), 87; Thomas Ceely (Soc. Lab.), 457.
XI. (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24 th and $2^{5}$ th Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 16th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District: 4th to 2.4th Election District of Xth Assembly District; all of XIVth Assembly District, and 4 th to 21 st Election District of XVIth Assembly District, New-York County). William Volkel (R.), 6,178: William Sulzer (D.). 14.364; George H. Mayer (Pro.), 27; H. Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 2,310.
XII. 2d to 23d Election District of XVIIIth Assembly District; all of XXth Assembly District; 1st to 7 th Election Dlstrict of XXIId Assembly District; 5th to 14 th and 18 th to $23 d$ Election District of XXVth Assembly District, and 14th, 15th and 16th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District, New-York County).Howard Conkling (R.), 7.710; George B. McClelland (D.), 15, 108: Robert Kopp (Sil. D.), 57: W. E. Sheldon (Pro,), 35; D. Hasman (Soc. Lab.), 509.
XIII. (10th to 19th Election District of XIIIth Assembly District; 1st to 22d Election District of XVth Assembly District: 1st to 6th Election District of XVIIth Assembly District: 8th to 23d Election District of XXIld Assembly District; ist to 14th Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9 th. 10th, $11 \mathrm{th}, 12 \mathrm{th}, 13 \mathrm{th}$, 17th. 1Sth, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District: 3d to 9 th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District, New-York County). James W. Perry (R.), 11,393; Jefferson M. Levy (D.), 17.9S5; Jonn McKee (Pro.), 5S: J. J. Flick (Soc. Lab.), 643.
XIV. (23d Election District of XVth Assembly District; 7th to 2Ist Election District of XVIIth Assembly District; all of XIXth, XXIst and XXVIth Assembly Districts; 1st to 12 th and 17 th to 25 th Election District of XXIIId Assembly District; 15th to 22d Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 7th Election District of XXVIIth Assembly District;

1st to Sth Election District of XXVIIIth Assembly District; 1st and 2 d and 10 th to 17th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District, and $12 \mathrm{th}, 13 \mathrm{th}, 14 \mathrm{th}, 21 \mathrm{st}$, 22d, 27th, 28th and 29th Election Districts of XXX1st Assembly District, New-York County).-Lemuel E. Quigg (R.), 25,206; William Astor Chanler (D.), 31,604; Albert T. Wadhams (Pro.), 104; E. Neppel (Soc. Lab.), 1,307.
XV. (All of XXXth, XXXIId and XXXIIId Assembly Districts: 13th to 16th Election District of XXIIId Assembly District: 9th to 22d Election District of XXVIIlth Assembly District; 1Sth to 28th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District: 1 st to 11 th, 15 th to 26 th and B0th, 31st and 32d Election Districts of XXXIst Assembly District, and 1st to 19th Election District of XXXIVth Assembly District, New-York County). Philip B. Low (R.), 20,484; Jacob Ruppert, ir. (D.), 31,292: Jeremiah T. Brooks (Pro.), B3; W. F. Ehret (Soc. Lab.), 1,922.
xVI. (WVestchester County: 20th to 38th Election District, XXXIVth Assembly District, and all. of XXXVth Assembly District, New-York County).-J. Irving Burns (R.), 36,559; John G, Underhill (D.), 19,632: Wm. A. Cox (Sii. D.), 62; Colin F. Jewell (Pro.), 432; J. J. Kinneally (Soc. Lab.), 1,633.
XVII. (Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties).-Arthur S. Tompkins (IR.), 19.195; S. D. Robertson (D.), 15,564; S. P. Felter (Soc. Lab.), 143; J. D. Ryder (Pro.), 649.
XVIII. (Dutchess, Putnam and Ulster Counties). -John H. Ketchum (R.), 23,276; Thos. E. Benedict (D.), 18,348; Lester Howard (Pro.), 641.
XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer Coun-lies).-A. V. S. Cochrane (R.), 19,593; J. G. Livingston (D.), 19,565: A.' G. Myers (Pro.), 517; L. A. Boland (Soc. Lab.), 210.
XX. (Albany County).-Geo. N. Southwick (R.), 19,475; Martin H. Glynn (D.), 20,026 ; J. G. Alevander (Soc. Lab.), 265 ; C. Blodgett (Pro.), 189.
XXI. (Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Schenectady and Schoharie Counties).John K. Stewart (R.), 25.561; S. L. Maynam (D.), 23,347; S. C. Niles (Pro.), 904; A. Playford (Soc. Lab.), 362.
XXII. (Fulton, Hamilton, St, Lawrence and Saratoga Counties).-Lucius N. Littauer (R.), 27,083; Dennis B. Lucy (D.), 15, 448; W. E. Whitney (Pro.), 1,342; M. E. Wilcox (Soc. Lab.), I. 342 .
XXIII. (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren and Washington Countics).-Louis W. Emerson (R.), 25,562; J. G. Hoag, 993.
XXIV. (Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego Counties).-Chas. A. Chickering (R.), 23.991: E. T. Strickland (D.), 15.724; Eugene M, Crabb (Pro.), 1,034.
XXV. (Herkimer and Oneida Counties) -James S. Sherman (R.), 22,364; Walter Ballou (D.), 19.160; T. C. Brockway (Pro.), sus.
XXVI. (Broome, Chenango, Delaware Tioga and Tompkins Counties).-Geo. W Ray (R.), 30,007; Edward E. Pease (D.) 19,199; I. C. Andrews (Pro.), 2,001.
XXVII. (Madison and Onondaga Coun-ties).-Geo. H. Gilbert (R. and D.), 26,025 Michael E. Driscoll (D.), 14,207.
XXVIII. (Cayuga, Cortland, Ontarlo, Wayne and Yates Counties).-Sereno F.

Payne（R．）．29， 536 ；John H．Foung（D．）， 18，831：John w＇．Barrus（Pro．），1，375．

XXIX．（Chemung，Schuyler，Seneca and Steuben Counties）．－Chas．W．Gillet（R．）， 23，34s：Arthur L．Childs（D．），18，311； Caspar G．Decker（Pro．）．1，737．

NXX゙．（Genesee，Livingston，Niagara， Orleans and Wyoming Counties）．－James IV．Wadsworth（R．）．25， 799 ：James T．Gor－ Aon（D．）．Is．9II：A．Carpenter（Pro．），1，523．

XXXI．（Nonroe Countyo）．－James M．E． O＇Grady（R．），20．717：John R．Fanning （1．）．17，227；F．Sussman（＊゚oc．Lab．），1，165ं B．Roberts（Pro．）． 900.
Xメ゙ズII．（Buffaln：Vards 1，2，3，4，5，6． T．8．9，10，11，12，13，I4，19，anu 20）． Fowland B．Mahany（R．）． $14, \dot{5}$ ： 11 m ．H． Ryan（D．）．15，546；Lockwood（Pro．）．127； Miller（Soc．Lab．），S4s．
XXXIIJ．（Buffalo：Wards I5，16．17． 18. 21，22，23，24 and 25，and remainder of Erie County）．－D．S．Alexander，（R．） 22，924；H．IV．Richardson（D．）．17，233； Grosvenor（Pro．）， $4 \bar{y} I$ ；Reinstein（Soc． Lab．）． 493.

XXXIV．（Allegany，Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties）－Warren B．Hooker （R．），25．856；W゙m．J．Sanbury（D．）．13，666； A．Y．Freeman（Pro．），1，fït．

XXXIV．（Special election Nor．$\overline{3}, 1899$, to fill vacancy by reason of resignation of W．B．Hooker），E．B．Vreeland（R．），21，－ Ti3；S．E．Lewls，（D．），12，40G．

## NEW－YORK LEGISLATURE， 1900.

The numbers indicate thr：districts repre－ kented．The letters denote the political party represented，as＂R．，＂Republican； ＂D．．＂Democrat．The name of place given is the home address．

## THE SENATE．

I．John L．Havens（D．），Centre Moriches．
II．James Norton（D．），Glen Cove．
III，Thomas II．Cullen（D．），No．i2 Car－ roll－st．．Brooklyn．

1V．David Floyd Davis（R．），No．So Hewes－st．，Brooklyn．
V゙．Michacl J．Coffey（D．）．N゙o．42 Fourth Place，Brooktyn．

V1．William J．La Roche（D．）．N゙o． 31 Plaza－st．Brooklyn．

TII．Patrick H．IIcCarren（D．）．No． 169 Wrythe－ave．，Brooklyn．

VIIf．Henry Marshall（R．），No． 546 Marlison－st．．Brookly＇n．

IX．Joseph Wagner（D．），No． 900 Bush－ wick－ave．，Brooklyn．
‥ John Erancis Ahern（D．），N゙o． 41 Gouverneur－st．，New－York City．

NI．Timothy D．Sullivan（D．），N゙O． 17 Great Jones－st．Neri－York City．

XII．Samuel J．Foley（D．）．No． 9 At－ torney－st．，New－York City．

XIII．Bernard F．Martin（D．）．No． 119 Waverley Place，New－York City．
NIT．Thomas Francis Grady（D．）．No． 151 East 30th－st．，Ner－Fork City．
エ゙V゙．Nathaniel A．EIsberg（R．），No． 50 East Toth－st．，New－York City．

XVI．Louis Munzinger（D．）．No． 267 West 25 th－st．，Niew－Fork City

XVII．George WV．Plunkitt（D．）．No． 323 West 51st－st．New－York City．
XVIII．Naurice Featherson（D．），No． 360 East 79th－st．，New－Tork（itu．

SIX．John Ford（R．），No．122 West ！！th－st．，Ner゙－Iork City．

ズズ．Thomas F．Donnelly（D．）．No． 151 East 92d－st．，New－York City．

XXI．Richard H．Witchell（D．），No．1．535 Washington－ave．，New－York City．

XXII．William J．Grancy（L．），Dobbs Ferry．
XXIII．Louis F．Goodsell（R．），Highland Falls．
KXIV．IIenry．s．Ambler（R．）．Chatham． XXV．Jacob Rice（D．）．Rondout．
N゙エ゙リ．Willlam L．Thornton（R．），Mon－ ticello．
XXVII．Ilobart Krum（R．），Schoharle．
XXVIII．Ldgar Truman Brackett（R．）． Saratoga Springs．

NXIX．Curtis N．Douglas（D．）．No． 4 Elk－st．，Albany．
NXX．Frank M．Boyce（D．），East Scho－ dack．

XXXI．George Chahoon（R．）．Au Sable Forks．
XXXXI．George R．Malby（R．），Ogdens－ blitg．

XXXIII．James D．Feeter（R．），Little Falls．
XXXIV．Henry J．Coggeshall（R．）， Waterville．
ざXXV，Elon R．Brown（R．）．Watertown．
－XXXVI．Horace White（R．），No． 713
James－st．Syracuse．
XXXViI．Nevada ㅅ．Stranahan（R．），
Fuiton．
ズX゙VIIII William E．Johnson（R．）， waverly．

XXXIX．Benjamin Martin Wilcox（R．）． Auburn．

XL．Charles T．Willis（R．），Tyrone．
XLI．Franklin D．Sherwood（R．），Hor－ nellsville．
XLII．John Raines（R．），Canandaigua．
XLIII．Cornelius R．Parsons（R．），Roch－ ester．
XLIV＇．William W．Armstrong（R．），N゙o． \＄13 Powers Block．Rochester．
N゙LV．Timothy E．Ellsworth（R．）．Lock－ port．

XITVI．Lester Ilayden Humphrey（R．）． warsar．

XLIII．William F．Mackey（D．），Buf－ fato．

XLVIII．Samuel J．Ramsperger（D．），No．
232．Elmslie－st．，Buffalo．
NLIN．George Allen Davis（İ．），Lan－ caster．

L．Frank Wayland Higgins（R．），Olean．
Republicans，27；Democrats， 23 ．

## TIIE ASSEMBLE．

ALBANE COUNTI－I．William L． Coughtry（R．），Slingerlands；II．James B． McEwan（R．）Albany：III．George T． Kelly（D．），Albany：IV゙．Edward McCreary （R．）Albany．
ALLEGAKi COUNTY－Almanzo W． Litchard（R．）．Iushford．

BROOME COUNTシ－I．James T．Rogers （R．）Binghamton：II．John H．Swift（R．）． CATTARAC゚GL゚S COUNTY－I．Wlliam F．Wheeler（R．）：II．Albert T．Fancher （R．）Little Valley．
Ciríga CoUN゙TY－I．Ernest G．Treat （R．）：II．George S．Fordyce（R．）．Union Springs．

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY－I．J．Samuel Fowler（R．），Broken Straw：II．Namuel Frederick Xixon（R．），Westfield．
CHEMING COUNTY－Charles H．Kinipp （D．）．

## CHENANGO COUNTY-Jotham P. Allds (R.). Norwich. <br> CLINTON COUNTY--Charles E. Johnson (D.). <br> COLUMBIA COUNTY-Martin M. Kittell (R.). <br> CORTLAND COUNTY-George S. Sands (R.), Cortland. <br> DELAWARE COUNTY-Delos Axtell (R.), Barbourville. <br> DUTCHESS COUNTY-I. John T.

 Smith (R.). Fishkill-on-Hudson; II. William A. Tripp (R.), Rhinecliff.ERIE COUNTY-I. John H. Bradley (D.), Buffalo; II. Henry W. Hill (R.), Buffalo; III. George Geoghan (D.), Buffalo; IV. William Metzler (R.), Buffalo; V. Henry Streifler (D.), Buffalo; VI. Nicholas J. Miller (R.). Buffalo; VII. John K. Patton (R.), Tonawanda; VIII. Elijah Cook (R.). Orchard Park.

ESSEX COUNTY—Orlando Beede (R.), Beedes.

FRANKLIN COUNTY-Halbert D. Stevens (R.).

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES - William Harris (R.).

GENESEE COUNTY-John J. Ellis (R.), Darien Centre.

GREENE COUNTY--Sylvester B. Sage (D.). Catskill.

HERKIMER COUNTY-Erwin E. Kelley (R.), Gray.

JEFFERSON COUNTY-I. Morgan Bryan (R.), Adams; II. Charles O. Roberts (R.), Philadelphia.
KINGS COUNTY (home addresses Brcoklyn)-I. John H. Morgan (R.); II. John McKeown (D.): III. James J. McInerney (D.); IV. Charles H. Cotton (R.); V. Abram C. De Graw (R.); VI. J. Harvey Waite (R.): VII. John D. Holstein (D.); VIII. Thomas J. Farrell (D.); IX. John J. Cain (D.); X. Charles E. Fiske (D.); XI. Joseph A. Guider (D.) ; XII. Frank J. Price (R.); XIII. George Siems (D.); XIV. Thomas P. Hawkins (D.); XV. Charles Juengst (D.); XVI. Edward C. Brennan (R.); XVII. Harris Wilson (R.); XVIII. Jacob D. Remsen (R.): XIX. Conrad Hasenflug (D.): XX. William F. Delaney (D.) : XXI. Joseph H. Adams (R.).

LEWIS COUNTY-John L. Smith (R.).
LIVINGSTON COUNTY-Otto Kelsey (R.), Geneseo.

MADISON COUNTY-Robert J. Fish (R.), Oneida.

MONROE COUNTY-I. Merton F. Lewis (R.), Rochester; II. Adolph J. Rodenbeck (R.). Rochester; III. Richard Gardiner (R.), Rochester; IV. Benjamin F. Gleason (R.), Brockport.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY - Alphonso Walrath (R.).

NEW-YORX COUNTY-I. Michael HaIpin (D.); II. James A. Rierdon (D.); III. Michael T. Sharkey (D.) ; IV. Patrick H. Roche (D.): V. Nelson H. Henry (R.) ; VI. Timothy P. Sullivan (D.): VII. John F. Maher (D.): VIII. Isidor Cohn (D.): IK. N. Taylor Phillips (D.); X. Julius Harburger (D.): XI. John J. O'Connor (D.): XII. Leon Sanders (D.); XIII. Patrick F. Trainor (D.): XIV. Louis Meister (D.); XV. James E. Smith (D.): XVI. Samuel Prince (D.); XVII. James J. Fitzgerald (D.); XVIII. Charles P. Dillon (D.): XIX. Perez M. Stewart (D.): XX. Henry C. Honeck (D.); XXI. Edward H. Fallows
(R.); XXII. Joseph Bautiti (D.); XXIII. Maurics M, Minton (D.) ; XXIV. John B. FitzgeraiA (D.); XXV. John A. Weekes, jr. (R.) ; XXVI. John J. O'Connell (D.): XXVII. Gherardi Davis (R.) ; XXVIII. Joseph I. Green (D.); XXIX. M. Ryttenberg (D.); XXX. Samuel F. Hyman (D.); XXXI. Edward C. Stone (D.), (Died Dec. S 1899); XXXII. John Poth, jr. (D.) ; XXXIlI. John J. Egan (D.) : XXXIV. John J. Scanlon (D.) ; XXXV. William E. Morris (D.).

NIAGARA COUNTY-I. John T. Darrison (R.), Lockport; II. Jay S. Rowe (R.), Johnson's Creek.

ONEIDA COUNTY-I. William J. Sullivan (D.), Utica; II. Louis M. Martin (R.), Clinton: III. Edward M. Marson (R.).

ONONDAGA COUNTY-I. Edward V. Baker (R.): II. William Herrick (D.) ; III. Abram Z. Hyman (D.); IV. John T. Delaney (R.). Syracuse.

ONTARIO COUNTY-Jean L. Burnett (R.), Canandaigua.

ORANGE COUNTY-I. James G. Graham (R.), Newburg; II. Louis Bedell (R.), Goshen.

ORLEANS COUNTY - Willian W. Phipps (R.).

OSWEGO COUNTY-1. Thomas D. Lewis (R.), Fulton: II.. Thomas M. Costello (R.). Altmar.

OTSEGO COUNTY-Andrew R. Smith (R.).

PUTNAM COUNTY-William W. Everett (R.).

QUEENS COUNTY-I. Charles C. Wissel (D.). Evergreen. Long Island; II, Cyrus B. Gale (D.), Jamaica; III. George W. Doughty (R.), Inwood.

RENSSELAER COUNTY-I. Hugh Galbraith (R.), Troy: II. William Hutton. jr. (D.). Troy; III. Michael Russell (R.). Troy.

RICHMOND COUNTY-George B. Metcalfe (D.).

ROCKLAND COUNTY-Frank D. Demarest (D.).

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY-I. Charles S. Plank (R.); II. Benjamin A. Babcock (R.), Brasher Falls.

SARATOGA COUNTY-George H. West (R.), Ballston Spa.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY-Andrew J. McMillan (R.), South Schenectady.
SCHOHARIE COUNTY-Daniel D. Frisbie (D.).

SCHUYLER COUNTY-J. Franklin Barnes (D.).

SENECA COUNTY-Israel Y. Larzelere (R.).

STEUBEN COUNTY-I. Frank C. Platt (R.) ; II. Hyatt C. Hatch (R.). Atlanta. SUFFOLK COUNTY-I. Joseph N. Hallock (R.). Southold: II. Regis H. Post (R.). Bayport.

SULLIVAN COUNTY-Edwin R. Dusinbery (R.).
TIOGA COUNTY-Daniel P. Witter (R.), Richford.
TOMPKINS COUNTY-Benn Conger (R.).

ULSTER COUNTY-1. Robert A. Snyder (R.), Saugerties; II. Thomas Snyder (R.).

WARREN COUNTY- Charles II. Witchcork (R.). Glens Falls.

WASHINGTON COUNTY-Samuel $n$. Irwin (R.).

WAYNE COUNTY－Frederick W．Grif－ fith（R．）．

WESTCHESTER COUNTY．－I．John J． Sloane（D．）．Yonkers；II．Alfred W．Cooley （R．）：III．James K．Apgar（R．），Peekskill．

WYOMNG COUNTI－Charles J．Gard－ ner（R．）．

YATES COUNTY－Edward M．Saryer （R．）．Dundee．

Republicans． $\mathbf{4 2}$ ；Democrats，56；Indepe－ pendent Democrat．1；vacancy，1．Total， 150.

## NEW－YORIE hegishatire． VOTE FOR SENATORS， 1595.

I．（Richmond and Suffolk Counties）．－ Carll S．Burr，jr．，（R．）， 12.055 ；John L． Havens（D．）．in．titi：Price（Iro．）．

II．（Nassau and Queens Counties）．－ Charles N．Twombly（R．），15．11s；James Norton（D．）．16．sis；Scott（Pro．），so：R． J．Woodruff（S．L．）．1，036．
III．（Brooklyn：Wards 1，2，3， 4,5 and 6）．－George J．Hardy（K．）．T．i29；Thos．H． Cullen（D．）．14，055．

IV．（Brooklyn：Wards 7．1：3， 19 and 21）． －David F．Davis（IR．），14，2ず；W゙m，C． Boerner（D．）．13．957．
（Brooklyn：Wards S．10，12， 30 and 31）．－Robert L Brackett（R．）．S．160； Michael J．Coffey（D．）， 15.544.

VI．（Brooklyn：Wards 9，11， 20 and 22）． －Wm．H．Zeigler（F．），13，313；Wm．J．La Roche（D．）．14．G53．

VII．（Brooklyn：Wards 14，15， 16 and 17）．－Edward H．Schleuter（R．），9，523； Patrick H．McCarren（D．）． 14.134.

VIII．（Brooklyn：Wards 23．24， 55 ， 29 and 32）．－Henry Marshall（R．），17．351； John G．Iorter（D．）．12．300．

IX．（Erooklyn：Wards 18．26， 27 and 2S）．－Julius L．Wieman（R．），11．6！6； Joseph Wagner（D．）．16．555．
N．（New－York City：Canal－st．and Hud－ son River，thence along Canal．Hudson， Dominick，Varick，Broome，Sullivan and Spring streets：Lroadway．Canal－st． Bowery．Division．Grand and Jackson streets to the East River，thence around the southern end of Manliattan lsland to the place of beginning．and also Gov－ ernor＇s，Bedlow＇s and Ellis Islands）．－Ed－ win $F$ ．Mersin（ $K$ ），4．348：John F．Ahearn （D．）．13，004：T．N．Holden（Pro．）， 25 ；L． Abelson（S．L．），T66．

XI．ぶет－Iork City：That part lying north of Tenth $D$ istrict，within and bounded by a line from the junction of Broadway and Canal－st．，thence along Broadway，th－st．．Bowery and 3d－ ave．St．Mark＇s Place．Arenue A．， ith－st．．Avenue B．Clinton，Rivington， Nurfolk and Division streets．Bowery and Canal－st．．to the beginning）．－Alfred E．Ommen（R．）．6．34s：Timothy D．Sul－ livan（D．），12，06t：Edward H．Mead（Pro．）， 16：B，Korn（S．L．），1．324．
Clli．（N゙ew－York City：That part lying north of Districts Ten and Eleven．and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson－st．and East Piver．thence through Jackson，Grand．Division，Norfolk．Riving－ ton and Clinton streets：Avenue B． Tth－st．，Avenue A．．St．Mark＊s Place，Bd－ ave．．E．14th－st．，to the East River，thence along the East River to place of begin－
ning）．－August Buermann（R．）．5．15S： Samuel J．Foley（D．）．12．059；James Gil－ kinson（Pro．），26；H．Eckstein（S．Le）， 2，601．
NIII．New－York City：That part north of District Ten，and within and bounded by a line at Canal－st．and Hudson River． thence along Canal，Hudson，Dominick， Varick．Broome，Sullivan and Spring streets；Broadway，th－sc．，Bowery and 3d－ave．， 14 th－st．， 6 th－ave．，W．15th－st．， 7th－are．，WV．13th－st．，sth－ave．，W．20th－ st．and Hudson River to place of be－ ginning）．－Maximus A．Lesser（18．），8，bis！； Bernard F．Martin（U．），13，G3；C．Jolt－ $\operatorname{man}\left(\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{e}}\right), 76$.
XIV．（New－I゙ork City：That part north of Districts Trielve and Thirteen，from a line beginning at $14 t h-s t$ ．and East River， thence along E．14th－st．．1rving Place，E． 19th－st．3d－ave．E．23d－st．Lexington－ ave．，E．53d－st．，3d－ave．，E．52d－st．，and East River to place of beginning）．－ Charles Steinberg（R．）6，169：Thos．F． Grady（D．）．16，995；Edward MI．Dillon （Sil．D．）．io：Geo．WV．Streteel（I＇ro．），49： J．Boyd（S．L．）． 606.

XV．（New－York City：That part north of District Thirteen．from a line at 1 W ． 14th－st．and Gth－are．thence along 6th－ ave．．W．15th－st．．ith－ave．． $\mathrm{N}^{2}$ ．quth－st．． Sth－ave．，and transverse road across Cen－ tral Park at 5ith－st．，5th－ave．．E．96th－ st．Lexington－ave．，EE．23d－st．，3d－ave．，E． 19th－st．，Irving Place and 14th－st．，to place of berinning）．$-\infty$ ．A．Elsberg（R．）． 13，0f4；Bartow S．Weeks（D．），9．942：Chas． E．Latimer（Pro．）， 52.

NVI．（N゙ew－I゚ork City：That part north of District Thirteen，from a line at Tth－ ave．and $\pi$ ．19th－st．thence along $\pi$ ． 19th－st．Sth－are．W：outh－st．and the Hudson River，W．4tith－st．，10th－ave．，W． $43 d-s t .0$ Sth－ave．Wr． $40 t h-s t$ ，and Th－ave． to place of beginning）．－Joseph F．Beglan （R．）．T．335）：Louis Munzinger（D．）．13，282； W．H．McNair（Pro．），46；S．L．Chris－ toffersen（S．L．）． 441.

NVII．New－Iork Cits：That part north of District Sixteen，from a line at Ath－ave．and W． $43 \mathrm{~d}-\mathrm{st} .$, thence along $\mathrm{W}^{\circ}$ ． 43d－st． $10 t 1$－ave．， 11 ．tuth－st．，Hudson River，WV．Sth St． 10 th（Amsterdam）－ave．． W5．S6th－st．．3th（Columbus）ave．．W．81st st．and Sth－ave．，to place of beginning）．－ Chas．B．Paze（R．），10．302；Geo．IT． Plunkitt（D．），13， 333 ：A．II：Palmer（Pro．）， 56 ：W．Meier（S．L．）+31.

NVIII．New－Tork City：That part rorth of District Fourteen，from a line at $52 d-s t$ ．and Fast River．thence along E． 52d－st．，3ll－ave．E． 5 ．${ }^{\circ}$－st．，Lexington－ are．，E．Sth－st．，2d－are．，E．\＄3d－st．and the East kiver to place of beginning；also Blackwell＇s 1sland）．－Wm．Martin（R．）， 5． 246 ：Maurice Featherson（D．）．13．925：S． B．Williams（Pro．），23；R．Morton（S．L．）， 1，366．

NIK．（New－Fork City：That vart north of District Seventeen．from a line at Soth－95．and Hudson River．thence along Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek around northern end of Manhattan 1sland：thence along Harlem River to north ent of जith－ave．，thence along sth－ave．，E． 120th－st．Ath（Park）are．，E．110th－st． 5th－ave．，transverse road across Central Park at sith－st．sth－ave．W．S1st－st．． 0th（Columbus）are．．WF．S6th－st．，10th
(Amsterdam) ave.. and W. 89th-st. to place of beginning).-John Ford (R.), 19,232; Thomas J. Murray (D.), 18,200; H. V. Hoops, jr., (Ind.), 49; P. H. Lynch (Pro.), 111; J. T. Nier' (S. L.), 482.
XX. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Eighteen and Fifteen, from a line at 83d-st. and East River, thence through E. 83d-st., 2d-ave., E. 84th-st., Lexington-ave. E. 96th-st., 5th-ave., E. 110th-st., 4th (Park) ave., E. 119th-st. to Harlem River, along Harlem and East rivers to place of beginning; also Randall's and Ward's islands).-Edward W. Weil (R.), 8,634; Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), 17,178; J. E. Hanson (Pro.), 33; H. Collenburg (S. L.), 1,251.
XXI. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Nineteen and Twenty, from a line at 119th-st. and Harlem River. thence along E. 119th-st., 4th (Park) ave., 129thst., 5th-ave. and Harlem River, to the place of beginning; and all that part of New-York County not hereinbefore described). -Douglas Matthewson (R.), 12,121; R. H. Mitchell (D.), 18,727; D. Crandail (Pro.), 103; C. C. Crawford (S. L.), 1,065.
XXII. (Westchester County and Annexed District. New-York City).-Geo. H. Mairs (R.), 18,455; W'm. J. Graney (D.), 19,805 .
XXIII. (Orange and Rockland Coun-ties).-Louis F. Goodsell (R.), 14,720; Wm: Quaid (D.), 12,906; S. Young (Pro.), 464; M. Stee! (Soc. Lab.). 129.
XXIV. (Columbia. Dutchess and Putnam Counties).-Henry $S$. Ambler (R.), 17,553: James H. Russell (D.), 14,890; James McNeill (Pro.). 532.
XXV. (Greene and Ulister Counties).Philip Schautz (R.), 13,744; Jacob Rice (D.). 14,147.
XXVI. (Chenango, Delaware and Sullivan Counties).-Wm. Thornton (R.), 16,265; Wm. D. Calkins (D.). 10,876.
XXVII. (Fulton, Hamilton. Montgomery and Schoharie Counties).-Hobart Krum (R.), 16,341; Wm. J. Roser (D.), 14,249.
XXVIII. (Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington Counties).-Edgar T. Brackett (R.), 19,752; John R. Willett (D.), 13,326; H. H. Ferris (Pro.). 1,052.
XXIX. (Albany County).-Myer Nussbaum (R.), 18,906; Curtis W. Douglas (D.), 20,342.
XXX. (Rensselaer County).-Wm. H. Draper (R.), 13.856: Frank M. Boyce (D.), 14,853; F. Scholz (S. L.), 19 ; C. E. Van Zandt (Pro.). 403.
XXXI. (Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties).-George Chahoon (R.), 12,268; Geo. R. Finch (D.), 10,964.
XXXII. (Franklin and St. Lawrence Countles).-Geo. R. Malby (R.), 17,795; W. G. Peck (D.), 7,464.
XXXIII. (Herkimer and Otsego Coun-ties).-James D. Feeter (R.), 13,933; Geo. M. Bristol (D.), 10,874; B. P. Ripley (Pro.), 617.
XXXIV. (Oneida County).-Henry J. Coggeshall (R.), 14.743: Thos. D. Watkins (D.), 14,670; Paddock (Pro.). 615.
XXXV. (Jefferson and Lewis Counties). -Elon R. Brown (R.), 13,773; Antolne F. Mills (D), 9,494; John D. Huntington (Pro.), 585.
XXXVI. (Onondaga County.)-Horace White (R.). 18,482; Duncan W. Peck (D.),

14,943; Henry Massett, 2,147; C. E. Powlesland (S. L.), 532.

XXXV1I. (Madison and Oswego Coun-ties).-N. N. Stranahan (R.), 16,220; Wm. M. West (D.), 9,760; W. C. Johnson (Pro.), 759.

XXXVII1. (Broome, Cortland and Tioga Counties).-W. E. Johnson (R.), 17,248; John A. O'Hara (D.), 10,971; E. H. Miller (Pro.), 1,217.
XXXIX. (Casuga and Seneca Counties). -Benjamin M. Wilcox (R.), 11,563; John D. Teller (D.), 9,731.
XL. (Chemung, Schulyer and Tompkins Counties).-Chas. T. Willis (R.), 12,0S2; J. Franklin Barnes (D.), 11,253; Mason N. Weed (I'ro.), 1,183.
XLI. (Steuben and Yates Counties).F. D. Sherwood (R.). 13,677; Frank M. Collin (D.), 9,184; Martin A. Tuttle (Pro.), 1,162.
XLII. (Ontario and Wayne Counties). John Raines (R.), 12,809; Patrick E. White (D.), 9,096; C. A. Steele (McKinley League Rep.), 598.
XLIII. (Monroe County: Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster. and Wards 4, 6, 7. 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18 of Rochester).-Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), 11,272; P. B. Hulett (D.), 8,733.
XLIV. (Monroe County: Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma. Riga, Sweden and Whitehead, and Wards $1,2,3,5,9,10,11,15$, 19 and 20 of Rochester).-W. W. Armstrong (R.), 9,326 ; Jacob Gerllng (D.), 8,970; J. J. Mitchell (Pro.), 395; J. A. Eaton (Soc. Lab.), 340.
XLV. (Genesee, Niagara and Orleans Counties).-Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), 15,671; William B. Dye (D.), 13,346; W. F. Barry (Pro.), 904.
XLVI. (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties).-LL, H. Humphrey (R.), 14,964; Charles H. Ward (D.), 9,751; W. G. Boothe (Pro.). 1,238.
XLVII. (Erie County: Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Buffalo). N. W. Norton (R.), 11,957; W. F. Mackey (D.). 12,017; Chester (Pro.), 167; Carlson (S. L.), 195.
XLVIII. (Erie County: Wards 4, 5, 7, $8,9,10,11,12,13,14$ and 16 of Buffalo). -Simon Seibert (R.), 8,748; S. J. Ramsperger (D.), 12,038; Paul (Pro.), 88; Jakubowski (S. L.) 890.
XLIX. (Erie County: Wards 17, 18 and 25 of Buffalo and remainder of county not hereinbefore described).-George A. Davis (R.), 12,012; George Staub (D.), 11.960; Shearer (Prct.), 255; Harris (S. L.). 361.
L. (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Coun-ties).-Frank W. Higgins (R.), 20,200; Solon S. Laing (D.), 10,280; Elvin B. Rice (Pro.), 1,002.

Republicans elected, 27; Democrats elected, 23: total, 50.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, 1899.
(Politics are recognized as follows: ''R.,',', Republican; "D.," Democrat; 'Pro.," Prohlbition; "S. L.." Soclal Labor.
*Elected.

## ALBANY COUNTY.

I. *Wm. L. Coughtry (R.), 5,241; G. W. Hallenbeck (D.), 3.548,

11．James B McEwan（R．），5，240；O． Dc Graff（D．）， 4.525 ．

III．J．F．Alexander（R．），100；Geo．T． Kelly（D．），5． 367

1V．Ed．MeCreary（R．），5，51s：P．IIild－ reth（D．），4，396．

## ALLEGANY COLNTY．

I．＊A．IV．Litchard（R．），4．125；T．$\$ 1$. Davis（D．），1，836；D．B．Sill（Pro．），J！s． BROOME COLNTY．
I．${ }^{*}$ J．T．Rogers（R．）．3．789；N．E． Kelley（D．）．ᄅ3．31；C．E．Dibble（Pro．）． 254.

I1．＊J．11．Swift（R．），4，268；F．E．Ken－ nedy＂（D．）．2．654；L．N．English， 316.

CATTARALGUS COLNTY．
1．＊Wm．E．Wheeler（R．），3，636；M．J． 11．Carey（D．），2，756；J．Simnacher（Pro．）， 21\％．

II．＊A．T．Fancher（R．），4，180；H．C． Seil（D．），2，3i2；O．H．Palmer（Pro．）． 97 ． CAYUGA COUNTY゙．
I．E．G．Treat（R．），3．492；（no Demo－ cratic nominee）：J．N．Benton（Pro．），205： C．W．House（S．L．）． 222 ．

11．＊G．S．Fordyce（R．），2，960；J．C． Healey（D．）．1，695；J．A．Fulmer（Pro．）， 122：J．Morris（S．L．）， 22.

CHALTALQUA COUNTY．
I．＊J．S．Fowler（R．），4．382；H．W．Fla－ haven（D．）．1， 89 ；J．F．Dearing（Pro．）， 266.

11．＊S．F．Nixen（R．）．4．712；T．J．Cum－ ming（D．），2．928；C．George（Pro．）， 303.

> CHEMUNG COUNTY.

I．＊C．II．Knipp（R．）．6．327：D．N．Heller （D．），4，504；C．C．Bogardus（Pro．）， 356. CHENAN゙GO COUNTT．
1．\＃J．P．Allds（R．），5．017；F．H．Wilcox （D．），2． $2 \mathfrak{j}$ ；MI Fuller（S．L．），91；S．E． Johns（Pro．）， 201.

## CLINTON COUNTI．

I．${ }^{*} \mathrm{C}$ ．E．Johnson（R．）．4．821：E．J． Pickett（D．）， $4,5 \overline{5} 2$ ；C．C．Carpenter（Pro．）． 110.

## COLC゚MB1A COUNXTY，

I．＊M．11．Kittell（R．）．5．363；L．J． Bashford（D．），4，46I；C．sliller（Pro．）， 141 ． CORTLANV COUNTY．
I．${ }^{\circ}$ G．S．Sands（R．），3．477；J．R．Par－ sons（D．），2，116；E．Mead（Pro．）， 300.

> DELAWARE COUNTY.

I．＊D．Axtell（R．）．5，530；C．Warner（D．）， 3.82 s ；D．W．Stearns（Pro．）． 252.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY．

I．J．T．Smith（R．），4，605．（No oppo－ sition．）

11．${ }^{\text {W．A．}} \operatorname{Tripp}$（R．）．4，159；E．E． Perkins（D．）．3．375：C．Cossum（1nd．）．673： M．Downing（Pro．），190：P．Jacobson（S． L．）． 99.

## ER1E COLNTY．

I．A．J．Nleyer（R．），4，267；＊J．H．Brad－ ley（D．），6，010．

II．Henry W．Hill（R．），9，0i2；P． Schmidt（D．）．4．135．

III．B．A．Peevers（P．），3，836；${ }^{*}$ G． Geoghan（D．）． 4.914.

IV． Wm ．aletzler（R．），3，612；E．A． Hawley（D．），3，304．

V．C．F．Susdorf（R．），3，02I ；＊H．Streit－ ler（D．）．3．437．
V1．N．J．Miller（R．），G，00I；J．T．But－ ler（D．）．4．475．

V11．J．K．Patton（R．）， 3,400 ；S．J． Wiltse（D．）．3，134．
VIII．${ }^{2}$ E．Cook（R．），4．0：2；O．Earl（D．）． 3，674．

## ESSEX COUNTTY．

I．O．Beede（R．）．3．030：A．De Lano （D．）．1，100；G．W．Spencer（Pro．）， 1 It．

## FRANKLIN COU゙NTY．

1．＊H．D．Stevens（R．）．3．504；P．Smlth （D．），1，410；1\％．Clark（Pro．）． 185.
FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES．
1．＊Wm．Harris（R．）．6．303；31．Somers （D．），4．193；D．Bronk（Pro．），440；F．B． Stowe（S．L．）． 269.

## GENESEE COLNTY．

I．J．J．Ellis（R．）．4，250；E．ぶ．Moul－ throp（D．），2．552；E．II．Wilcox（Pro．）， 241. GREENE COUNTY．
I．P．S．Jennlngs（R．），3．905： $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{B}$ ． Sage（D．），3．920：A．R．Mott（Pro．），113： C．II．Ruland（S．L．）， 202.

## HERKIMER COUNTY．

I．＊E．E．Kelley．（R．），5．S71：L．B． Wheeler（D．），4，916；N゙．D．Smith（Pro．）． 218.

## JEFFERSON COLNTY．

I．NI．Bryan（R．）．3．854：L．W．Day （D．）．2，4S1：C．L．Lee（Pro．）， 180.

11．＇C．O．Roberts（R．）．3．921：J．Cooper （D．），2，121；E．J．Pennock（Pro．）， 273.

## K1NGS COU＇NTY．

I．＊John H．Morgan（R．）．3．489；Thomas O．Hague（D．）．2，86\％；P．Regan（S．L．）． 102：O．O．Engetrom． 39.
II．P．J．O＇Sullivan（R．），1，773：John McKeown（D．）．4，991；R．Fitagerald（S． L．）． 173.
III．John J．Brennan（R．）．1，650：J．Mc－ lnerney（D．）． 4,100 ；B．Hughes（S．L．）， 83. IV．＊Charles H．Cotton（R．），4．543；W． R．Oglesby（D．）．4．131：A．Jarrold（S．L．）， 152；T．A．Silcock（Pro．）． 35.

V．A．C．De Graw（R．）， 430 ；Alfred R．Penney（D．），3，65t：L．P．Wieber（S．L．）． 90 ；B．Rowe（Pro．）， 55 ；H．E．Richard （Ind．Lab．）， $17 \%$ ．
V．I．John H．Waite（R．）．4．022；Frank S．Parker（D．），3．961；L．Kunz（S．L．）， 2S5：W．B．Wait（Pro．）． 52.

VI1．C．W．Wright（R．）．4，249：＊John D．
 344：R．P．Johnston（Pro．），592；F．A． Newman（ind．Lab．）， 43.

VIII．J．E．McEvoy（R．），2．445；Thos． J．Farrell（D．），3，149；H．C．Taylor（Pro．）． $1 \%$.

IX．Charles E．Foster（R．），1，565：＊J．J． Cain（D．）．2，663；F1．Samuelson（S．L．）， 174：L．O＇Hara（ind．Lab．）．\＄32．

X．Edward L．Collier（R．）．3．49\％；Chas． E．Fiske（D．），3．725：T．Walsh（S．L．）．65： W．D．Perry（Pro．）．73．

XI．Timothy J．Mayher（R．），3．605；＊A． Guider（D．）．4，4S9；J．T．Keveney（S．L．）． 160：J．N．Applegate（Pro．）． 53.

XII．＂Frank J．Prlce（R．），4．179：C．C． Schoeneck（D．），3．903；F．A．Leise（S．L．）， 339 ；W．F．Dukeshire（Pro．），60；J．Rorke （1nd．Lab．）， 110.
XIII. Thomas B. Hobby (R.), 4,025; *George Siems (D.), 4,230; J. A. Owens (Pro.), 63; E. Henckler (Ind. Lab.), 217.

X1V. T. E. Grealey (R. and Ind. Lab.), 2,145; *T. $\mathbf{P}$. Hawkins (D.), 4,420; C. Rothkopf (S. L.). 212.
XV. Edward H. Schlueter (R.), 2.174; *Chas. Juengst (D.), 2,867; W. L. Brower (S. L.), 236; F. Clark (Pro.), 6; M. Rubenstein (Ind. Lab.), 903.
XVI. *Edward C. Brennan (R.), 4,450; R. H. Roy (D.), 4,426; G. F. Turner (S. L.), 120 ; A. Ames (Pro.), 36 ; M. J. Flaherty (Ind. Lab.), 92.
XVII. *Harris Wilson (R.), 5,369; R. W. Sharp (D.), 2,374; J. Ebert (S. L.), 67; J. Van Valkenberg (Pro.), 43.
XVIII. *Jacob D. Remsen (R.), 5,099; H. A. Ball (D.), 4,702; O. Sorensen (S. L.), I07; C. E. Parsons (Pro.), 32.
XIX. Louis Best (R.), 2,181; *C. Hasenflug (D.), 4,048; F. C. Wolf (S. L.), 235.
XX. Richard Goodwin (R.), 4,027; *W. F. Delaney (D.). 4,468; H. Kuhn (S. L.), 374 ; F. L. Brown (Pro.), 41; W. R. Moore (Ind. Lab.), 354.
XXI. *Joseph H. Adams (R.), 4,952; H. H. Torborg (D.), 4,948; H. Vogt (S. L.). 388; J. H. McLean (Inc. Lab.), 349.

## LEWTS COUNTY.

I. ${ }^{*}$ J. L. Smith (R.), 3,801; O. A. Shepard (D.), 2,816; R. L. Roberts (Pro.), 63.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

I. *Otto Kelsey (R.), 3,721; H. Campbell (D.), 2,560.

## MADISON COUNTY.

I. *R. J. Fish (R.), 6,023; W. E. Burdlek (D.). 3,547; A. Hay (Pro.), 296; F. Mueller (S. L.), 86.

## MONROE COUNTY.

I. *M. E. Lewis (R.), 5,017; F. F. Jones (D.), 4,409; H. O. Abbott (Pro.), 208; C. Zoerner (S. L.), 389.

I1. *A. J. Roolenbeck (R.), 6,466; H. M. Pruner (D.). 3,964; G. Weber (Pro.), 84 ; A. Mussmacher (S. L.), 293.
III. *R. Gardiner (R.), 4,831; M. E. Gibbs (D.), 4,098; B. R. Palmer (Pro.), 288; W. Richards (S. L.), 206.
IV. *B. F. Gleason (R.), 4,685; J. S. Haight (D.), 4,435; A. W. Russell (Pro.), 138; M. Goss (S. L.), 180.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

I. *Alphonse Walrath (R.), 5,684; J. W. Ferguson (D.), 4,658.
NASSAU COUNTY. (See Queens County.)

## NEW-YORK COUNTY.

I. T. P. Browne (R. H. Lab.), 853; *M. Halpin (D.), 3,108; Ranson (S. L.), 12.

I1. Thomas I. Karman (R.), 1,193; *J. J. Reardon (D.), 4,312; Pomeranz (S. L.), 117.
III. J. J. Smith (R.), 1,680; *M. J. Sharkey (D.), 4,079; Wallenschlager (S. L.). 134. IV. S. F. Brothers (R.), 1,447; *P. H. Roche (D.). 3,I89; Levitch (S. L.), 528. V. N. H. Henry (R.), 319; *A. W. Stump (D.), 3,077; Robinson (S. L.), S1.
VI. T. McNulty (R.), 1,674; *T. P. Sullivan (D.), 4,903; Wheatley (S. L.), I58.

V11. G.' W. Low (R.), 2,642; *J. F. Maher (D.), 3,809; Deagan (S. L.), 115.
VIII. S. Rosenberg (R.), 1,303; ${ }^{\text {II }}$. Cohn (D.), 2,670; Ecksteins (S. L.), 404.
IX. J. A. Allen (R.), 2,072; *N. T. Thilips (D.), 4,119; Saundry (S. L.), 128. X. J. C. Brand (R.), 1,909; ${ }^{\text {' J. Harbur- }}$ ger (D.), 3,610; Hosman (S. L.), 527.
XI. T. A. Hansen (R.), 1,747; *J. J. $0^{\prime}$ Connor (D.), 3,554; Johnson (S. L.), 26. XII. I. Ellis (R.), 896 ; ${ }^{*}$ L. Sanders (D.), 2,978; Klein (S. L.), 620.
XIII. J. J, McCourt (R.), 1,569; *P. F. Trainor (D.), 3,290 ; Hunter (S. L.), 167 . XIV. J. J. O'Rourke (R.), 2,258; *L. Meister (D.), 3,800; Hunter (S. L.), 421. XV. T. J. Mcدlanus (R.), 3,009; *J. E. Smith (D.), 3,080; White (S. L.), I65.
XVI. R. Cohen (R.), 840; *S. Prince (D.), 3,219; De Leon (S. L.). 2,044.
XVII. T. E. Farrell (R.), 2,114; *J. J Fitzgerald (D.), 3,726; Schoenfeld (S. L.), 118.

XV1II. Wm. S. Whitehead (R.), I,315; *C. P. Dillon (D.), 5,352; Diamond (S. L.), 303.
XIX. R. Mazet (R.), 4,271; *P. M. Stewart (D.), 4,668; Mitteberg (S. L.), 76. XX. J. S. Shea (R.), 2,876; *H. C. Honeck (D.), 4,021; Rowe (S. L.), 143.

XX1. *E. H. Fallows (R.), 6,910; J. F Court (D.). 5,085 ; Mekland (S. L.), 157.
XXII. J. T. Pratt (R.), 1,557; *J. Baum (D.), 4,594; Wagner (S. L.), 176.
XXIII. E. B. Southworth (R.), 4,608; *M. M. Minton (D.), 5,90I; Thompson (S. L.), 222.

XX1V. J. J. Nugent (R.), 1,882; *J. B. Fitzgerald (D.), 3,706; Bruner (S. L.), 190. XXV. *J. A. Weekes, jr. (R.), 2,987; G. T. Goldthwaite (D.), 2,330; Shelden (S. L.), 23.
XXVI. Dr. J. F. Southmayd (R.), 1,387; *J. J. O'Connell (D.), 3,245: Katz (S. L.), 308.
XXVII. *G. Davis (R.), 2,949; H. B. Lippincott (D.), 2,373; Carpenter (S. L.), 18.
XXVIII. Wm. Martin (R.), 1,612; *J. I Green (D.), 4,396; Kenney (S. L.), 254.
XXIX. Homer Folks (R.), 3,559; *M. R. Ryttenberg (D.), 3,708; Sprague (S. L.), 18
XXX. J. J. Issing (R.), 2,246; *S. F. Hyman (D.), 4,885; Gilhouse (S. L.), 358 .
XXX1. S. S. Slater (R.). 5,564; *E. M. Stone (D.), 5,634; Bernstein (S. L.), 126.

XXXI1.'F. Landman (R.), 2,328; *J. J. Poth (D.), 4,522; Rosenthal (S. L.), 387.
XXX111. T. H. McCracken (L. and R.), 1,935; *J. J. Egan (D.), 4,466; Lederer (S L.), 188.

XXX1V. C. B. Steurer (R.), 4,459; *J J. Scanlon (D.), 7,669; Sperle (S. L.), 470.
XXXV. E. B. Root (R.), 5,513; *W. E. Morris (D.), 9,098; Wright (S. L.), 519.

## NIAGARA COUNTY.

I. *J. T. Darrison (R.), 3,966; C. Wolf (D.), 3,175.

I1. *J. S. Rowe (R.), 3,237; J. E. Noblett (D.), 3,184.

## ONEIDA COUNTY.

I. W. E. Richards (R.), 5,328; *W. J. Sullivan (D.), 5,699.
II. *L. W. Martin (R.), 3,983; J. B. Cushman (D.), 2,880.

1I1. *D. M. Marson (R.), 4,402; (no Dem. nom.) ; F. Z. Jones (Pro.), 587.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY．

I．E．V．Baker（R．）． 4.953 ；P．S．Thorn－ ton（D．），3．632．

11．R．Moore（R．），t．03S；＂T゙．S．Herrick （D．）， 4,365 ．

III．F．H．sabine（R．），4，3．31；＊．Z． Hyman（D．），4．tis．

IV．＊J．T．Delaney（R．），5．086；J．J． Barrett（D．），4，675．

## ONTARIO COU＇NTY

I．\＃J．L．Burnett（R．），5．4！日；J．H．Roy （D．），3．251：H．Ladd（Pro．）， 212.

> ORANGE COUNTY.

I．J．G．Grahanl（R．）．5．424：A．C． Ormsbee（D．），2，615．

II．FL．Bedell（R．），4．695；D．P．Schultz （D．），3，713；J．C．Ryder（Pro．）．\＄6．

## ORLEANS COUNTY．

I．＊W．WV．Phipps（R．）．2．966；H．I． Burnett（D．），2，005：A．L．Sailsbury（Pro．）， 253.

## OSWEGO COUNTY．

I．FT．D．Lewis（R．）， 4,742 ；M．J．Daley （D．），3，253．

II．${ }^{*}$ T．M．Costello（R．），4，778；D．C． Bishop（D．），2，7S8．

## OTSEGO COL゙N゙TY．

I．A．R．Smith（R．），6．823；H．P．Clark （D．），5，226；A．R．Case（Pro．）， 336 ；T．P． Higgins（S．L．）， 71.

## PUTNAM COUNTY．

＊W＇．W．Everett（R．）．1，913；C．A．Run－ dall（D．），1，179；E．H．Foshay（Pro）， 81.

> QUEENS COLNTY.

I．D．S．Callahan（R．）， $4.044 ;{ }^{*} \mathrm{C}$ ．C． Wissel（D．），6．296；P．J．Gleason（Ind．D．）． 556.

II．H．S．McKnight（R．），4，2थ1：＊C．B． Gale（D．）．4，238．

III．（Includes Nassau County）${ }^{*} G$ ．W． Doughty（R．），3，825；E．N゙．Townsend（D．）， 2，833．

## RENSSELAER COUNTY．

I．H．Galbraith（R．）．4．538；J．J． Graham（D．）．4．111：A．Banker（Pro．），142： N．Barnham（S．L．）， 57.

II．＊J．F．Ahern（R．），t．s96；William Hutton，jr．（D．）． 4.801 ：R．Band（Pro．），T0； L．A．Boland（S．L．）． 48 ．

III．＊M．Russell（R．），5．709：L．N．S． Miller（D．），4．164：R．Rỵnders（Pro．），128： L．F．Alrutz（S．L．），\＄3．

## RICHMOND COINTY．

I．J．J．Hases（R．）3．792：＊G．Metcalfe （D．），6．403；M．Driscoll（S．L．）， 245.

## ROCKLAND COUNTY．

I．R．D．Rodermond（R．），—— F．P Demarest（D．）．

## ST．LAWRENCE COL゙NTTV．

T．＊C．S．Plank（R．）．3．titi J．Manson （D．），1．057：C．W．Ncclair（Pro．）， 152.

II．B．A．Babeock（R．）．3．501：G．B． Sawzer（D．）， 929 ；S．L．Clark（Pro．），24：．

## SARATOGA COUNTY．

I．＊G．H．West（R．）．（6，17．A．P．Knapp （D．）， 4.969 ；C．E．Robbins（Pro．）． 466.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY．
I．＊A．J．McMillan（R．），4，747；C．C． Mesick（D．），3，793：J．M．Martln（Pro．）， 124：E．L．Lake（S．L．）， 198.

## SCHOHARIE COU゙NTI．

I．L．W．Baxter（R．）．3．787；＊D．D． Frisbie（D．），3，82t；G．K．Kimball（Pro．）， 142.

## SCHUYLER COUNNTY．

I．O．T．Nye（R．），1，912；＊J．F．Barnes （D．），2．25T；J．W．Arnold（Pro．）， 148.

## SENECA COUNTY．

I．${ }^{*}$ I．I．Larzelere（R．），3．351；R．M． Steele（D．），3．0．33；F．D．Ward（Pro．）， 111.

## STEUBEN COUNTY．

I．＊F．C．Platt（R．），4．858；J．Hinman （D．），3．632：M．C．Plough（Pro．）， 388.

II．＊H．C．Hatch（R．）， 4.598 ；C．O．Cot－ ton（D．），3．759；H．C．Burdick（Pro．）， 427. AUFFOLK COUN゚TY．
I．JJ．N．Hallock（R．），3，948；D．R． Young（D．）．2，821；D．Chichester（Pro．）． 331.

II．R．H．Post（R．），2．817；J．H．B． Browning（D．），2．054；T．B．Cornell（Pro．）， 132.

SLLLIVNA COUNTY．
I．＊E．R．Dusinbery（R．）．3．837；E．E． Pinney（D．），3．242．

## TIOGA COUNTY．

I．${ }^{\text {D }}$ ．P．Wiiter（R．）．3．36S；A．G．Van Norstran（D．）．1，ioj：J．E．Belknap（Pro．）． 207.

## TOMPKINS COUNTY．

I．B．Conger（R．），3．767；G．H．Baker （D．），3，298；C．L．Connell（Pro．）， 428.

## LLSTER COCNTY．

I．${ }^{*}$ R．A．Snyder（R．）．4，S53；J．D． Wurts（D．），t，599；W．J．Taylor（Pro．）， 76.

II．＊Thomas Snyder（R．），4．S74：G．Ter－ williger（D．），t．2デ；J．R．Hunt（Pro．）， 17！．

WARREN COUNTY．
I．${ }^{*}$ C．H．Hitcheock（R．）．3．697；E．T． Griffing（D．）．2．523；1．M．Burdett（Pro．）， 158.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY．

I．＊S．B．Irwin（R．），5．260；T．A．Pat－ terson（D．），3，207：M．B．Allen（Pro．）， 394.

> WAYNE COUNNTY.

I．F．$\Pi$ ．Griffith（R．）， 4,$973 ;$ M．C． Taylor（D．），3．594；D．J．Cotten（Pro．）， 299.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY．

I．W．S．Allerton（R．），5，601：＊J．J． Sloane（D．）．5．684；P．O．Peterson（S．L．）， 273 ：A．J．Perry（Pro．）． 40.

II．＊A．V1．Cooley（R．）．5．539：William Henderson．jr．（D．）．5．487；J．H．Cruger （\＄．L．）119；Irving Brown（Pro．）， 73.

III．©J．Rs Apgar（R．）．4，929；G．V．B． Frost（D．）．3．456；J．C．Pierce（S．L．），216： I．H．Miller（Pro．）， 169.

## WYOMING COUNTY．

I．＊C．J．Gardner（R．）．3．571；Wlllam N．Martin（D．），1．668；G．Z．Goodale（Pro．）． 22．

## YATES COUNTY.

I. *E. M. Sawyer (R.), 2,209; F. M. Collin (D.), 1,473: F. H. Viele (Pro.). 203.

Note. - The soldiers' vote is not included in figures given, and it would not materially change them, as it was small.

## RECAPITULATION.

Republicans elected, 92; Democrats elected, 58 ; total, 150 . One Democrat (Stone, of New-Xorls) died December 8.

NE: W-YORK STATE OFFICIALS.
(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)
Railroad Commissioners (term 5 years, salary $\$ 8,000$ ).-Ashley W. Cole, Jan. 29, 1902; George W. Dunn, May 11, 1902; Frank M. Baker. F'eb. 3, 1903.

Lunacy Commissioners (term 6 years) Dr. Peter M. Wise, \$7,500, Dec. 31, 1900; William H. Parkhurst, $\$ 5,000$, May 15 , 1902; William C. Osborn, $\$ 3,500$, Dec, 31, 1904.

Supt. of Prisons.-Cornelius V. Collins, 5 years' term, April 17, 1903, $\$ 6,000$.

Supt. Public Works.-John N. Partridge (term 2 years, salary $\$ 6,000$ ). -Jan. 1. 1901.

- Factory Inspector (term 3 years, $\$ 2,000$ ). -Johr Wiliams, Dec, 31, 1901.

Labor Commissioner, John McMackin (term 3 years. $\$ 3,000$ ). - April, 1902.
Supt. Banking Department (term 3 years, \$5,000).-F. D. Kilburn, May 4, 1902.

Adjutant-General (term 2 years, $\$ 4,000$ ). -Vacant. Andrews resigned.

Commissioner of Agriculture (term 3 years, $\$ 3,000$ ).-Charles A. Wieting, April 29,1902 .

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission (term 5 years).-Barnet H. Davis, president: Edward Thompson, William R. Weed, Hendrick S . Holden, Charles H. Babcock. Salary of president, $\$ 3,000$; other Commissioners, $\$ 2,500$ each. All terms expire Aprii 25, 1900.

Excise Commissioner (term 5 years).Henry H. Lyman, April 1, 1001.

Board of Arbitration (term 3 years, $\$ 3,000$ ).-Francis B. Delehanty, James M. Gilbert, W. H. H. Webster. Terms expire Oct. 31, 1901.

Civi! Service Commissioners (no set term, $\$ 2,000$ ).-William M. Collier, Willard A. Cobb and Silas W. Burt.

Board of Chanities (term 8 years, no salary)-E. H, Litchfield, March 23, 1904; Villiam R. Stewart, March 23, 1905; Anne G. De Peyster. May 28, 1900; Peter Walrath, March 23, 1906; Dennis McCarthy, March 23, 1907; Newton Aldrich, March 23, 1902; John Notman, Jan. 17, 1907; Simon W. Rosendale, March 20, 1903; Harvey W. Putnam, March 23, 1901; Enoch V. Stoddard, March 23, 1900; Stephen Smith, May 28, 1905 ; Eugene A. Philbin, March $23,1906$.

University Regents (term life, no salary). -M. I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, C. M. Depew. Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris Daniel Beach, Carroll E. Smith, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Gullfora Smith, William C. Doane, Lewis A. Stimson, Sylvester Malone, A. Vanderveer, Chester S. Lord.

State Architect.-George Lewis Heins, salary, $\$ 7,500$. Term same as Governor who appoints him.

Canal Beard.-Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners. - Lieutenant-Gov ernor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Judges of Court of Claims (term 6 years, salary \$ $\$, 000$ ). John M. Kellogg, Dec. 31,1905 ; Charles T. Saxton, John F' Parkhurst, Dec. 31, 1903.

Commission to Revise the Statutes (salary $\$ 3,000$ each).-A. Judd Northrup. Syracuse; Charles $Z$. Lincoin, Little Valley; William H. Johnson, Oneonta.
Supt. of Public Buildings (Salary $\$ 3,000$ ). - Harry H. Bender, Albany.

Niagara Reservation Commission-Andrew H . Green, New-Xork City; Alexander J. Porter. Thomas P. Kingsford, Charles M. Dow, George Raines, Rochester.

Health Officer of New-York.-Dr. Alvah H. Doty; salary $\$ 12,500$.

State Board of Health.-Dr. Case Jones, Rochester; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New-York City; Owen Cassidy, Havana; Frederick W. Smith, Syracuse: William T. Jenkins, N. Y. City; Walter F. Willcox, Ithaca.

State Tax Commission.-George E: Priest, Ythaca, Dec. 31, 1901; J. Edgar Leaycraft, N. Y. City, Dec. 31, 1900 ; Lester F. Stearns, Dunkirk, Dec. 31, 1902.

Quarantine Commission.-Edward J. Palmer, May 23, 1901; Hugh McRoberts, April 18, 1901.

## SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

(Terms expire on Dec. 31 of the year noted.)
FIRST DISTRICT (New-York County).P. Henry Dugro (D.), 1900; Edward Patterson (D.), 1900; Abraham R. Lawrence (D.), 1901; 'Morgan J. O'Brien (D.), 1901 ; Henry Bischoff (D.). 1903; John J. Freedman (D.), 1904; David McAdam (D.), 1904 ; George L. Ingraham (D.). 1905 ; H . A. Gildersleeve (D.), 1905; George P. Andrews (D.), 1905; Leonard A. Giegerich (D.). 1906; Niles Beach (D.). 1907: Henry R. Beekman (D.), 1908; Charles H. Truax (D.), 1909; Frederick Smyth (D.), 1909; Charles F. MacLean (D.), 1909; Francis M. Scott (D.), 1911; Charles H. Van Brunt (D.), 19i1; James Fitzgerald (D.). 1912; David Keventritt (D.), 1912; James A. O'Gorman (D.). 1513; George C. Barrett (D.), 1913.

SECOND DISTRICT (Dutchess, Kings. Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester coun-ties).-William J. Gaynor (D.), Brooklyn, 1907; Edgar M. Cullen (D.), Brooklyn. 1908; Martin J. Keogh (D.), NewRochelle, 1909: William D. Dickey (12.), Brcoklyn, 1909; Wilmot M. Smith (R.), Patehogue, 1909; Garrett J. Garrettson (R.), Flushing, 1910 ; William W. Goodrich (R.). Brooklyn, 1910; Michael H. Hirschberg (R.), Newburg, 1910; Samuel T. Maddox (ll.), Brooklyn. 1910; Willard Bartlett (D.), Brooklyn, 1911; Josiah T. Marean (D.), Brooklyn, 1912; Almet F. Jenks (D.). Brooklyn 1912.

THIRD DISTRICT (Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Úlster counties),-Samuel Edwards
(D.), Hudson, 1901; Edgar L. Fursman (D.), Troy, 1903; D. Cady Ilerrick (D.), Albany, 1405; Alden Chester (R.), Albany, 1909; Emory A. Chase (R.). Catskill, 1910; James A. Betts (D.), Kingston, 1112.

FOUlRTH D1STRICT (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington counties).-Judson S. Landon (R.). Schenectady, 1901; S. Alonzo Kellogg (R.), Plattsburg, 1404: Martin L. Stover (12.), Amsterdam, 1905; Lester W. Russell (R.), Canton, 1905; Chester B. McLaughlin (R.). Port Henry, 190, 1 ; James W: Houghton (R.). Saratoga. 1!509.

F1FTH DISTRICT (Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego counties). - Jlilton H. Merwin (R.), Utica, 1902; Maurice L. Wright (R.), Oswego. 1905: Peter B, IcLellan (R.). Syracuse, 1906; William E. Scripture (R.). 1909; Frank H. Hiscock (R.), Syracuse, 1910; Pardon C. Williams (R.), Watertown, 1911; Charles S, Andrews (R.), Syracuse, 1913.

S1XTH D1STR1CT (Broome, Chemung. Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins counties).-Charles E. Parker (R.). Owego, 1901; Gerritt A. Furbes (R.). Canastota. 1901; Walter Lioyd Smith (R.), Elmira, 1,02; George F, Lyon (R.), Binghamton, 1909; Burr Mattice (R.), Oneonta, 1910: Albert Sewell (R.), Delhi, 1913.

SEVENTH DISTRICT (Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe. Ontario. Seneca, Steuben. TVayne and Yates counties). Charles $C$. Dwight (R.), Auburn, 1500; William H. Adams (R.), Canandaigua, 1901; John M. Davy (R.), Rochester, 1902; W゙illiam A. Werner (R.), Rochester, 190s; Villiam Ramsey (R.). Bath, 190s; Edwin A. Nash (R.), Avon, 1909; James V. Dunwell (16.), Lyons, 1909.

E1GHTH DISTRICT Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wroming counties).John S. Lambert (R.), Fredonia, 1903: Henry A. Childs (R.). Medina, 1906; Edward W. Hatch (R.), Buffalo, 1909; Alfred Spring (R.), Franklinville, 1909: Frank C. Laughlin (R.), Buffalo, 1909: John Woodward (R.), Jamestown, 1910; Warren B. Hooker (R.), Fredonia, 1913; Daniel J. Kenefik (12.), Buffalo, 1913.
JLDGES OF APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.
(For residences, politics and dates of expiration of terms see under "supreme Court Judges" above.)

FIIST DEPARTMENT.-(1ncludes the county of New-York.)-Charles H. Van Brunt, George C. Barrett, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham Chester B. McLaughlin and William Rumsey.
SECOND DEPARTMENT. - (Comprises the countles of Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess)-William W. Goodrich, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett. Edward W. Hatch and John Woodward.

TH1RD DEPARTMENT.-(Comprises Che counties of Vlster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Alhany, Rensseaer, Fulton, Montgomers, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex. Hamilton, Clinton, Franklin. St. Lawrence, Broome, Delaware, Otsego,

Chenango, Madison, Cortland. Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemungi-Charles E. Parker, Nilton H. Merwin. D. Cady Herrick, Judson S. Landon and Walter L. Smith.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT. - (Comprises the counties of Lewis, Onelda, Herkimer. Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca. Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming. Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua) - William H. Adams, 'eter B. McLennan and Alfred Spring. COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Judge (salary \$12.500).-Alton B. Parker (D.), Kingston, Dec. 31, 1911.

Associate Judges (salary, \$12, (000 each). -John Clinton Gray (D.), New-Iork, Dec. 31. 1902: Denis O'Brien (D.). Watertown. Dec. 31, 1903; Edward T. Bartlett (R.) New-York, Dec. 31, 1907: Albert Haight (R.). IJuffalo, Dec. 31, 1908; Celora E. Martin (R.), Binghamton, Dec. 31, 1904; 1rving G. Vann (R.), Syracuse, Dec. 31, $1!110$.

## NEW-YORK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Clerk-William Sohmer (D): term, 3 years, ending December 31, 1:א10: salary, \$15,000.

Sheriff-William F. Grell (D.): term, 3 years, ending December 31, 1902; salary; $\$ 12,000$.

Register-1saac Fromme (D.): term, 4 years, ending December 31, 1901; salary, $\$ 12,000$.

District Attorney-Asa Bird Gardiner (D.): term, 4 years, ending December 31. 1901; salary, $\$ 12,000$.
Surrogates-Frank T. Fitzgerald (D.), Abner C. Thomas (D.); salary of each, $\$ 15.000$ : terms, 14 rears.

Public Administrator-William M. Hoes (D.): appointed no term; salary, $\$ 10,0(\mathrm{~K})$. Commissioner of Jurors-Charles Welde (D.) ; appointed; term ends December 81 ,

## NEW-IORK CITY OFFICIALS.

(Note.-Those credited 'Appointed" were appointed by Mayor Van Wyck upon coming into office January 1, 159 S . The terms for which appointed are noted in parenthesis. "R.," indicates Republican: "D.," Democrat: "C. U." Citizens Lnion.)

Mayor-Robert A. Van Wyck (D.): salary, $\$ 15,000$; term ends December 31, 1901.

Mayor's Secretary-Alfred M. Downes (D.): salary, $\$ 5,000$. (Appointed.)

Controller-Bird S. Coler (D.) salary. $\$ 10,000$; term ends December 31, 1901.

Corporation Counsel-John Whalen (D.) ; salars, $\$ 15,0$ h 0 . (Appointed, 4 years.)

Board of Public Improvements-Maurice F. Holahan, president (D.); salary, $\$ 8,000$. (Appointed, 6 years.)
Commissioner of Highways-James $P$. Keating (D.): salary, \$5.500. (Appointed.) Commissioner of Sewers-James Kane (D.): salars., \$5.500. (Appointed, 6 years.) Commissioner of Bridges-John LL Shea (D.) : salary, \$T.500. Appointed. 6 years. Commissioner of Water Supply-William Dalton (D.): salary, $\$ 7,500$. Appointed. Commissiciner of Street Cleaning-James McCartney (D.); salary, $\$ 7.500$. Appointed, tis years.

Commissicner of Public BuildingsHenry s. Kearney (D.): salary; $\$ 7,500$. Appointed, 6 years.

City Chamberlain--Patrick Keenan (D.): salary, $\$ 12,000$. Appointed, 4 years.

City Paymaster--Jonn $\dot{H}$. Timmermann (D.) ; salary, $\$ 5,000$. Appointed.

Fire Commissioner--John J. Scannell (D.) ; salary, $\$ 7,500$. Appointed, 6 years. Superintendent of Elections-Theophilus F. Rodenbough.

Aqueduct Commissioners-John J. Ryan (D.), Maurice J. Power (D.), William H. Ten Eyck (R.), John P. Windolph (R.); salary of each, $\$ 5,000$.

Police Commissioners-Bernard J. York (D.), president: John B. Sexton (D.), Jacob Hess (R.), Henry E. Abell (R.); salary of each, $\$ 5,000$. Appointed, 4 years.

Department of Public Charities-John W. Keller (D.), president of Board and Commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx; salary, \$7,500. Adolph Simis, jr. (D.). Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, $\$ 7,500$; James Feeney (D.), Commissioner for Richmond, $\$ 2,500$. Appointed.

Department of Correction-Francis J. Lantry (D.), Commissioner; salary, $\$ 7,500$. Appointed.

Department of Health-Michael C. Murphy (D.), presiont: salary, \$7.500; Dr. William T. Jenkins (D.). \$6,000; Dr. John B. Cosby (D.), \$6,000. Appointed, 6 years.

Department of Parks-George C. Clausen (D.), president and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond: George V. Brower (D.), Commissioner for Brookiyn and Queens; August Moebus (D.), Commissioner for The Bronx; salary of each, $\$ 5,000$. Appointed.

Department of Docks and Ferries-J. Sergeant Cram (D.), salary $\$ 6,000$; Charles F. Murphy (D.), $\$ 5,000$; Peter ${ }^{\text {F. Meyer }}$ (D.), $\$ 5,000$. Appointed, six years.

Department of Taxes and AssessmentsThomas L. Feitner (D.), president, salary $\$ 8,000$; Edward C. Sheehy (D.). $\$ 7,000$; Arthur C. Salmon (D.), $\$ 7.000$; Thomas J. Patterson (D.), \$7,000. Appointed.

Bureau of Municipal Statistics-Dr. John T. Nagle (D.), chlef of Bureau, salaxy \$3.500; Frederick W. Grube (D.), Harry P. Whitney (D.), Thornton N. Motley (D.), Julius G. Kugelman (D.), Richard T. Wilson, jr. (D.), Ernest Harvier (D.); no salary except for chlef of Bureau. Appointed.

Civil Service Commissioners-Charies $H$. Knox (D.), president; Robert E. Deyo (D.). Wiliam N. Dykman (D.); no salary. Appointed.

Board of Assessors-Edward Cahill (D.), Thomas A. Wilson (D.), John Delmar (D.), Edward McCue (D.), Patrick M. Haverty (D.): salary of each, $\$ 3,000$. Appointed.

East River Bridge Commissioners-Lewis Nixon (D.), president; James W. Boyle (D.), Smith E. Lane (D.), Julian D. F'airchild (D.). John W. Weber (D.), Thomas S. Moore (D.); salary of each, $\$ 3,000$. Appointed.

Plumbers' Examining Board--John Renehan (D.), president; James E. McGovern (D.), Ewward Haley (D.), Horace Loomis (D.), P. J. Andrews (D.); salary of each, $\$ 780$, for three sittings a week. Appointed,

## KINGS COUNTY OFEICIAKS.

District-Attorney.-John F. Clarke (D.). Term expires Dec, 31, 1902,

County Clerk.-.Peter B. Huherty (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Sheriff.-Willam Waiton (D.). Terma expires Dec. 31, 1902 .
Treasurer. -John W. Klmball (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Register.-James R. Howe (R.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

## OFFYCERS OF THE BOROUGH OE HROOKELYN.

(All Democrats. all appointed.)
Deputy Auditor-Wiliam McKinney.
Deputy Receiver of Taxes-rames $R$. Bouck.
Deputy Collector of Assessments and Ar-rears-M. O'Keefe.

Deputy Chief of Police--Tonn Mackellar.
Superintendent of Elections-George Fussell.

Deputy Commissioner of Water SupplyJames Moffet.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways-
Thomas R. Farrell.
Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning -Patrick H. Quinn.

Deputy Commissioner of Sewers--William Brennan.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Build-ings, Lighting and Supplies-..Wiliam Walton.

Commissioner of Buildings-John Guilfoyle.

Deputy Commissioner of Corrections-James J. Kirwin.
Deputy Fire Commissioner--Jarnes $H$. Tuमझ'

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Department of Health-Robert A. Black. M. D.

## PRESIDENTS OF DOROUGHS.

(Term, four years, ending Dec. 31, 1001.) MANHATTAN.--James J. Coogan (D.): saiary, \$5.000.
BRONX-Louis F. Haffen (D.); salary. $\$ 5,000$.

BROOKLYN--Edward M. Grout (D.) salary, \$5.000.
QUEENS-Frederick Bowley (D.); saiary. \$3,000.

RICHMOND-George Cromwell (R.); salary, \$3,000.

## MUNYCLPAL ASSEMREY.

(Salary, \$1,500 each, Term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1901.)
BOROUGH OQ MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.
Ist District-Thomas F. Foley (D.), John T. Oakley (D.). Martin Engel (D.). IId District-Charles E. Allen (D.), Frank J. Goodwin (D.), Fatrick J. Ryder (D.). IIIa District-George $\mathbb{B}$. Christman (D.), Harry C. Hart (D.), John J. Murphy (D.). IVth District-Stewart M. Brice (D.), Herman Sulzer (D.), Eugene A. Wise (D.). Vth District-Adolph C. Hottenroth (D.). W:lliam J. Hyland (D.), Bernard C. Murray (D.).

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLTN,

VIth District-Francis F. WHMams (R. and C. U.), Charles F. Francisco (R. and C. U.), Conrad H. Hester (D. and J. D.). VIIth District-Adam H. Leich (R. and C. U.), Henry French (D.), Charies H. Mibbetts (D.). VIIIth District-John J. McGarry (D.). Winlam A. Dcyle (D.). Martin F. Conly (D.).

## BOROLGH OF QUEEENS．

Eastern District－Joseph Cassidy（D．）． Western District－David L．Van Nostrand （D．）．

BOROUGH OF RICHAOND．
Benjamin Bodine（D．），and Joseph F． O＇Grady（D．）．

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN．

（Term， 2 years，ending Dec．31， 1901. Salary：$\$ 1,000$.

## BOROLGH OF MANHATTAN．

Dist．
1．Alichael Kennedy（D．）．
2．Jeremial Cronin（D．）．
3．Joseph 1．Weiling（D．）
4．Isaac Jlarks（D．）．
5．Joseph A．Fiynn（D．）
6．F．F゙，F゙ieck（D．）．
7．Charles W．Calkins（D．）．
8．Max J．1＇orges（1）．）
9．Frank L．Dowling（D．）．
10．Henry W．Wolf（D．）
11．William H．Gledhill（D．）．
12．James J．Smith（D．）．
13．Charles Metzger（D．）．
14．John T．McMahon（D．）．
15．Robert Muh（D．）．
16．Emil Ňeufeld（D．）．
17．John J．Toomey（D．）．
18．James E．Gaffney（D．）．
19．David M．Holmes（R．）．
20．Thomas F．Woods（D．）
21．Armitage Mathews（R．）
22．Michael Ledwith（D．）．
22．Henry J．Rothman（D．）．
24．Frank Dunn（D．）．
25．Herbert Parsons（R．）．
26．E．F．McEnearney（D．）．
27．Joseph Oatman（R．）．
28．John T．McCall（D．）．
29．Louis F．Cardani（R．）．
30．George A．Burrell（D．）．
31．Elias Goodman（R．）．
32．Wm．F．Schneider（D．）．
33．Thomas F．McCaul（D．）．
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX．
34．L．W．McGrath（D．）．
3．）．Henry Geiger（D．）．
Annexed．Frank Gass（D．）
BOROTGH OF BROOKLIN．
1．Robert F．Downing（R．）．
2．James J．Isridges（D．）．
3．Moses J．Wiafer（D．）．
4．William H．Delano（R．）．
5．Peter Haller（R．）．
6．John Diemer（IG．）．
7．William Keegan（D．）
S．Francis P．Kenney（D．）．
9．Frank Hennessey（D．）．
10．F．J．Byrne（D．）．
11．S．W．McKeever（D．）．
12．Ernest A．Seebeck（R．）．
13．Owen J．Jurnhy（D．）．
14．Patrick Skeely（D．）．
15．Jacob J．Ve：ton（D．）．
16．Wil：iam Wentz（R．）．
17．John Wirth（R．）．
18．James 11．Mcinnes（R．）．
19．Bernard Schmitt（D．）．
20．Alexander ド．W゙acker（R．）．
21．Charles Alt（R．）．
BOROC゙GH OF QC゙EENS．
1．Joseph Geiser（D．）．
2．Luke Otten（D．）．
BOROLGGH OF RICIIMOND．
1．John J．V＇aughan，jr．（D．）．

## GOVERNOIXS OE STATE．

The table below gives the names and politics and the torms whlch the Governors of New－York State have served since the first election．Those marked with an as－ terisk served three year terms and the others served two year terms．On Feb－ ruary 13．17s7，an act was passed for regu－ lating elections，which provided that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor should enter on the dutles of their respec－ tive offices on the first of July succeeding their election．The Constitution of 1821 provided that the terms should begin on January 1 succeeding the election．Those with＂D．R．＂following the name were elected as Democratic Republicans，the leaders of that party being of the Thomas Jefferson class of politics，and from which the Democratic party claims direct de－ scent．The present Republican party at its beginning enrolled most of the old Whigs．

Name．
Politics．Years served．
＊George Cllnton．．．．．．．．D．R．．．．．．．17ラi－1795
＊John Jay．．．．．．．．．．．．．Federal．．．1795－1801
＊George Clinton．．．．．．．．．D．R．．．．．．．1801－1804
－Morgan Levis．．．．．．．．．．D．R．．．．．．．1504－1507
＊D．D．Tompkins．．．．．．．D．R．．．．．．1SOS－1817
（John Taylor，Lieutenant Governor，suc－ ceeded D．D．Tompkins when he became Vice－President，March 4,1817 ，and filled out the term．）
＊De Witt Clinton．．．．．．．D．R．．．．．．．1817－1823
＊Joseph C．Yates．．．．．．D．R．．．．．．．1823－1826
De Witt Clinton．．．．．．．．．D．R．．．．．．．．1826－1828
（Nathaniel Pitcher（Lieusenant Gover－ nor）succeeded Governor Clinton at hls death．February 11，1828，and filled out the term．）
Martln Van Buren．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．． 1829
（Enos T．Throop，Lieutenant Governor， succeeded Governor Van Buren，who was elected Ünited States Senator and resigned March 12，1829．）

Name．
Politics．Years served．
Enos T．Throop．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．．．1831－1833
William L．Nlarcy．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．．．1833－1839
Whlliam H．Seward．．．W゙hig．．．．．1839－1843
William C．Bouck．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．．．1843－1845
Silas Wright．．．．．．．．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．．．．1845－1847
John Young．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Whig．．．．．1847－1849
Hamilton Flsh．．．．．．．．Whig．．．．．1849－1851
Washington Hunt．．．．．．Thig．．．．．．1851－1853
Horatio Seymour．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．1853－1855
Myron H．Clark．．．．．．．W＇hig．．．．．1855－1857
John A．King．．．．．．．．．R．．．．．．．．．1S57－1859
Edwin D．Morgan．．．．．．R．．．．．．．．1859－1863
Horatio Seymour．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．1863－186̄5
Reuben E．Fenton．．．．．．R．．．．．．．．1S65－1869
John T．Hoffman．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．1869－1873
John A．Dix．．．．．．．．．．R．．．．．．．．．1873－1875
Samuel J．Tilden．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．．．．1S75－18T
＊Lucius Robinson．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．．1875－1880
＊Alonzo B．Cornell．．．．．R．．．．．．．．．1880－1883
＊Grover Cleveland．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．． 1 S\＄3－1SS5
（David B．Hill，Lieutenant Governor succeeded Governor Cleveland January 6，
1885．the latter resigning to accept the
Presidency：）
Name．
Politics．Years served．
＊David B．Hill．．．．．．．．．D．．．．．．．．1S\＄5－1592
＊Roswell P．Floner．．．．D．．．．．．．．．1892－1805
Levi r．Morton．．．．．．．．R．．．．．．．．．．1807－1897
Frank S．Black．．．．．．．R．．．．．．．．．1Sni－1s0n
Theodore Roosevelt．．．．．．R．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1899－1901

## NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

The table below gives the total amount of State taxes assessed (at 2.49 mills on each dollar of valuation in 1899, against 2.08 mills in 1898), against the several counties, together with the valuations of real and personal property reported by the State Board of Equalization, on September 1, 1898 and 1899:

| Counties. | Equalized value of real and personal property. |  | State tax assessed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
| Albany | \$93,032,461 | \$90,659,731 | \$193,549 12 | \$225,74273 |
| Allegany | 15,029,177 | 14,943,911 | 31,260 69 | 37,210 09 |
| Broome | S3, 113,104 | 32,954,747 | 68,875 25 | 82,057 32 |
| Cattaraugus | 23,105,743 | 22,765,633 | 48,059 94 | 56,686 43 |
| Cayuga ... | 31,770,969 | 31,745,985 | 66,083 82 | 79,04750 |
| Chautauqua | 31,217,396 | 30,823,942 | 64,932 18 | 76,75162 |
| Chemung | 24,615,832 | 24,428, 126 | 51,200 93 | 60,826 03 |
| Chenango | 16,791,973 | 16,482,012 | 34,927 31 | 41,040 21 |
| Clinton | 8,476,606 | 8,621,777 | 17,631 34 | 21,468 22 |
| Columbia | 23,433,494 | 23,005,785 | 48,741 67 | 57,284 40 |
| Cortland | 12,100,956 | 12,127,482 | 25,109 99 | 30,19743 |
| Delaware | 14,226,279 | 13,867,454 | 29,590 66 | 34,529 96 |
| Dutchess | 46,280,467 | 45,921,636 | 96,263 37 | 114,34487 |
| Erie | 286,941,628 | 289,200,706 | 596,838 59 | 720,109 76 |
| Essex | 9,504,332 | 9,347,499 | 19,769 01 | 23,275 27 |
| Franklin | 10, $773,3+5$ | 10,438,776 | 21,784 56 | 25,98757 |
| Fulton | 14,190,519 | 13,633,178 | 29,516 28 | 33,946 61 |
| Genesee | 22,357,973 | 22,416,867 | 46,504 59 | 55,818 00 |
| Greene | 13,567,363 | 13,207,277 | 28,220 12 | 32,886 12 |
| Hamilton | 2,223,776 | 2,416,180 | 4,625 45 | 6,016 29 |
| Herkimer | 21,710,807 | 21,304,864 | 45,158 48 | 53,04936 |
| Jefferson | 31,487,867 | 31,314,211 | 65,494 78 | 77,972 39 |
| Kings | 600, 471,052 | 604,941,003 | 1,248,979 78 | 1,506,303 10 |
| Lewis | 9,335,643 | 9,256,621 | 19,418 14 | 23,048 99 |
| Livingston | 26,234,370 | 26,165,716 | 54,567 49 | 65,152 63 |
| Madison | 21,279,130 | 21,235,801 | 4,260 60 | 52,877 14 |
| Monroe | 124,816,283 | 130,661,148 | 259,617 87 | 325,346 24 |
| Montgomery | 28,080,424 | 27,761,160 | 58,40728 | 69,125 29 |
| Nassau |  | 22,834,308 | 43,08589 | 56,857 43 |
| New-York | 2,277,483,941 | 2,456,247,052 | 4,737,166 59 | 6,116,055.16 |
| Niagara | 37,522,781 | 36,743,029 | 78,40728 | 91,430 14 |
| Oneida | 64,291,647 | 63,899,446 | 133,726 62 | 159,109 62 |
| Onondaga | 96,302,094 | 97,036,241 | 200,495 56 | 241,620 24 |
| Ontario . | 28,223,585 | 28,353,931 | 58,705 05 | 70,60129 |
| Orange | 41,759,586 | 41,206,653 | 86,859 94 | 102,604 57 |
| Orleans | 14,953,436 | 14,950,632 | 31,103 15 | 37,227 07 |
| Oswego | 26.941.465 | 26,402,832 | 56,038 25 | 65,743 05 |
| Otsego | 22,102,112 | 22,084,688 | 45,923 39 | 54,990 87 |
| Putnam | 7,947,232 | 7,772,331 | 16,530 24 | 19,353 10 |
| Queens | 06.750,000 | 73,963,386 | 158,15+11 | 184,168 83 |
| Rensselaer | 71,277,306 | 71,781,142 | 148,256 80 | 178,737 54 |
| Richmond | 29,009,037 | 28,591,621 | 60,333 80 | 71,193 14 |
| Rockland | 16,452,923 | 15,868,938 | 34,292 09 | 39,513 66 |
| St. Lawre | 32,454,822 | 32,233,445 | 67,506 03 | 80,26128 |
| Saratoga | 27,060,384 | 25,079.692 | 52,125 60 | 62,44843 |
| Schenectady | 16,478,167 | 16,735,250 | 34,274 59 | 41,670 77 |
| Schoharie | 11,482,490 | 11,284,505 | 23.8×3 58 | 28,098 54 |
| Schuyler | 6,517,426 | 6,491,162 | 13,54791 | 16,088 29 |
| Seneca . | 14,713,609 | 14,642, 196 | 30,604 30 | 30,45908 |
| Steuben | 30,114.194 | 30,030,488 | 62,63752 | 74,77592 |
| Suffolk | 40,287,096 | +2,051,391 | 83,79716 | 104,709 27 |
| Sullivan | 6,036,945 | 5,901,391 | 12,556 5 | 14.69446 |
| Tioga | 12,984,094 | 12,896,275 | 27,006 92 | 32,11172 |
| Tompkins | 16,224,136 | 16,266,351 | 33,746 27 | 40,503 21 |
| Tlster . | 28,372.434 | 28,258.455 | 59,01466 | 70.36355 |
| Warren | 7,639,114 | 7,614,529 | 15,889 36 | 18,960 18 |
| Washington | 18,677,717 | 18,375,196 | 38,849 65 | 45,754 24 |
| Wayne | 24,989,953 | 24,937,391 | 51,999 90 | 62,094 10 |
| Westchester | 154,016,518 | 149,035,135 | 320,354 36 | 371,09749 |
| Wyoming | 14,827,629 | 14,601,095 | 30,841 47 | 36,356 73 |
| Yates ... | 10,732,146 | 10,607,853 | 22,322 86 | 26,413 56 |
| Totals | \$4,998,011,019 | \$ $\$ 1,076,396,824$ | \$10,189,110 93 | \$12,640,228 09 |

## GOOD ROADS NATIONAL LEAGUE

Organized 1892. Vice-president and actIng president, General Roy Stone, Department of Agriculture, Washington; general Western secretary, S. T. K. Prime, Dwight, 111. : general Eastern secretary, E. G. Har-
rison, Asbury Park, N. J.; treasurer, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; general press agent, Otto Dorner, Milwaukee, Wis. Objects: To awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, determine the best methods of building, etc.

SHERIFFS IND COUNTY CLERKS OF NEWVIORK STATE．
（Term of office：Three years．Term ends December 31 in years glven．＂R，＂Repub－ lican．＂D，＂Dumocrat．）

| County． | County sear． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Albany． | Albany |
| Allegan | Belmon |
| Broome | Binghamt |
| Cattaraugus． | Little Valley |
| Cayuga． | Auburn |
| Chautauqua． | Masvil |
| Chemung．．． | Elmira |
| Chenango． | Norwich |
| Clinton． | Plattsbur |
| Columbia | Hudson． |
| Cortland | Cortland Village |
| Delama | Delhi． |
| Dutch | Poughkeep |
| Eri | Buffalo． |
| Essex | Elizabeth |
| Frank | Malone． |
| Fulton | Johnstor |
| Genesee | Batavia |
| Greene | Catskill |
| Hamilto | Lake Pleas |
| Herkime | Herkimer |
| Jefferso | Watertow |
| Kings． | Brooklyn． |
| Leris． | Low ville． |
| Livingston | Genese |
| Madison | Morris |
| Blonroe． | Roches |
| Montgomery． | Fonda． |
| Nassau． | Oyster Bay． |
| New－York | New－York City． |
| Niagara | Lockport． |
| Oneida． | Utica and Rome |
| Onondag | Syracuse |
| Ontario． | Canandai |
| Orange | Goshen． |
| Orlean | Albion |
| Osweg | Oswego． |
| Otsego | Cooperst |
| Putnam | Carmel． |
| Queens | Jamaic |
| Rensselaer | Troy． |
| Richmond． | Richmon |
| Rockland | New City |
| St．Lawrence | Canton． |
| Saratoga．．．． | Ballston Spa |
| Schenectady． | Schenectady |
| Schoharie | Schoharie． |
| Schuy | Watkins |
| Seneca | Orid． |
| Steuben | Bath |
| Suffolk | Riverhea |
| Sulliva | Monticell |
| Tioga | Owego |
| Tompkins | Ithaca |
| E゙lster． | Kingston |
| Warren | Lake Georg |
| Washington． | Argyle |
| Wayne．．．．．． | Lyons |
| Wיestchester． | White Plain |
| W＇yoming | Warsaw |
| Yates．． | Penn Yan |

Sherlff．Term ends． J．F．Schifferdecker（R） 1900 James R．Hodnett（R）． 1900 Fred．J．Inderled（R）．． 1902 Joseph E．Hazard（H）． 1900 George S．Wood（R）．．．． 1301 Edgar J．Griswold（R）． 1900 Johnson Little（R）．．．． 1900 Zenas＇Tarble（R）．．．．．．． 1900 C．W．Jaughan（R）．．． 1901 Henry J．Best（R）．．．．． 1902 Arthur E．Brainerd（R）1900 James D．Lawrence（R） 1900 Myron Smith（R）．．．．． 1900 Andrew Kilgallon（D）． 1900 Joseph W＇right（R）．．．． 1900 Ernest A．Douglas（R）． 1902 Martin L．Getman（R）． 1901 Chas，B．Pixley（R）．． 1902 Geo．W．Holdridge（D） 1900 Isaiah Perkins（D）．．．． 1901 J．W．Baker（D）．．．．．． 1900 Thos．T．Ballard（R）．． 1902 Frank I）．Creamer（D）－1900 George S．Curtis（R）．． 1902 Wm．A．Niller（R）．．．． 1900 H．Clay Ackley（R）．．． 1902 Thomas W．Ford（R）．． 1902 George Jones（R）．．．．．． 1900 W．H．Wood（R．）．．．．． 1901 William Grell（D．）．．．．． 1902 D．G．Spalding（D）．．．． 1902 IVm．A．Reese（R）．．．． 1900 Stephen Thornton（R）． 1900 George A．Peel（R）．．．． 1900 Selah E．Strong（R）．． 1900 H．D．Richardson（R．）． 1901 IV．H．WVarren（R．）．．．．． 1902 Lester L．Rose（R）．．．．． 1902 J．W．Hazen（R）．．．．．．． 1900 Wm．C．Baker（R）．．．． 1900 Egbert T．Defrest（R）． 1900 Augustus Acker（D）．． 1900 C．V．A．Blauvelt（D）． 1900 Chas．C．Caldwell（R）． 1900 Emmor J．Caldwell（R） 1900 James T．Wasson（R）． 1902 R．W．Bissell（D）．．．．． 1902 Isaac L．Tolbert（R）．． 1900 Albert C．Clark（R）．．． 1900 James Faucett（R）．．．． 1900 J．Sheridan Wells（R）． 1902 James A．Fulton（R）． 1900 Fred．G．Thurston（R）． 1901 Chas．S．Seaman（R）．． 1902 Ira M．Black（D）．．．．． 1900 Joseph B．Bills（R）．． 1900 John M．Hulett（R）．．． 1900 De Witt C．Wheeler（R） 1900 W゙m．V＇．Molloy（R）．．． 1900 Wim．S．Sanford（R）．．． 1902 J．Robert Miller（D）．． 1900

County Clerk．Term ends． P．J．A1cCabe（D）．．．．．． 1901 Geo．A．Green（R）．．．． 1900 Frank B．Newell（R）． 1800 Henry S．Merrlll（R）． 1900 Geo．W．Benham（R）． 15000 James D．Gallup（R）． 1900 Thomas Hlbbard（R）．． 1902 Jay G．Holmes（R）．．．．19H0 Charles E．Martln（D） 1300 Isaac P．Rockefeller（R）1900 Herbert T．Bushnell（R） 1900 Joshua K．Hood（R）．． 1900 Theo．A．Hoffman（R）．1900 Otto Wende（D）．．．．．．． 1900 Victor W．Prime（R）．． 1902 IVilliam H．Flack（R）． 1900 Chas．H．Butler（R）．． 1901 Carlos A．Hull（R）．．．． 1901 Cyrus E．Bloodgood（D） 1900 Eimer Ostrander（R）．． 1901 D．W．Richardson（R）． 1300 Frank D．Pierce（R）．． 1900 William P．Wuest（D）． 1900 silton H．Holt（R）．．． 1900 Henry B．Curtis（R）．． 1901 Charles L．Hunt（R．）．． 1900 Paul S．Maine（R）．．．． 1300 Isaac E．Smith（R）．．． 1900 T．Patterson（R．）．．．．．． 1901 W゚illiam Sohmer（D）．． 1900 Samuel H．Pettit（R）． 1901 Geo．D．French（R）．．． 1900 Geo．J．Yaeckel（R）．． 1900 Frederick R．Hoag（R）1900 V＇m．G．Taggart（R）． 1900 Harry P．Spencer（R）． 1901 John S．Parsons（R）．． 1900 S．J．W．Reynolds（R）． 1902 Edward C．W＇eeks（R）． 1902 John H．Sutphin（D）．．190k Francis Riley（D）．．．．．． 1901 Edward M．Muller（D）． 1902 Cyrus M．Crum（R）．．． 1901 James E．Johnson（D） 1900 Edward F．Grose（R）． 1902 James B．Alexander（R） 1900 Dlartin A．Akeley（D）． 1900 Chas．R．Watkins（R）． 1902 Patrick Savage（D）．．． 1901 Chas．A．Reynolds（R）1901 W＇m．R．Duvall（R）．．． 1900 Trm．C．Brand（D）．．．． 1902 F．II．Richardson（R）． 1900 Leroy H．Tan Kirk（R） 1900 Wm．T．Brodhead（D）． 1900 Archibald R．Noble（R） 1900 Rodney Van Wormer（R）1900 Ledyard S．Cuyler（R）． 1902 Leverett F．Crumb（R） 1301 Edrard M．Jennings（R）1900 John E．Watkins（R）． 1900

## BEHRING SEA．

In October，1599．Russia agreed to sub－ mit claims resulting from the seizure of American sealing vessels in Behring Sea． and which had been pending about elght years，to arbltration．The claims orig－ inated in the seizure by the Russlan au－ thoritles oft the coast of Siberla of three American seallng vessels－the James Ham－ llton Lewis，the Cape Horn Pigeon and the C．H．White－within seven miles of
the coast．The Russian Goverament con－ tended that the marine jurisdiction of a country extended at least seven miles from the shore line，instead of being limited to a league（representing the extreme dis－ tance from shore tbat a shot could be thrown by one of the old cannon used in coast defences），as laid down by the old writers on International law．The dam－ ages asked aggregated $\$ 150,000$ ，

## FALLURES IN UNLTED STATES.

(Reportea by R. G. Dun \& Co.)

*Report covers twelve months from December 1 to November 30; all other figures for calendar year. During the Civil War records very incomplete.

## PATENT OF'FICE STATISTMCS.

The method of procedure to obtain a patent is to be found on page 89 of "The Tribune Almanac" of 1896. For the calendar year of 1898 there were 33,915 applications for inventions, 1,843 for designs, 84 for reissues, 1.659 for caveats, 1,796 for trademarks, 316 for registration of labels and 50 appications for prints. There were 22,207 patents granted. Including designs: 60 patents reissued, 1.238 trademarks registered. 200 labels and 35 prints; 15,548 patents expired, and 4,368 were withheid
for non-payment of the fnal fee. The recelpts of the office were $\$ 1,137,734$ 48; expenditures, $\$ 1,136,19620$; leaving a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent office of $\$ 4.972,97634$. In every year since 1861 there has been a surplus over all expenditures; and in every year but 8 since the foundation of the Patent Office on its present basis. in 1826. there has been a surplus. In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut (799) than to those of any other

State, and next in order came Massachusetts (1,567); District of Columbia, 136: New-Jersey, 906: Rhode 1sland. 218; NewYork. 3,28 . There were 2,752 patents granted to citizens of foreign countries, England taking the lead with !6t: then Germany. 634; Canada, 345: France, 258; Austria-Hungary: 75; Scotland, 64; Belglum, 47; Switzerland, 3!: Sweden, 32; New-Zealand, 28; Victoria, 35: 11ussia, 33; Ireland. 2S; Netherlands, 17; Denmark, 18 ; 1taly, 33, and others of a lesser number. The Act of March 3, 1897. making certain needed changes in the patent statutes took effect January 1. 18:3. By the changes made by this act applications for patent for inventions previously patented abroad on application filed more than seven months prior to applications in this country were made unpatentable after December 31, 1897. A large number of such applications were filed in December, the receipts for the last week of that month being the largest for any week in the history of the Office. Yet, for causes in many cases beyond the control of the applicants, a considerable number of applications on which valid patents could have been granted if they had been filed on December 31 failed to reach the Office on that date.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

| Name. | Location. | Altitude. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mount Everest (Himalayas) | India | 29,005 |
| Mount Dapsang..... | Thibet | 25.283 |
| Aconcagua | Chili | 22.422 |
| Chimborazo | Ecuador | 21,422 |
| Sorata | Bolivia | 21,286 |
| Illimani | Bolivia | 21,149 |
| Demarend | Persia | 21,000 |
| Hindoo-Koos | Afghanistan | 20,600 |
| Arequipa | Peru | 30.320 |
| - Bulishae | Alaska | 20,000 |
| Mount St | Alaska | 19,500 |
| Logan | Canada | 19,500 |
| Antisana | Ecuador | 19.150 |
| Cotopaxi | Ecuador | 18, 880 |
| Kilima-Nja | East Afr | 18.715 |
| Misti | Peru | 18.538 |
| Elbrooz (Caucasus).. | lussia | 18,526 |
| Popocatapet1 | Mexico | 17. 715 |
| Orizaba | Mexico | 17,374 |
| Mount | Hawaii | 16.000 |
| Pichinca | Ecuador | 15.924 |
| Brown (Rocky) | Brit. America | 15.900 |
| Mont Blane (Alps | Savoy | 15.810 |
| Mount Whitney | California | 14.898 |
| Fairweather | Alaska | 14,50m |
| Ranier | Washington | 14.52S |
| Shasta | california | 14.440 |
| Ararat | Armenia | 14.320 |
| Long's Peak (Rocky) | Colorado | 14.271 |
| Pike's Peak......... | Colorado | 14.147 |
| Mount Ophir | Sumatra | 13. 500 |
| Fremont's Peak | Wyoming | 13.576 |
| St. Helen's. ........... | Washington | 13.400 |
| Logan's Pea | Utah ... | 13.250 |
| Peak of Tene | Canary Islods | 12,182 |
| Mount llood. | Oregon ...... | 11,934 |
| Biack Mount (Rock ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | Colorado | 11.626 |
| Miltsin (Atlas). | Alorocco | 11.500 |
| Perdu (Pyrenee | Spain | 10,950 |
| Etna | Sicily | 10.574 |
| Lebanon | Syria | 10.533 |
| Monte Cor | Naples | 9,523 |
| Mezzovo (Pindus) | Greece | 8,950 |


| Name. | Locatlon. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Altl- } \\ & \text { tude. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sneehattan | Norway . .... | 8.115 |
| Clingman's Peak | No. Carolina. | 6.941 |
| Sinai | Arabla ..... | 6,541 |
| Washington | N. Hampshire | 6. 248 |
| Mount Marcy. | New-York ... | 5,462 |
| Mansfield (Green) | Vermont | 4.430 |
| Ben-Nevis ...... | Scotland | 4.368 |
| Vesuvius . ........... | Naples | 3,948 |
| Round Top (Catskills) | New-York ... | 3.804 |

Estimated.
CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.
The following, giving the number of persons In the Army. Nayy and Marine Corps in the war of $1861-^{\prime} 65$, is taken from the latest revised reports of the Government: States,

Territories, etc. $|$| White | sailors |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| troops | arms. \|marines. | |
| andored |  |

and
Alabama
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Dakota
Delaware
Dist. of Colum.
Florida
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
New-Hampshire
New-Jersey
New-Mexico
New-lork
North Carolina.
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island.
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Washington
Weest Virginia.
W'isconsin
Indian Nation..

- Colored troops.

Totals ........ 2.495.122 101.14717s.07.

- Number not credited on the quota of any State. tIndians.

The number of casualties reported by the Provost Marshal-General was: Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds. 34.727; died of disease, 183.257; total deaths, 279.376; desertions, 199.105. The bounties paid by the several States was (about) $\$ 25.941 .036$. The nativity of the soldiers in the Federal Army during the war was as follows: United States. 1,523.300: German, 176.500: Irish. 144.200: British-American. 53.500: English. 45.500: other foreigners, 45,400: foreigners, unknown nativity: 26.500.

## NAVAL MILITA.

The following table gives the strength of the naval militia of each State, togetner with the allotment to each, in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men on the rolls on January 1, 1899, from the Congress.

| States. | 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| California | 35 | 488 | \$4,33640 |
| Connecticut | 17 | 187 | 1,661 70 |
| District of Colu | 14 | 193 | 1,715 01 |
| Florida | 26 | 265 | 2,35481 |
| Georgia | 16 | 176 | 1,563 95 |
| Illinois | 52 | 775 | 6,886 70 |
| Louisiana | 19 | 338 | 3,003 49 |
| Maryland | 15 | 200 | 1,777 22 |
| Massachusetts | 48 | 614 | 5,45604 1,715 01 |
| Michigan | 19 30 | 193 | 1,715 01 |
| New-Jersey | 19 50 59 | 351 <br> 932 <br> 25 | 3,119 8,281 8,21 |
| New-York | 59 28 | 932 262 | $\begin{array}{lll} 8,281 & 81 \\ \mathbf{2}, 328 & 15 \end{array}$ |
| North Ca | $\stackrel{28}{22}$ | 262 330 | 2,328 2,932 |
| Oregon | 13 | 133 | 1,181 85 |
| Pennsylvania | 18 | 201 | 1,786 10 |
| Rhode Island | 18 | 196 | 1,741 67 |
| South Carolina | 25 | 260 | 2,310 38 |
| Virginia | 18 | 208 | 1,84830 |

## TROOPS ENGAGED IN WARS OF UNITED STATEES.

| Wars. | Years. | Total troops. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revolution | \|1775-1783| | 309,781 |
| Northwest India | 1790-1795 | 8,983 |
| With France | 1798-1800 | *4,593 |
| With Tripoli | 1801-1805 | *3,330 |
| Creek Indians | 1813-1814 | -13,781 |
| War of 1812 | 1812-1815 | 556,622 |
| Seminole India | 1817-1818 | 7,911 |
| Black Hawk In | 1831-1832 | 6,465 |
| Creek Indlans | 1836-1837 | 13,418 |
| Cherokee trouble | 1836-1837 | 9,494 |
| Florida Indians. | 1835-1843 | 41,122 |
| Aroostook trouble | 1838-1839 | 1,500 |
| Mexican | 1846-1848 | 112,230 |
| Apache, Navajo \& Utah | 1849-1855 | 2,561 |
| Seminole Indians...... | 1856-1858 | 3,687 |
| Civil War. | \| 1861-1865| | 2,778,304 |

## *Naval forces.

## STATE FLOWERS.

(Adopted by votes of pupis of public schools.)
State.

## Flower.

Alabama
Colorado
Golden Rod . Columbine

 Maine .................................. cone and tassel
$\qquad$

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


New-York . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rose
North Dakota . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Wild Rose
Oregon ...............................Golden Rod
Rhode Island ........................... Violet
Utah . ................................. . . . Sago Lily
Vermont . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Red Clover

## PEAEODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Peabody Educational Fund was founded in 1567 by Mr. Peabody for the education of ignorant children in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund first amounted to $\$ 3,000,000$, but as $\$ 900,000$ of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the fund was reduced to $\$ 2,-$ 100,000.

Officers: Chairnan, William M. Evarts, New-York City, N. Y.; Vice-chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; second vice-chairman, Bishop Henry B. Whipple; secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; general agent, Dr. J. L. M. Cury. WashIngton, D. C. Executive Committee-Chief Justice Fuller, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman. Charles E. Fenner and James D. Porter-

## SNOW HLIZZARD.

A snowstorm set in all along the Atlantic Coast on February 12, 1899, and developed into a blizzard more severe than the one of March, 1888. Before the night of February 13 almost all of the railroads leading into New-York City and into Jersey City practically suspended the running of trains. The storm extended as far South as Mobile, and in the South Atlantic and Gulf States the cold was severely felt and there was much loss of early vegetables and fruit. In Washington the storm was the most severe ever known, and the snowfall in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia was excessive, and the severe temperature caused much suffering.

## NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Baltimore, Md.-Monumental City.
Boston, Mass.--Hub, Puritan City, and City of Notions.
Brooklyn, N. Y.-City of Churches.
Buffalo, N. Y.-Queen City of the Lakes.
Chicago, Ill.-Garden City.
Cincinnati, Ohio-Queen City.
Cleveland, Ohio-Forest City.
Detroit. Mich.-City of the Straits.
Hannibal, Mo.-Biuff City.
Indianapolis, Ind.-Railroad City.
Keokuk, Iowa-Gate City.
Louisville, Ky.-Fall City.
Lowell, Mass.-City of Spindles.
Nashville, Tenn.-City of Rocks.
New-Haven. Conn.-City of Elms.
New-Orleans. La.-Crescent City.
New-York, N. Y.-Empire City.
Philadelphia, Penn.-Quaker City.
Pittsburg, Penn.-Smoky City, and Iron City.
Portland, Me.-Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.-Flour City.
St. Louis, Mo.-Mound City.
San Francisco, Cal.-Golden Gate.
Springfield, Ill.-Flower City.
Washington, D. C.-City of Magnificent Distances.

## WAKE ISLAND.

Wake Island, which lies midway between Honolulu and the Philippines, was taken possession of in the name of the United States by the commander of the gunboat Bennington on January 17, 1899. Except some pieces of wreckage no signs of human occupation were visible.

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    FOPEIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES．
    Argentine Republic－Vacant．
    Austria－Hungary－Mr．Ladislaus H．von Hengervar，E．E．and M．P．1，307 Conn．－ ave．

    Belgium－Count G．de Lichtervelde，E． E．and M．P．Hotel Majestic，New－York City．

    Bolivia－Señor Louis Paz，E．E．and M． P． 15 Whitehall－st．，New－York City：

    Brazil－Senhor Jauquim Francisco de Assis Brasil，E．E．and M．P．1，\＄43 S－st．

    Chili－Meñor Don Morla Vicuña，E．E． and M1．P．1，537 I－st．

    China－Wu Ting Fang，E．E．and M． P．1，764 Q－st．

    Colombia－Señor Don Climaco Calderón， E．E．and M．P． 17 State－st．，New－Fork City．

    Costa Rica－Señor Don Joaquin Ber－ nardo Calvo，E．E．and M．P． 1.500 20th－ st．

    Denmark－Mr．Constantine Brun，E．E． and M．P．1．521 20th－st．

    Dominican Republic－Mr．Aiejandro Tos Y．Gil，Charge d＇Affaires． 21 Broadway， ぶew－York City．

[^4]:    *Vice Thomas B. Reed (R.) resigned August $22,1899 .{ }^{1}$ Vice Samuel T. Baird (D.) died April 22. 1899. 2vice Nelson Dingley (F.) died January 13, 1899.3 Vice William L. Greene (Pop.) died March 11, 1899. 4Vice Warren B. Hooker (R.) resigned March 30, 1899. VVice Richard P. Bland (D.) died June 15, 1899. ${ }^{6}$ Vice Lorenzo Danford (R.) died June 19. 1899. 7Vice Daniel Ermentrout (D.) died September 17, 1899. ${ }^{8}$ Evan E. Settle (D.) died November 16, 1899. ${ }^{\text {BJohn Wor }}$ W. Smith (D.), elected Governor of Maryland, November 7, 1899.

[^5]:    And fees．

[^6]:    *Ten dollars per day during session cf Legislature.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Albert B．Coates（Pro．），7，402；G．R． Peare（S．L．），10，77S；W．B．Porter（Dem． Soc．），8，202．

    2Peare（S．L．），10，063；Shapleigh（Pro．）． 4． 134 ：Porter（Dem．Soc．），3， $\bar{i}+4$.

[^8]:    *Formed from part of Queens County by Legislature of 1898.

    1Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 51; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 28.
    ${ }^{2}$ Griffin (N. D.), 298; Smith (Pro.). 78;

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），\＆；Kline（Pro．），82；Han－ ford（Soc．Lab．）， 23.
    ${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．），187；Smith（Pro．），115； Balkam（Soc．Lab．）， 20.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Bacon（Cit．），14：Kline（Pro．），409；Han－ ford（Suc．Latb．）， 27.
    ${ }^{2}$ Griffin（N．D．）．151：Smith（Pro．），270； Balkam（Suc．Lab．）． 10.

